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NO MORE TROLLEY ROADS

Railroad Committee of Brooklyn Aldermen Talked To.

THAT MUST BE A CITY OF HOMES

Many Speakers Protest Under the Auspices of Monroe Street Property Owners' Association.

Unlike the meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen on Friday night last, when the Aldermen were scored by the speakers, the adjourned meeting held last night was a love feast.

The large Common Council Chamber was crowded, many handsomely dressed women being in the audience. Those of the sterner sex present looked like substantial business men.

Patrick H. Flynn, ex-Senator John McCarty, Frederick Cocheu, and Lawyer Church, representing the East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company, sat in a group and seemed to enjoy the speeches.

Addresses were made by clergymen, doctors, lawyers, and business men, and it was all to one purpose, that there was no necessity for any more trolley roads in Brooklyn.

"We want this to be a city of homes and not a city of transportation," said one of the clergymen.

"I protest against the granting of this franchise," said another clergyman, "and I protest in the name of a higher tribunal."

Alderman Walkely pleased the property owners by saying just before the adjournment:

"It has been said we are the public's servants. It is true, we are, and 'he who serves the people best, serves his country best.'"

Aldermen Colson, Walkely, Leich, Wallace, Hess, Vollmer, Hennessy, McGarry, and Haubert were present when the meeting was called to order, and then John R. Kuhn, who is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Monroe Street Property Owners' Association, said that the Monroe Street property owners had filed with the Corporation Counsel a brief concerning the laws which had been brought up as against the granting of the franchise. He said there were roads enough in that section, and that one of the real reasons of this objection to the proposed road was that it would be dangerous to the school children.

"We are against," Frank R. Mitchell said, "the granting of a franchise to this company, or to any other company. Ninety per cent. of the property owners are against it. We do not want it; there are roads enough, and we know, besides, that if you grant this franchise, it will depreciate the value of the property 25 per cent.

"Monroe Street is a street of homes, and to grant this franchise would be an invasion of our rights."

David A. Baldwin said he was a Monroe Street man, and the residents of that street didn't want a trolley, and they would not have one.

"We have four churches on the street, three public schools, the Boys' High School, and our homes, and we are in earnest when we say we will fight this matter to the end, and while sorry as to the things that were said last week, yet we have now come to the conclusion that we will triumph in the end, and we believe that this committee is with us."

The Rev. Joseph D. Burrill, pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, spoke feelingly against the proposed road. He said that it had been said that there was not a house on Monroe Street that was worth more than $10,000. But the Rev. Mr. Burrill said that the poor man's house should have as much protection as that of the millionaire. He said there were three reasons why he opposed the granting of the franchise:

First, as a resident a trolley line was a necessary evil, but it had no use on Monroe Street; second, Brooklyn was a city of homes, but with the 132 persons who had been killed by the trolley it was now becoming the city of transportation, and, third, he was opposed to the road because he was pastor of a church and quiet should prevail in the religious worship.

C. J. Hickey then made a characteristic speech, in which he said that Mr. Flynn would not dare to go to the homes and take forcibly $2,500 by putting a road upon that street. Mr. Flynn yas stealing 25 per cent. of the value of the property.

"We pay the police to protect us in the first instance," said Mr. Hickey, "and we ask you to protect us in the other respect."

Alfred Tilly invited the Aldermen to the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church next Sunday to see the little children and to thoroughly understand why the people of Monroe Street objected to the trolley.

"Mr. Flynn, we are here," Dr. Joseph Marshall said, "and we'll stay with you, and if this committee recommends the franchise, why we will sit up many nights with you to prevent you laying the tracks. We are in the fight to stay, and we intend to stay."

Mirabeau L. Towns said that if he had said anything on Friday night that was not proper he was sorry for it, and then he begged the Aldermen to respect the people's rights and to refuse to grant the franchise.

"You will make a reputation for yourselves," he said, "a reputation that your children will be proud of."

He then spoke earnestly in favor of the municipal ownership of railroads, and showed what great work had been done in this respect in Glasgow, Scotland.

The Rev. George C. Carter, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, at Fourth Avenue and Pacific Street, opposed the road, and said the robbery of the poor man by a rich corporation should not be allowed.

"My father is a corporation lawyer in Baltimore," he said, "and I know what tricks corporations are up to."

He added that 90 per cent. of the property owners in Pacific Street were against the granting of the franchise, and concluded by saying:

"The sacrifice of lives must be stopped. There is a greater and a higher tribunal, in whose name, as a minister of the Church, I protest."

Principal William L. Felter of Public School No. 15, spoke earnestly in opposition to the franchise, and said the lives of the children should be considered, and that more trolley roads were not desired.

Upon motion of Mr. Towns, a unanimous vote of thanks was given to the Aldermen for their kind hearing of the protestants, and then the committee adjourned until Dec. 20, when it will take into consideration the resolutions regarding the fenders.

TROLLEY VICTIM NO. 133.

Peter Seibert, a Child, Killed in Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.

Peter Seibert, four years old, of 26 Moore Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed by Trolley Car No. 1,930 of the Flushing Avenue line at Graham Avenue and Moore Street at noon yesterday.

The boy was crossing the street when the car struck him, and he was knocked down and shockingly mangled. He was picked up by a policeman and taken to St. Catherine's Hospital, where he died an hour later.

William Berckley, the motorman, is under arrest, but he claims that the accident was due entirely to the child's carelessness.

The death of Peter Seibert makes the trolley death record 133.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM'S ADVANCE

A Decided Change of Sentiment in Washington—Elaborate Arrangements for the League Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Washington will give a warm welcome to the National Civil Service Reform League, which will meet in this city Thursday and Friday, to hold its fifteenth annual session. When it is asserted that the league will be welcomed, that assertion means a good deal. A very few years ago it would have been jeered at as a sort of freak show. Under the prevalence of the old spoils system every utterance for civil service reform was considered to be the expression of a weak mind, and the man who made it was regarded as unfit to be accorded the right to vote against any well-machined party.

Now there is a well-settled conviction among the employes who have come in under civil service rules, and those who have retained their places for merit, as well as among the business men of the town, that there are many advantages secured under the merit system that were not to be reached when clerkships were subject to the changing factions or parties that successively controlled the patronage.

Through the courtesy of the Cosmos Club the sessions of the Civil Service Reform League will be held in the rooms of that club. President John Joy Edson and the members of the local civil service reform associations have made elaborate arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of the visiting delegates. A formal welcome will be offered to the league Thursday morning by President Edson, and by one of the District Commissioners, and a formal reception will be given in honor of the league at the Arlington Friday night. Col. W. G. Rice of the United States Civil Service Commission has invited the members of the league to meet the Civil Service Commission at luncheon at his residence, and Dr. Alexander MacKay Smith, First Vice President of the local association, will also entertain them at luncheon.

Among the interesting papers which will be read at the afternoon sessions of the league at the Cosmos Club are the following: "The Reign and Overthrow of an Office-Holding Oligarchy," by Charles Bonaparte of Baltimore; "Results of Recent Agitation for Civil Service Reform; Their Value; What Next?" by Jonathan A. Lane, President of the Boston Merchants' Association; "The Interest of the Workingman in Civil Service Reform," by Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia; "The Appointment and Tenure of Postmasters," by Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge; "Superannuation in the Civil Service," by William Dudley Foulke of Indiana; "The Recent Civil Service Reform Movement in Chicago," by John W. Ela of Chicago; "The State of Civil Service Reform Sentiment in the South," by Herman Justi of Nashville; "The Important Function of Civil Service Reform," by F. L. Siddons, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association of the District of Columbia.

The league Friday morning will elect a President and Vice Presidents for the next year at an executive session. Besides the members of the league, there will be at the annual meeting for the first time, by special invitation, representatives of all the municipal reform organizations of the country and other similar societies affiliated with the National Civil Service Reform League.

TO PRESERVE A HISTORIC STONE

The Tablet in the Pedestal of the Statue of Washington on Sub-Treasury Steps is Crumbling.

Assistant United States Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan sent an application to the Treasury Department at Washington yesterday for authority to remove the brownstone tablet which is set in the marble pedestal of the statue of Washington on the Sub-Treasury steps. The tablet is the stone on which Washington stood when he took the oath of office as President. It cannot stand exposure to the weather, for its surface has begun to flake and one corner is crumbling.

Discovery of this condition led Mr. Jordan to cause it to be covered some time ago with a network of wire and with boards. He fears that even with this protection it may be damaged by the Winter weather. His plan is to lift it out of the pedestal and to place it within the Sub-Treasury Building, as a wall tablet. Should that seem impracticable—the stone being thick and heavy and probably firmly cemented in the pedestal—he thinks it should be protected in its present place by a thick glass covering. The stone bears this inscription:

> Standing on this stone, in the balcony of Federal Hall, April 30, 1789, George Washington took the oath of office as first President of the United States.

Federal Hall stood on the Sub-Treasury site. When it was torn down, the stone came into the possession of the Board of Ten Governors, which was succeeded by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. It remained at Bellevue Hospital until the Chamber of Commerce obtained it to place it in the present pedestal, when the bronze statue of Washington was finished in 1883. The Chamber presented the statue and pedestal to the Government Nov. 26, 1883, the centennial of British evacuation of New-York.

President Arthur unveiled the statue. He was attended by Attorney General Brewster and Secretary of War Lincoln. Franklin Edson, then Mayor of New-York; Seth Low, then Mayor of Brooklyn; George W. Lane, President of the Chamber of Commerce; George William Curtis, and the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs occupied the centre of the speaker's stand with the President. In his oration, Mr. Curtis said that the Declaration of Independence had first been read in New-York from that stone.

"BOSS" PLATT CALLS ON THE SPEAKER

It Is Understood He Talked to Mr. Reed in Payne's Behalf.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Platt had a consultation with Speaker Reed to-day, and it is said by men who assume to know something of his wishes that he asked Mr. Reed to appoint Sereno E. Payne of Auburn Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

There are other Chairmanships which Mr. Platt would like to see filled with New-York State Republicans, and it is taken for granted that Mr. Reed now knows his wishes in this direction.

Boom in Wheat in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 9.—There was a busy wheat market to-day, and the "Pit" was wild. The decrease in the visible supply, when an increase was expected, started the bulls, and the market went up with a whirl. December wheat went from 58½ cents up to 60 cents bid, and was worth at the close 60¼ cents. May wheat went from the lowest point of the day, 62½ cents, to 64⅝ cents, and closed at 64½ cents, or 1⅝ cents higher than the close on Saturday. Cash wheat sold at 70 cents. The exchanges were very large.

Christmas Novelties.

Largest choice to firstcomers at Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Andrews Manufacturing Company of No. 76 Fifth Avenue, New-York City, N. Y., have not failed nor made an assignment. They are ready to fill all orders for fine bank and office fittings, and all grades of good work in office furniture. If you need anything in their line, call or send for catalogues.—Adv.

MR. CAMERON TO RETIRE

The Pennsylvania Statesman Will Leave the Senate.

HE MAKES A PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

Keystone State Politicians Speculating on His Successor—Favorites of the Quay Faction Are Hopeful.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania is not a candidate for re-election. His declaration regarding the matter is emphatic. The letter making the announcement was mailed by Senator Cameron to-day to Samuel J. M. McCarrell, a State Senator who is now in Harrisburg. The letter was as follows:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th. You will remember that, in a conversation at my home in Harrisburg just after my last election to the Senate, I told you, as well as many other friends, that under no circumstances would I again be a candidate for re-election.

Since then nothing has occurred to change my mind. Many friends from every section of the State are writing me making inquiry as to my wishes and intentions and cordially offering their support. It is due to them that a public announcement should be made in reply to their inquiries, and I take this opportunity through the Senator from my native county to thank you and my friends in every county in the State for their more than generous support for more than a third of a century, and to say that I have not been, am not now, and will not be, a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States.

Not being in office, better opportunities will be afforded me to serve those who have served me, and, that I will do so, there can be no doubt.

"There is no need for me to add anything to my letter, for it speaks for itself," said Mr. Cameron this morning. "There is no ambiguity about it. It is short and terse, and means just what it says. I am not a candidate for renomination, but this has not been concealed from my friends. I did not proclaim it generally, but the very day I was re-elected for the term I am now serving I informed my intimate political friends that I would not again enter the Senatorial race. I would probably not have written the letter made public to-day so soon were it not for the fact that the Pennsylvania conventions will be held early, and it was but fair that those who may be candidates, or who were loyal to me, should know the situation in sufficient time. That is all there is to it. The letter cannot be misunderstood."

The letter of Senator Cameron announcing his retirement from the Senate in 1897, at the expiration of the present term, has made a change in the plans of the silver men. Senator Cameron had been agreed upon as the silver candidate for the vacancy in the Committee on Finance, and would have been selected. It would be useless to place him on that committee now, and the Senator has suggested that some one else be agreed upon. It is understood that this has been done, and that Mr. Wolcott of Colorado will be given the place.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 9.—Politicians are not at all surprised over Cameron's determination to retire, and say that if he had intended to again be a candidate he would not have stood idly to one side and permitted anti-Cameron Senators to be nominated in Lancaster and Montgomery Counties.

There was a conference between Republican leaders of this State in Washington to-day, and Cameron's announcement is said to be the outcome. There is a hint that his successor was agreed upon at this conference.

TALK OF CAMERON'S SUCCESSOR.

Quay's Friends Confident They Will Name the Man.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—When the announcement was made public here to-day of Senator Cameron's determination not to seek a renomination to the United States Senate, politicians generally regarded the naming of his successor as a prerogative of Senator Quay. The expressed preferences of Quayites were divided between State Senator Boies Penrose and John Russell Young, ex-Minister to China. The Quay men remarked, however, that the Senator had two other strong friends in the eastern part of the State who were in the front rank of candidates. They are J. Hay Brown, a lawyer of Lancaster, who declined a Superior Court Judgeship, tendered by Gov. Hastings, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Louis A. Watres of Lackawanna.

Quay's lieutenants here are not disposed to commit themselves to a particular candidate until they consult the Senator, who is to arrive in Philadelphia to-morrow evening or Wednesday for the purpose of attending the Executive Committee meeting Thursday, which will arrange for the time and place of holding the State Convention. They regard Senator Cameron's declination as a great load off the mind of Senator Quay, and are confident that their faction of the party will choose the successor to Mr. Cameron, having no doubt that the majority of the State Legislature of next Winter, which will elect the new Senator, will be friends of Quay.

Ex-United Senator Edmunds, when told that Senator Cameron had announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election, said: "I think the Senator is wise in taking such action after giving so much of his time to the affairs of the Nation, and his State, and I think, as I thought when I myself resigned, that a man is entitled to a rest and that independence which he can only thoroughly enjoy in private life."

The Record, (Dem.) to-morrow will say:

Senator Cameron's letter to Mr. S. J. M. McCarroll, announcing that he will not be a candidate for renomination is blunt and frank. When he says: "Not being in office, better opportunity will be afforded me to serve those who have served me, and that I will do so there will be no doubt," he gives notice that he will take a hand in naming his successor. With the Senatorship off his hands, Mr. Cameron may think it worth his while to emphasize his stubborn advocacy of free silver coinage by accepting a Presidential nomination.

The Ledger (Ind. Rep.) will say:

Mr. Cameron's attitude with respect to the silver controversy is not in harmony with Republican opinion in Pennsylvania, and his resolve not to be a candidate for re-election to the Senate is the logical corollary to his adherence to the free silver coinage heresy.

Charles Emory Smith, editor of The Press, who is credited with a desire to succeed Mr. Cameron, will say in his paper to-morrow that Senator Cameron gives Pennsylvania an interesting and gratifying surprise party. His declaration is positive and explicit, and no reason is apparent why it should not be accepted as conclusive and final. The Press article adds that Mr. Cameron has placed himself wholly out of harmony with the Republican sentiment in Pennsylvania and has ceased to represent his constituency on vital economic questions.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A novel display of useful Holiday Gifts. Select now for first choice. 46 West 23d St.—Adv.

WAR AGAINST FLORIDA NEGROES

Twelve Drowned While Fleeing from Their Persecutors — Alleged Conspiracy Against Owners of Cotton Groves.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 9.—Nearly 200 negroes have arrived here from Lee County, having been driven out by whites.

They went down to pick oranges, but when they reached Fort Myers they were ordered to leave. The negroes refused, and armed whites forced them to the wharf and there guarded them for two days and nights till a steamer came.

The negroes say they were not allowed to get anything to eat, and as the guards were firing all the time they feared they would be killed.

Twelve negroes, in their terror, jumped into the river, and, it is thought, were drowned. The negroes brought back circulars which the whites of Lee County have issued warning the negroes to keep away.

A. V. Lane, a prominent citizen of Fort Myers, who is here, confirms the story told by the negroes. He says a reign of terror exists in Lee County, and that an effort is being made to drive every negro out of the county. Lane says that the camps of orange pickers have been fired into frequently recently.

It is alleged that a conspiracy had been formed to drive away labor and prevent the orange crop being picked. Groves in Lee County were uninjured by frosts last Winter and hence are very valuable. It is said to be the purpose of the conspirators, by preventing the gathering of oranges, to force owners to abandon their groves and then buy them cheaply.

INJUNCTION AGAINST CHICAGO GAS

Reorganization Committee Restrained from Proceeding On Application of W. R. Whitner.

William R. Whitner, a broker in the Consolidated Exchange Building, says he hopes to interfere with the plans for the reorganization of Chicago Gas. He has obtained an injunction through Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, to restrain the Reorganization Committee from proceeding with its work. The reason set forth in his petition is that the committee's plans contemplate the perpetuation of the old trust in a new form, and that the proposed reorganization will be contrary to the Illinois laws, and cannot stand.

Opinions in Wall Street of Mr. Whitner's action were varied. The Reorganization Committee called on Oct. 1 for deposits of Chicago Gas trust receipts, issued by the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia. Deposits were required by Oct. 26. The time has since been extended. Mr. Whitner deposited receipts for 100 shares with the committee's depository, the Central Trust Company, on Nov. 27.

Having waited seven weeks to make the deposit, he seems to have regretted it within one week. On Dec. 2 he applied to the Central Trust Company for the return of his Fidelity receipts. His demand was refused, and the refusal enabled him to ask the court for an injunction.

MR. WRIGHT WILL HAVE THE PLACE

To Head New Department of Corrections—How It Was Announced.

Mayor Strong announced yesterday that Robert J. Wright, at present one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, would be the head of the new Department of Corrections. The announcement came about in this way:

A committee of the Women's Prison Reform Association called on the Mayor to ask that the Board of Estimate include in the Budget $5,000 for the purpose of changing the lodging rooms in police station houses into suitable cells for women prisoners.

Commissioner Wright came in while they were talking, and the Mayor said:

"Come over here, Mr. Wright. This gentleman, ladies, will be the head of the new Department of Corrections, and he is just the man you want to talk with."

Mr. Wright talked with the committee and advised the ladies to talk with the Police Commissioners.

ELEVATED RAILROAD BURNING OIL

Complaint that It Is Below the Fire Test Required by Law.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Dr. Baxter T. Smelzer, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has written to President Lewis, in New-York, asking him to forward a sample of illuminating oil in use on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad cars in New-York, that it may be analyzed by the chemist of the board.

Complaint has been made that the company has been using oil of only 150 fire test, whereas the law demands 300 fire test. If the evidence is forthcoming that the company has violated the law, the Board of Health will aid the District Attorney in the preparation of evidence on which to base a prosecution.

FOR THE SURVEY OF ALASKA'S BOUNDARY

Congress Asked to Make an Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Speaker laid before the House to-day a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation of $50,000 for the survey of the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. He also presented a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury submitting an estimate of $10,000 or $75,000, (according to conditions,) submitted by the Secretary of State necessary to complete the (water) boundary survey between the United States and Mexico.

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ITALIAN ARMY DEFEATED

Fourteen Officers and Seven Hundred Men Killed in Africa.

MAJOR TOSSELLI'S COLUMN SURPRISED

Troops, Ammunition, and Artillery to Reinforce Baratieri Against, the Abyssinians, Whose Advance Is Not Checked.

ROME, Dec. 9.—The Government announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that five companies of Italian soldiers, under command of Major Tosselli, in Abyssinia, had been surprised by a force of 25,000 natives, and that only a small portion of the command had succeeded in making their retreat to Makalle. The fate of Major Tosselli and of those who remained with him is unknown.

Gen. Baratieri, commanding the Italian forces in Abyssinia, is concentrating his troops at Makalle, which is well fortified and supplied with provisions.

The announcement had a deeply emotional effect upon the Chamber. The Cabinet decided to send reinforcements, ammunition, and artillery by the first transport, which will probably start to-morrow. It is supposed that the Ras Makonnen's recent overtures for peace were a ruse, of which Major Toselli was the victim.

Gen. Arimondi, who went to succor Major Tosselli, engaged the Abyssinians and tried to stop their advance.

Major Toselli's force consisted of 1,200 native troops, twenty commissioned Italian officers and forty non-commissioned officers. He also had a mountain battery.

Gen. Mocenni, Minister of War, has received information that Gen. Arimondi, after being joined by the survivors of Major Toselli's command, was obliged to retreat, the enemy having begun a flank movement that threatened to cut off his communications with Makalle. The Abyssinians are advancing on Adigrat.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Rome to the Central News says that the force that went to the relief of Major Tosselli repulsed successive bodies of Abyssinians, but could not reach Major Tosselli. The latter's troops had exhausted their ammunition. As soon as the enemy learned this they charged upon the Italians, nearly all of whom were massacred.

It is known that fourteen Italian officers and 700 men were killed, while 300 are missing. Gen. Baratieri is hastening to engage the enemy.

The Daily News has a dispatch from Rome that virtually confirms the report that fourteen Italian officers and seven hundred men were killed by the Abyssinians. The dispatch adds that the reinforcements that will be sent to the Italian troops will comprise six battalions, numbering 5,000 men.

SEVEN MEN FIND WATERY GRAVES

The Tug Pearl S. Campbell Goes to the Bottom Near L'Anse, Mich., the Crew Being Lost.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 9.—Word was received here this afternoon of the foundering of the tug Pearl S. Campbell of the Inman Line of this city off Huron Island, about forty miles from L'Anse, Mich., Saturday morning. The lost are:

ENGLAND, FRED, second engineer.
LLOYD, JOHN, first mate.
McCORT, GEORGE, chief engineer.
McGILVRA, Capt. W. L.
THREE UNKNOWN MEN.

The tug had been working on the schooners Kent and Moonlight, attempting to release them, and good progress was being made when heavy weather compelled her to cease operations and put into port. The crew of the Campbell, however, said they were in good condition for the work, and could stand anything. They were advised to wait until after the storm which threatened, but nevertheless they put to sea.

A Captain of a vessel in that vicinity at the time says a fifty-mile-an-hour hurricane was blowing.

The tug was of twenty-two tons burden, and was valued at $5,000. All of the crew, with the exception of McCort, were Duluth people, McCort being from Cheboygan, Mich. All were single, but both Captains were to have been married shortly.

CANADIAN MAIL FOR THE YUKON

It Is Claimed that There Has Been No Breach of International Faith.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 9.—A Winter mail for the Upper Yukon has been arranged for by the Post Office Department here. The mail was made up at Victoria last week, going thence to Juneau, Alaska, by steamer, and thence over the mountains to Fort Cudahy by dog train. It is expected that Fort Cudahy, which is to be officially known hereafter as Fort McKenzie, will be reached about the middle of January, and the same courier is expected to come out again with a return mail in March.

With regard to the statements published in the United States to the effect that the Canadian authorities, in establishing this service without consulting the United States officials, acted underhandedly, it is claimed here that the Canadian Post Office Department is simply sending mail to a point in Canadian territory with which the United States has nothing whatever to do.

GOLD BROUGHT HERE FROM FRANCE

La Gascogne Had $100,000 on Board—Was a Special Shipment.

Gold to the amount of $100,000 was deposited at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. It came from France on La Gascogne, and was the first gold importation for a long time.

This coin came as a special shipment, for rates of foreign exchange, although easier than of late, are still high enough for exports.

Transfers to New-Orleans yesterday, to be used in moving cotton, reached $28,000.

GEN. HARRISON IS SILENT

Will Not Discuss the Report that He Will Wed Mrs. Dimmock.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 9.—The telegraphic information from New-York that Gen. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmock, niece of the late Mrs. Harrison, are about to be married was discussed by the politicians here to-day. None of them is inclined to believe it. At Mr. Harrison's residence this afternoon it was stated that he did not care to discuss the subject.

Salisbury's Reply a Long Document.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say that a copy of Prime Minister Salisbury's reply to the note of Secretary of State Olney on the Venezuelan matter was sent to Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador. The paper adds that this is an unusual observance, in the circumstances, and may perhaps be regarded as a courtesy. It is understood that the reply makes a long document.

Montreal train via Adirondack Mountains leaves Grand Central Station daily at 6:00 P. M. Get dinner on the dining car.—Adv.

PECKHAM'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED

The Senate Approves of His Appointment to the Supreme Court Bench—Two Other Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

RUFUS W. PECKHAM of New-York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Powell E. Jackson, deceased.

WALTER E. FAISON of North Carolina, Solicitor for the Department of State.

ELMER B. ADAMS, United States Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri.

There was no opposition to the confirmation of Judge Peckham. Although the usual secrecy was observed, it is understood that Senator Hill called up the nomination and made a short speech complimentary to Judge Peckham. Confirmation followed. There has not been any doubt from the first that the nomination of Judge Peckham would be confirmed, but it would have taken the "regular course," to use an expression familiar to the Senate, but for Senator Hill's action.

While Judge Peckham's plans are not known here, it is believed that he will devote the next three weeks to closing up his affairs in Albany and assume his duties on the Supreme Bench at the beginning of the January term.

The action of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary this morning, directing a favorable report to be made on the nomination of Mr. Peckham, was taken on the motion of Mr. Hill.

There was but little discussion in the committee over the nomination, Mr. Hill stating that he was perfectly satisfied with the presentation of his name; that if he had been called upon to select a candidate, he could have made no better choice. The nominee's qualifications were discussed in a general way, Senator Hill being able to enlighten the rest of the committee as to Judge Peckham's legal attainments.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a large number of recess appointments of Secretaries of Legation, Consuls, and Judges of the Court of Private Land Claims.

Jesse Johnson at Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Jesse Johnson of Brooklyn was among the visitors at the Executive Chamber to-day. He is mentioned as a candidate for the forthcoming vacancy on the Court of Appeals bench, resulting from the elevation of Judge Peckham to the United States Supreme Court.

QUAY FORMS ANOTHER "COMBINE"

He Proposes to Give the Senate Clerkship to a Pennsylvanian—Clayton McMichael Is His Man.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—There is a new Pennsylvania combination under way in the Senate, and there is some probability that it may win. Senator Quay, who has been credited with the House combination by means of which a Pennsylvanian secured the Clerkship of that body, is minded to have the same office in the Senate given to another Pennsylvanian.

It has appeared up to this time to be a race between George C. Gorham and Mr. Shaw of Spokane. Some trouble cropping up in the way of the Western attempt to get hold of the highest office in the Senate, Quay has seen his way to a compromise by which his man could win. The Quay candidate is Clayton McMichael, and the work for him is being done with care and quietly, instead of in the boisterous and confident manner adopted to make the House combination appear invincible from the start.

Clayton McMichael was Marshal of the District of Columbia under President Arthur, and is a newspaper publisher in Philadelphia. He will come nearer to answering the description of a "good fellow" than either of the other candidates named, but will lack the ripe experience of Mr. Gorham. "In some respects he is like Gen. McCook, who preceded the present Clerk.

The Senators desire a Clerk who is fit in all personal respects to be one of their body, and, as one of the assumed qualifications of the office of Clerk is that he shall be a gentleman, Mr. Quay has discovered a sense of propriety in selecting Mr. McMichael that does him credit.

ECUADOR'S NEW MINISTER HERE

Believed that Luis Felipe Carbo Holds the Credentials.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Luis Felipe Carbo of Ecuador, who has been prominently connected with the Alfaro Government, having been a member of the Cabinet, and temporarily the head of the Government at Guayaquil, arrived at New-York recently, and has made one or two trips to this city.

It is now reported that he may become a resident of Washington, and that he will be the Minister of Ecuador to this Government. It is stated to-night that business in New-York will defer the ceremony of presenting his credentials until after New Year's.

CHILDREN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION

Carelessness of a Slav Miner Causes a Fatal Accident.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 9.—By the explosion of a can of gunpowder Saturday night at Charleroi, in this county, the three young children of Michael Andrejas, a Slav coal miner, were killed. Andrejas brought the powder home, intending to use it for blasting coal. He left it in the kitchen near an open fire. While he and his wife were upstairs a terrible explosion occurred, which blew out one side of the house. The three children were so badly burned that they died soon afterward.

Seven Boats in the Canal.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Seven east-bound boats failed to reach tidewater and will have to lie in the canal until next season. All are in the neighborhood of Schenectady. Two of these are loaded with kindling wood, one each with oats, coal, and lumber. Two vessels are sunk. One is in the lower aqueduct. It is loaded with hay. The other is at Pattersonville, and is loaded with 12,000 bushels of oats, which have been sold at $1,672.

Secretary Carlisle's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—It is proposed that Secretary Carlisle's annual report shall be presented to Congress Thursday.

THE NEW-YORK HERALD'S

MAGNIFICENT CHRISTMAS NUMBER of 72 pages will be issued on Sunday next, December 15. In addition to all the news, it will contain a superbly illustrated Art Section of 28 pages, in colors and half tones, including a galaxy of features appropriate to Christmastide, among which will be "A Tragic Idyl," by Paul Bourget, The Herald's $3,000 Prize Novelette, the $1,000 Prize Epic Poem, The Herald Building as a Doll's House, a Yachting Puzzle, for solving which there are prizes of $100, $50, and $25, and a host of other good things.

Price, as usual, 5 Cents. Don't miss it.—Adv.

CHICAGO SEEMS TO LEAD

The Contest for the Republican Convention Begun.

A DECISION TO BE REACHED TO-DAY

San Francisco Will Probably Poll the Largest Vote on the Committee's First Vote.

ST. LOUIS HAS A CHANCE FOR THE PRIZE

The National Committee Overwhelmed with Arguments in Behalf of Contesting Cities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—To use a sporting expression, it is a toss-up to-night between St. Louis and Chicago as to which will get the Republican Convention, with the chances favoring the latter city.

Chicago has been so fortunate in the past in securing National conventions that her representatives here feel very secure. Still, they are straining every nerve, and assert to-night that they will win on the second or third ballot.

This is precisely the claim of the St. Louis contingent.

The question whether the convention shall be held early or late will come before the National Committee for a decision. All the Presidential candidates are interested in it, and it is likely to cause considerable discussion. It is the current belief of politicians that the Republicans will not care to make such a radical change as the calling of a convention for September would mean. All the candidates are credited with a desire to have the convention held in June.

The Executive Committee of the National Committee held a meeting to-night to arrange the preliminaries for to-morrow's session. Cornelius N. Bliss of New-York, the Treasurer of the Committee, said at 10 o'clock to-night that he did not have the slightest idea which city would be selected. He was unwilling to discuss the question whether New-York Republicans would be willing to pay the debt of the National Committee as the price of getting the convention.

The First Ballot.

If the Republican National Committee were to vote to-night on the question of the location of the National Convention, the first ballot would stand about as follows: San Francisco, 17; Pittsburg, 12; Chicago, 11; St. Louis, 11. These figures are the result of polls of the committee made to-day by members who are more or less interested in the outcome of the contest for the convention.

There is a difference of opinion regarding the second ballot. The friends of San Francisco are not willing to admit that their full strength will be developed at the beginning of the balloting. Eastern members of the committee assume that many votes will be given San Francisco at the outset which eventually will go to some other city. The San Francisco people have been soliciting votes for more than a year. There is not a member of the committee who has not been importuned to vote for San Francisco if only out of compliment. The Californians have figured largely upon sentiment. Their argument is that the party would strengthen itself throughout the country by going to the Pacific coast to hold its convention.

"It would show that it is really the great National party that it claims to be," was the way a California boomer put it this afternoon.

Chairman Carter, who favors Chicago, said this evening that when San Francisco had been given a complimentary vote the committee would undoubtedly turn to a more central city. Mr. Carter is of opinion that the choice will lie between Chicago and St. Louis.

Garret A. Hobart, the member of the committee from New-Jersey, believes that the figures given at the beginning of this dispatch will represent the strength of the principal contestants, when the committee gets ready to record its preference.

St. Louis Is Prominent.

St. Louis has occupied a prominent place to-day in the gossip relative to the contestants. It is conceded that her representatives here have displayed good political sense. They have refused to advocate St. Louis as first choice, contenting themselves with asking the committee to give St. Louis its vote on the second ballot. This excellent plan was suggested by Chauncey I. Filley, the astute politician, who is recognized as the moving lever in the St. Louis delegation. Mr. Filley is an old political war horse, and no one can give him points regarding the methods to be followed in a situation like the present one. Mr. Filley has been very much in evidence to-day. He said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES this evening that, so far as he could see, St. Louis's chances were better than they were yesterday. Mr. Filley made the prediction yesterday that there would be no choice as a result of the first ballot, the members of the committee distributing their votes according to the individual promises they have made in the last year. After the promises have been kept, Mr. Filley affirmed, the committee would get down to business and select St. Louis on the second or third ballot. Mr. Filley's views have been strengthened as the result of his efforts to-day.

Several Eastern members of the National Committee said to the writer of this dispatch that the St. Louis people were making a fine showing, and had a right to assume that their work would be successful. One of the stock arguments of the St. Louis men is that the Republicans have recently made great gains in Missouri, and it would be helpful to the party if the convention should be held in the metropolis of the State, inasmuch as it would show the rank and file that the National organization was willing to give them every possible encouragement. Practical members of the committee do not attach much importance to this argument. They say that the place of the convention really cuts but little figure, and that the convenience of the majority of the people who will be obliged to attend ought to receive the most consideration.

Chairman Carter of the National Committee at a late hour last night issued a

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN.

Keep your eyes open if you would get on in the world. Opportunity is for the alert and ready.

Keep them open for a chance to help some poor fellow who is crushed by misfortune. Who knows when you may want help yourself?

Keep your eyes open when false friends, by lies and flattery, would entice you into some act that will make you blush with shame in the future.

Keep your eyes open to see the least change for the worst in your health. A sound mind and good intentions are a mere mockery when harnessed to a feeble body.

Keep your eyes wide open in this month of suddenly changing air. The least cold may carry the possibility of a long sickness. Remember what short work Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey made of last season's cold. It surely will do as much for you now.

Keep your eyes open for signs of undue waste of tissue, loss of appetite and for other evidences of a debilitated system. The circulation should be quickened and the nerves reinforced. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is your strongest ally in regaining your old-time vigor.

Keep your eyes open for any medicinal stimulant as reliable and helpful as Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and you will simply waste your time. There is, in fact, but one whiskey universally used in families and institutions, and highly commended by doctors. That is Duffy's. Be deaf to all appeals in favor of a substitute.

call, which was printed this morning, notifying all concerned that the committee would meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Arlington Hotel to hear the representatives of the respective cities desiring to present arguments for the location of the National Convention. This notification was a complete surprise to the representatives of the contesting cities. Many of them did not learn of the committee's decision until after noon. It had been generally understood that the arguments could not be presented until to-morrow afternoon, and most of the gentlemen who had been put forward as spokesmen had not prepared their speeches. So strong was the opposition to the committee's change of programme that the original plan was finally returned to.

The committee meeting was not called to order by Chairman Carter in the Arlington banquet room until nearly 3 o'clock. The attendance was small, owing to the fact that some of the committee had not yet reached the city. The following list of members and their proxies was read by the secretary:

California—M. H. DE YOUNG.
Colorado—J. F. SAUNDERS.
Connecticut—SAMUEL FESSENDEN.
Delaware—D. J. LAYTON.
District of Columbia—PERRY CARSON.
Florida—JOHN C. LONG.
Georgia—W. W. BROWN.
Idaho—GEORGE I. SHOUP.
Illinois—W. J. CAMPBELL.
Indiana—J. N. HUSTON.
Iowa—J. S. CLARKSON.
Kansas—CYRUS LELAND, Jr.
Kentucky—W. F. FORRESTER, proxy for W. O. Bradley.
Louisiana—ALBERT H. LEONARD.
Maine—JOSEPH MANLEM.
Maryland—JAMES A. GARY.
Michian—GEORGE I. MALTZ.
Minnesota—R. G. EVANS.
Missouri—R. C. KERENS.
Montana—THOMAS H. CARTER.
Nebraska—JOHN M. THURSTON.
New-Jersey—G. A. HOBART.
New-York—CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
North Carolina—HENRY C. COWLES.
North Dakota—H. C. HANSBROUGH.
Ohio—W. M. HAHN.
South Carolina—E. M. BRAYTON.
Virginia—WILLIAM LAMB.
West Virginia—N. B. SCOTT.

Almost the first business transacted related to the question whether newspaper correspondents should be admitted. Several old fogy members of the committee were in favor of excluding the press and authorizing the clerk to give out a statement of the business at the conclusion of the meeting. M. H. De Young of The San Francisco Chronicle took a leading part in defeating this proposition. He introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the committee that the press should be admitted to all but the purely executive sessions. This met with general concurrence. Mr. De Young is opposed on principle to star-chamber deliberations. He told his associates that there was nothing to gain by hiding their acts from the public, and that great damage might be done the party if the meeting were conducted behind closed doors.

Only a Short Session.

The committee having decided this important point, the question whether it should proceed to hear the arguments of the representatives of the different cities came up, and it was decided in the negative. The committee finally adjourned, with the understanding that to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, it would begin to hear the different speakers, and that one hour should be given to the representatives of each city.

The members of the meeting had to run the gantlet of men from every city in the country which is trying to secure the convention. As usual, it had been taken, the committeemen had nothing particularly newsy to advance. From the time the committee adjourned until a late hour the scenes in the lobby and adjoining rooms of the Arlington were sufficiently exciting to make the politicians present think of old times.

The St. Louis delegation opened headquarters in one of the large parlors adjoining the Vermont Avenue entrance to the hotel. Refreshments were provided, and the apartment was crowded most of the time. Publications showing the capabilities of St. Louis for entertaining a political convention were to be had for the taking, and every visitor went away with his pocket filled with this kind of literature. A souvenir publication, entitled "St. Louis Through a Camera," containing some magnificent views of the principal streets and buildings of the city and its beautiful park system, was in great demand.

St. Louis Hotel Facilities.

Those who have had experience at conventions in St. Louis in the past will be glad to know that the hotel capacity of the city has been practically doubled in the last few years. The new Planters' Hotel is a magnificent structure of ten stories, with accommodations far in excess of those of the old building. According to the statements of the St. Louis men, if their city is selected the delegates and visitors to the convention will not suffer the slightest inconvenience. The Exposition Building, where it is intended to hold the convention, in case St. Louis captures the prize, is regarded in the Southwest as a monument to the wealth and energy of the great Mississippi valley. It covers an area of nearly four acres, and has a floor space of 800,000 square feet. It is declared that with a few changes the building could be made to accommodate as big a crowd as ever assembled at a National Convention.

Pittsburg's Marvelous Map.

Adjoining the St. Louis headquarters at the Arlington is that of the Pittsburg delegation. The room is not very large, but it is made attractive by reason of the hospitality dispensed there. In laying out a plan of campaign the Pittsburg boomers conceived the idea of a map which would show Pittsburg to be a central point. The product of the mapmaker's skill shows the city surrounded by circles 100 miles apart and aggregating 1,000 miles. The 1,000-mile circle takes in about 800 miles of the Atlantic Ocean and a large portion of Canada. The Pittsburg boom is regarded seriously by most of the members of the delegation, and for that reason they cannot appreciate the fun which is poked at the map on account of the huge salt-water area which necessarily must be drawn upon to give Pittsburg the 1,000-mile radius. Every visitor to the Pittsburg headquarters had a laugh to-day at the expense of this map. Several members of the Pittsburg delegation acknowledge this evening that they had little hope of gaining the convention. "Boss" Quay, however, has been very active in the last six months, and most of the Pittsburg men appear to believe that he has secured enough pledges to win.

Chicago's Strong Claims.

From the beginning Chicago has occupied a position which is most gratifying to the men who are here in her interest. Outside of New-York there is no city in the country which is so well adapted to the needs of a National Convention. Chicago's railroad and hotel facilities are equal to almost any strain which may be put upon them. For this reason Chicago is always a favorite with members of both National Committees. The five gentlemen who came to Washington to boom Chicago have been working industriously to-day and, they say, with excellent results.

W. D. Boyce, one of the Chicago delegates, expressed the opinion to-day that Chicago would get the necessary number of votes after the first or second ballot had been taken. The Chicago men take the ground that a number of votes will be cast for the sake of sentiment, and that afterward the committee will be practically unanimous in favor of the Windy City.

The Chicago headquarters to-day have been the scenes of some animated discussions. National Committeeman William J. Campbell is at the head of the Chicago delegation and is applying his well-known hustling abilities to the task of defeating the aims of the boomers from other towns.

De Young's Money Talks.

Although it is conceded by those who are opposed to San Francisco that at least seventeen votes will be cast for that city at the outset, the San Francisco men assert that this estimate is too low. They believe that they have twenty-one votes certain. A more enthusiastic man than M. H. De Young it would be difficult to find.

"We lost the convention in 1892," he said this afternoon, "but we are better organized now and believe that we will win. There are many good reasons why the committee should take the convention to San Francisco."

Some one asked Mr. De Young if it was true that the convention would go to the highest bidder.

"I hope it is," he replied, with a significant emphasis. "I would like to see any of them bluff me."

Reference to this episode recalls the fact that four years ago, when De Young was here on a similar mission, and another city offered $25,000 for committee expenses, he immediately offered to advance $40,000 for "axle grease" in case San Francisco was selected. The offers made by Mr. De Young at that time were so extravagant that they really defeated his object. He told the committee of 1892 that the people of San Francisco would furnish every member with a railroad ticket to San Francisco, and would pay his hotel bills while in the city. He also offered a trip to the Yosemite Valley for one week, the delegates to be the guests of the City of San Francisco. In addition, he said he was authorized to offer railroad tickets to San Francisco and back. Particular places of departure had been fixed on—New-Orleans for delegates and visitors from the South, St. Louis for the region of the Ohio River and its vicinity, Chicago for the East, and St. Paul for the Northwest.

Mr. De Young is not making such lavish promises to-day, but he is endeavoring to show the committee that if San Francisco shall be named as the convention city, the hospitality of its citizens will be so lavish that the trip will never be forgotten by those who take it.

Orators for the Contestants.

N. P. Chipman of Red Bluff, Cal., will make the opening speech for San Francisco, and he will be followed by George A. Knight of that city.

Mayor Swift and Mr. Sam Allerton will speak in behalf of Chicago.

St. Louis will have for its spokesmen Chauncey I. Filley, Mayor Warbridge, and possibly Major William Warner of Kansas City.

Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, C. L. Magee, and others will address the committee in behalf of Pittsburg.

Salt Lake City will cut quite a figure when the nominating speeches are made, but its quota of votes will too small for consideration.

The Washington hotel keepers would like to see that city selected, but there is no prospect of favorable action, and it may be decided not to take up the time of the committee with a nominating speech.

One reason advanced to-night by a member of the National Committee for not going to San Francisco was that the different Presidential candidates could not afford the expense which would necessarily follow the selection of that city. Each candidate would, of course, desire to make as good a showing as possible prior to the taking of the final vote in the convention. At the lowest calculation it would cost $50 per man to go from Chicago to San Francisco, and this amount would cover only a small portion of the actual expenses. Neither Reed, Allison, McKinley nor Harrison is rich, and it may be assumed that they would prefer to have the convention held at a more central point.

Old Campaigners Present.

The old members of the National Committee say that they have never seen more interest displayed in a struggle for a convention, and that it means that the country is very much interested in the result of the coming campaign.

Many noted Republicans were in the crowd at the Arlington to-night. Ex-Gov. and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster arrived this afternoon. Soon after he registered he was in close conversation with Chairman Carter. Ex-Senator Carey of Wyoming reached the city this afternoon. He left Cheyenne at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. "When I first went West," said Mr. Carey, "the railroad train beyond the Mississippi averaged only about twenty miles an hour. I have just covered the 2,000 miles between Cheyenne and Washington in two and a half days. A few years ago this trip would have taken nearly a week. The transcontinental lines are now magnificently equipped, and their trains make very fast time. For that reason I think the committee would do well to select San Francisco." Mr. Carey will vote for San Francisco on the first ballot. At present he has no second choice.

Little Presidential Gossip.

It is a matter of gossip at the hotels that thus far there has been very little Presidential talk. Even the McKinley boom, which has been on exhibition at the Arlington for several days has been lost sight of in the contest between the different cities. Not until the convention city is selected will the Presidential candidates occupy the public eye again.

New-York in Evidence.

New-York is now represented in the contest for the convention, and will be strongly in evidence until the National Committee shall render its decision. Fifteen members of the delegation appointed to urge the claims of New-York reached the city to-night and eight more are expected to arrive in the morning. Among those now here are Gen. Daniel Butterfield, James Talcott, C. C. Shayne, F. B. Thurber, Sheppard Knapp, Robert Dunlap, Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Transportation; Former Judge Arnoux, James H. Breslin, D. L. Merrifield, and Simeon Ford of the Hotel Men's Association.

All joined the crowd at the Arlington very soon after their arrival, and each undertook, on his own responsibility, to counteract the impression which prevailed to a considerable extent that New-York was not anxious to secure the convention. Gen. Butterfield said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the delegation came for the purpose of urging the committee to select New-York and that it would make a dignified effort to accomplish this object. "We can offer," continued the General, "the finest convention hall in the country, and ample room for committee work. Our hotels do not require any advertising at my hands. They can speak for themselves and the members of the committee will not need much information concerning them."

Gen. Butterfield was informed that the representatives of other cities had come to Washington with propositions to pay off the indebtedness of the National Committee.

"Is the New-York delegation prepared to make any financial arrangements with the committee?" he was asked.

"I do not care to discuss that question," he replied. "It is enough for me to say that the representative Republicans of New-York would like to have the convention held there, and are prepared to deal liberally with the committee."

Gen. Butterfield will present the claims of New-York to the committee at its meeting to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Breslin may speak for the Hotel Men's Association.

While it is not believed here that the National Committee will pay much attention to New-York, there is much satisfaction among Republicans in the knowledge that the great city has awakened to the desirability of having the convention.

Platt on the Scene.

Thomas C. Platt of New-York mingled with the crowd in the Arlington lobby for a few minutes to-day. According to a dispatch from New-York, Mr. Platt is here to give the Republicans from other States authoritative information of what New-York's desires are on the Presidential question and other political matters. He had an interview with Gov. Morton last Friday night, presumably in regard to the Republican nomination. Mr. Platt is said to favor Chicago, but the Pittsburg men say that, if Senator Quay insists upon the selection of Pittsburg, Mr. Platt will give him his support.

Saratoga Has Claims.

SARATOGA, Dec. 9.—Village President Charles H. Sturges, on behalf of Saratoga Springs, to-night telegraphed an overture to Chairman Thomas H. Carter of the Republican National Committee at Washington, D. C., to have Saratoga selected as the place for holding the National Convention. President Sturges called attention to the fine convention hall here and added that within a radius of half a mile of the hall are hotel accomodations sufficient for 15,000 persons.

TO SPEAK FOR NEW-YORK.

Sub-Committee of the Committee of One Hundred Starts for Washington.

The Royal Blue Line train that left Jersey City yesterday afternoon over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 4:25 o'clock took away the sub-committee of the Committee of One Hundred, which is to urge at Washington the advisability of holding the Republican National Convention in New-York City.

One of the first of the committee to arrive at the foot of Liberty Street to take the ferry was Gen. Daniel Butterfield, the Chairman. Gen. Butterfield said: "If the first National Convention is not ours, the second will certainly be. We intend to make a desperate drive for both, and there is no doubt if we do not get the one we will certainly, we feel, get the other. Of course, our initial energies will be directed toward getting the Republican Convention, which is the first. If we succeed in this we will not relax in our endeavors to get the Democratic to hold the convention. We have already looking out for the interests of the great City of New-York and throwing all political issues aside we will work in the interests of our great city."

James J. Belden, one of the most enthusiastic of the committee, said:

"We will offer every possible inducement. We do not know yet what we will have to offer. It is understood that such cities as Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston have offered extraordinary inducements. They cannot outdo us, we think, in price. Our plans are to offer the committee the use of Madison Square Garden for all its branches. The main hall will be offered to the delegates to hold the convention. We have already agreed to pay out of our pockets this part of the expense. A. M. Palmer has kindly given us all the advantages in the other parts of the house for sub-committees. If it is necessary that additional money be raised for other expenses, there is no doubt that it will be forthcoming. As a matter of policy the committee declines to state the amount of money which has been volunteered by political and business people of New-York to get the conventions here."

The sub-committee is made up of: Chairman—Gen. Daniel Butterfield; Theodore W. Myers, William Arnoux, John D. Crimmins, Hermann Oelrichs, Darwin R. James, Theodore M. Roche, James H. Breslin, Henry Simon, E. L. Merrifield, E. B. Thurber, James Talcott, C. C. Shayne, Murat Halstead, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Oscar S. Straus, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Col. Claflin, John H. Starin, Samuel W. Fairchild, Jordan L. Mott, E. R. Ladew, Hugh R. Garden, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Chauncey M. Depew, Roger Maxwell, Austin Corbin, John H. Inman, William Berri, and Ethan Allen.

Chauncey M. Depew disappointed the committee by not going. Most of the other members of the committee went.

E. G. Tuckerman, City Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, accompanied the committee to Washington. Gen. Smith, First Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, tendered the use of his private car to the delegates during their trip. Edward A. Dickinson of The Daily Financial News, by special request, accompanied the delegation to Philadelphia. The delegation expects to return this evening.

PICTURES FOR THE PRINTING PRESS

Prof. Fraser Tells Training School Pupils How They Are Prepared.

Prof. W. Lewis Fraser, art manager of the Century Company, lectured at the Teachers College, One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Morningside Heights, before the teachers and pupils of the Macy Manual Training High School, yesterday afternoon, on "How Pictures are Prepared for the Printing Press."

The first picture ever printed in this country, Prof. Fraser said, was done 100 years ago, and was a woodcut. Engraving, the present process, he defined as being of two kinds—intaglio and relief. Both are done on copper plates, intaglio being the use of incentations to outline the picture, and the latter the raising of the outlines. The processes most used at present are the photogravure, mezzotint, aqua tint, half tone, and etching.

The photogravure is made by covering a copper plate with a film as a photographic plate of glass, developing and fixing as in the regular photographing process, followed by an acid bath, which eats away or leaves the surface in relief, as it is more or less protected by the film. The plate is then crossed with numerous fine lines to soften the effect. In the mezzotint and aquatint resin is used as a film. The resin is then removed, leaving only the lines desired, and treated with acid, as before.

Prof. Fraser closed by describing the process of applying ink and overlaying, and said that as much skill is required on the part of the printer for the production of a perfect picture as on the part of the artist.

Medical Jurisprudence Society Officers

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence held its one hundred and fourteenth regular meeting at 17 West Forty-third Street last night, and elected officers and Trustees for the year, as follows:

President—E. F. Brush; Vice President—S. B. Livingstone; Secretary—John C. West; Treasurer—D. McLean Shaw; Trustees—John Sabine Smith, Theodore Sutro, F. Sullivan Smith, James P. Foster, and Drs. W. E. Brill, C. A. Von Damdohr, Frank Ferguson, and A. M. Jacobus.

Lawyer William D. Purrington read a paper on "The Law of Libel and Slander as Affecting Medical Practitioners."

Talked on Hip-Joint Amputations.

Dr. F. Tilden Brown read a paper before the Academy of Medicine, at 17 West Forty-third Street, last night on hip-joint amputations. He told of the latest methods and instruments by which hemorrhage was almost entirely prevented, and the operations performed in much less time than formerly. There were thirty members present, who took part in discussing the paper. Dr. B. Farquhar Curtis presided.

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Large pieces for ornamental and table use. Also small articles in great variety at moderate cost.
Deal direct with the maker.
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Between 26th and 27th Sts.
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THE JINGOES ARE PUZZLED

Unable to Find Out What Salisbury Said About Venezuela.

NOT TALKING MUCH ABOUT WAR NOW

Possibly They Surmise that England Has Not Assumed a Defiant Position After All—No News of the Ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—It is not to be supposed that the jingoes of the Senate and the House have received inside information concerning the purport of the response of Lord Salisbury to the note of Secretary Olney in the Venezuelan-Guiana boundary question, but for some reason they are disposed to pause before letting loose their eloquence upon the assumption that its character is such as to demand an instant resort to hostilities between the United States and Great Britain to settle the dispute. By intuition, perhaps, the idea has taken a lodgment that the answer is anything but defiant. That may account, in a measure, for the relaxation of impatience shown by some of his political opponents to the departure of the President for North Carolina, and to an abatement of their criticism of him for presuming at this time to go off on a duck-hunting trip.

The Republicans are by no means agreed as to what they shall do if the Salisbury answer shall turn out to be couched in language tending to delay in making a definite answer to our renewed request for arbitration. The President would have had no power to do less than he did in calling for an answer to that question, instructed as he was by Congress. He plainly has no power to act in such a way as to provoke a collision, as Congress alone possesses that right. While it might be considered a good political stroke to bring on a war, a war with Great Britain would disturb business seriously, and business men are not likely to be more anxious for war as a disturber of business with our best foreign customer than they are to have domestic and foreign business deranged by a new tariff measure.

There may be calls upon the President for the Venezuelan correspondence, which he told Congress he expected to communicate to that body, but the resolutions have first to go through the two houses, and after that the President is bound to pay regard to the consideration whether it is compatible with the public interest to communicate correspondence upon a question still under advisement.

There is no longer any doubt that the Administration knew, before the arrival of the Salisbury letter in the hands of Ambassador Pauncefote, the nature of its contents, and was prepared to respond to it. The going away of the President would not necessarily make any difference in the disposition of the matter. Secretary Olney understands the President's position thoroughly, and doubtless will have prepared for him precisely the language of rejoinder to Lord Salisbury that the Government of the United States shall feel constrained to make to the last British communication.

The Venezuelan Minister this evening received from the Director of Foreign Relations, a cablegram announcing that the country was perfectly peaceful. Minister Andrade says this is evidently an answer to a letter he sent to his Government ten days ago which probably has just reached Caracas.

In that letter he called attention to the frequent reports published in this country of the unsettled state of affairs in Venezuela, and recounting details of a widespread revolution against Gen. Crespo. Minister Andrade considers to-day's dispatch conclusive, and is confident that no revolutionary movement exists.

The cablegram mentions no other matters, and the Minister is still unable to say whether any ultimatum from Great Britain has been presented or not.

State Department officials are confident that some mistake has been made in the assertion that Great Britain has presented a peremptory demand on Venezuela for $2,000 as "smart" money on account of the Yuruan incident. They are disposed to doubt altogether that any so-called ultimatum such as that presented to Nicaragua has been sent to Venezuela at all, but they say if a note demanding redress for a supposed indignity has been addressed to President Crespo, it is incredible that it should ask for such an enormous amount as $2,000.

The highest figure given at the time of the drafting of the so-called ultimatum last October was £1,000, and considering the nature of the incident, this was considered rather a fancy valuation for the character of the insults to a colonial policeman.

Police Inspector Barnes of the British Guiana Colonial Police, was in charge of the station on the Yuruan River, a considerable distance to the west of the Schomburgk line, which, according to Lord Salisbury's return to Secretary Olney, is claimed as the British western boundary. Some Venezuelan soldiers in November, a year ago, crossed the river and arrested Barnes and two of his men as squatters and took them off toward Guiana for trial. On the way they were met by Venezuelan officials who promptly released the Englishmen with profuse apologies and took the soldiers into custody.

The Venezuelan Government immediately made a formal disavowal of the arrest and instituted military proceedings against all the Venezuelan soldiers directly or indirectly responsible for the affair, including the Captain of the company in that district, Dominguez, who was degraded, but escaped from the country before trial.

Barnes alleged that articles had been stolen from his station at the time of his arrest worth about 300 bolivars, equal to about $60, and this amount was promptly paid him, for which he gave a receipt as full compensation and expressed complete satisfaction.

No more was thought of the matter until the announcement in October, that Great Britain had determined to regard it as an international affront, requiring $5,000 smart money as an atonement for her injury. As it was alleged that the so-called ultimatum was sent to Berlin for transmission through German channels in October, officials in Washington are at loss to account for the delay of two months in its arrival at Caracas.

Union College Alumni Banquet.

The eighth annual reunion and banquet of the Union College Alumni Association of New-York will be held next Thursday evening at the Waldorf, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street. Among those invited are President Raymond of Union, ex-Senator Warner Miller, Mayor Strong, ex-Senator Carey of Wyoming, Francis Lynde Stetson, Charles A. Dana, Robert C. Alexander, Charles R. Miller, Charles Emory Smith, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Secretary Lamont, Frederick W. Seward, Gen. Horace Porter, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Dr. D. M. Stimson, and the Rev. Dr. Charles D. Nott.

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FERNANDO WOOD'S LIBRARY SOLD

Political and Historical Publications—Some Rare First Editions—Webster's Works.

At the sale of the library of the late Congressman Fernando Wood, yesterday, by Bangs & Co., some of the most interesting books were:

Seven Scottish and other almanacs from 1766 to 1780 containing lists of officers in American service, the Stamp Act, &c., $17.75; Thomas Anbury's "Travels Through the Interior Parts of America," map and six fine folding plates, two volumes, London, 1791, $7.50.

"The Quadrupeds of North America," by Audubon and Bachman, 29 of the 31 parts, 150 colored plates, New-York, 1851-54, $9; Thomas H. Benton's "Abridgement of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856," sixteen volumes, New-York, 1860, $24.

"A Catalogue of All the Books Printed in the United States, (Including Those Out of Print,) with the Prices and Places Where Published Annexed," published by the booksellers in Boston, 1804, (only 1,500 at that time,) low at $5.50; "Norton's Literary Gazette and Publisher's Circular," four volumes in three, New-York, 1851-55; first reviews of "Uncle Tom," and works by Longfellow, Whittier, &c., $6.

Nathaniel Bouton's "History of Concord from Its First Grant in 1725," portraits, 1856, $5.25; "History of Old Chester, N. H., from 1719 to 1869," by Benjamin Chase, steel portraits, (Auburn, N. H.,) published by the author, 1869, $6; James Houston's "Expedition to Darien," curious matters, London, for the author, 1753, low at $5.25.

Jonathan Eliot's "The Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787, with the Journal of the Federal Convention, &c., revised, with additions," five volumes, royal 8vo, calf, complete set, (Philadelphia, 1861,) $11.88.

"Strength Out of Weakness; or, A Glorious Manifestation of the Further Progress of the Gospel Amongst the Indians in New-England. Held forth in Sundry Letters from divers Ministers and Others to the Corporation established by Parliament for promoting the Gospel among the Heathen in New-England; and to particular Members thereof since the last Treatise to that effect, formerly set forth by Mr. Henry Whitfield, late Pastor of Gilford in New-England"; London, 1652, $50. Of this very rare work, the sixth in order of the celebrated series on "Progress of the Gospel," three editions were issued in 1652. In this one the Address to Reader is signed by 18 names. It contains two letters by Eliot; one from the Rev. John Wilson, with interesting accounts of Eliot's house and mode of life, &c.

"The Light appearing more and more towards the perfect Day; or, A farther Discovery of the present state of the Indians in New-England. Concerning the Progresse of the Gospel there. Published by Henry Whitfield, late Pastor to the Church of Christ at Gilford, in New-England, who came late thence"; London, 1651, $50. Extremely rare; a good copy, having the very scarce leaf signed by Joseph Caryl, which is almost always missing.

R. W. Emerson's "Essays," second series, uncut, Boston, 1844, first edition, autograph presentation by Emerson, $10.50.

Col. George Hanger's "Life and Adventures," "Advice to the Fair Sex," and "Adventures in America," curious portrait, two volumes, 1801, $4. Col. Hanger (afterward Lord Coleraine) served with distinction in the American War. The following curious prophecy will be found on Page 427 of Vol. II.: "One of these days the Northern and Southern powers will fight as vigorously against each other as they have both united to do against the British."

"The Birds of Long Island," by J. P. Giraud, Jr., rare, 1844, $8.25; "A History of the Steamboat Case Lately Discussed by Counsel Before the Legislature of New-Jersey," scarce, Trenton, printed for the author, 1815, $5.50.

Kenney Meadows's "Shakespeare," edited by Verplanck, only a few left from Harper's fire, 1847, $6.75; "War of 1812," &c., by Paris D. Davis, five curious woodcuts, New-York, 1836, $5.75.

Daniel Webster's works, large paper, subscriber's copy, steel illustrations, six volumes, uncut, signed by Webster, Boston, 1851, $16.50.

Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," with the usual steel portrait, Brooklyn, 1855, a good copy of the very rare first edition, printed in a newspaper office in Brooklyn, where Whitman was a compositor, $18.50; "Memoranda During the War," by the same, Camden, N. J., 1875-6, first edition, $10.50; Wilson and Bonaparte's "American Ornithology," twelve volumes, colored plates, Philadelphia, 1808 to 1828, scarce set, $58.46.

Fought over Elevated Railroad Seat.

Lorenzo C. Neafie of 44 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Walter C. Byron of 303 West Eleventh Street, were arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday on a charge of fighting in an express elevated railroad train at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. The prisoners were fined $3 each. They paid and left court.

Both men were reticent in regard to the cause of the quarrel, but it was learned that a young lady, who boarded the train at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and who expected to meet them at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, saved a seat for him. When Neafie got on the train at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, he took the seat next to the young lady. Byron followed Neafie, and told him that the seat was reserved. He demanded it. Neafie answered that there were no reserved seats on the elevated railroad, and refused to comply with Byron's demand. This led to a fight and the arrest.

Cost of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The report of James Kerr, Clerk of the House, which was presented to Congress on Dec. 2, shows that from July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895, he disbursed $801,832.86, and from July 1, 1895, to Dec. 2, 1895, the sum of $189,780.89. His report also contains a recapitulation of the disbursements made by him during his term as Clerk—Dec. 8, 1891, to Dec. 2, 1895—which payments represent the expenses of the House of Representatives during that period, except the salaries and mileage of members, which are paid through the Sergeant at Arms. The disbursements from Dec. 8, 1891, to Dec. 2, 1895, include clerk hire, Members and Delegates, $474,146; salaries of officers and employes, $1,745,918; salaries of Capitol police, $77,970; stationery, $243,153; miscellaneous items, $159,754; and aggregate, $2,865,987.54.

MORGAN FEELS OFFENDED

Ambassador Pauncefote Accused of Misrepresenting Facts.

THE BERING SEA AWARD TOO HIGH

Alabama's Senator Thinks the British Representative Has Taken an Unfair Advantage in Discussing the Meeting at Paris.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate was addressed to-day by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Chairman of the Committe on Foreign Relations, and formerly a member of the Bering Sea Tribunal, in support of his resolution referring to the Committee on Foreign Relations the President's special message of Feb. 13, 1895, and his recent annual message relating to the payment by the United States of the claims of Great Britain arising out of the Bering Sea controversy, with instructions to examine into the question of liability on the part of the United States and of liability on the part of Great Britain or Canada.

Mr. Morgan, who read his speech from printed slips, was very severe upon the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, characterizing as "offensive" the Ambassador's comments upon the action of Congress in refusing an appropriation to pay the indemnity for losses of British subjects owing to the seizure of "sealers," and asserting that, as to many of those "sealers," they were the actual property in whole or in part of American citizens, who had no such claim upon their own Government. The British Ambassador, Mr. Morgan stated, had no right to question members of Congress for words spoken in debate, and his doing so, in diplomatic papers which he handed over to the American press for publication, was an act of "intrusive arrogance."

Mr. Morgan said that recent events imposed upon him the duty, as a Senator, a member of the tribunal of arbitration which sat in Paris in 1893, and as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to reply to certain criticisms sent out through the American press by the British Government, touching the attitude of Congress toward what is called the Bering Sea controversy. He asserted that the question whether a negotiation respecting the liability of the United States to Great Britain for the seizure of sealing vessels in Bering Sea under the orders of Mr. Cleveland's first Administration should take place under the treaty of Feb. 29, 1892, was still an open question, and had not been closed by the award of the tribunal of arbitration. On the contrary, that tribunal expressly refused to make any decision of such the question of liability or to declare that the seizure of the vessels under Mr. Cleveland's order was illegal. These questions, he said, were distinctly remanded by that tribunal to the further negotiations of the treaty powers as original questions. Great Britain, however, contended that the tribunal of arbitration considered and decided this question of liability.

"If the President," said Mr. Morgan, "had sent to the Senate the diplomatic agreement made by him with Great Britain, in which a committal to the British contention is sought to be apparently avoided by a compromise, but is, in fact, admitted without reserve or qualification, the vote of this body would have settled the attitude of the country by accepting or rejecting that agreement. If Congress should thereafter appropriate the coveted 'lump sum' to satisfy the British demand, we would at lease have been free from the acceptance of the humiliating attitude of accepting and indorsing a falsehood as the decision of the tribunal of arbitration and of paying citizens of the United States for criminal wrongs done to their country. The reassertion by the President of the justice and rightfulness of the demand of the British Government, made with the insulting arrogance of an ultimatum, requires of Congress that its refusal at its last session to vote the lump sum of $425,000 to satisfy this demand should be defended upon the principles and facts that justified that vote."

The tribunal of arbitration, Mr. Morgan said, by agreement of the treaty powers was discharged from the duty of considering the question of damages sustained by either. The only question before it was whether the protection of the Alaskan seals belonged to the United States exclusively, or whether it was necessary that the protection of the seals should be accomplished under regulations in which the two Governments would concur. It was the contention of the United States that the separate and exclusive power to protect and preserve the seals of the Alaskan herd existed in that Government, unaided and unobstructed by the subjects or the Government of Great Britain. This claim of the United States was formulated in five points, involving questions historical and geographical and mixed questions of law and fact. Four of these questions were decided adversely to the United States, by a majority vote.

In further support of the contention that the award of the tribunal excluded, absolutely, all consideration of the question of the legality of the seizure of these twenty fishing vessels, Mr. Morgan quoted from the official correspondence that before the British Parliament last September. This document, he said, had been circulated among newspapers in the United States by the British Ambassador as a political "flier" or circular, with the evident purpose of reaching the people, instead of the Congress, in order to get a popular prejudgment which would enable Great Britain to escape from a negotiation respecting these claims that would expose her want of justice and would compel her to prove the alleged facts on which they rested.

Commenting upon Sir Julian Pauncefote's statement to Earl Kimberley that "strong party feeling" alone accounted for the rejection by Congress of the lump-sum arrangement, the vote thereon being made up of Republicans, Populists, and forty-eight Democrats, Mr. Morgan proceeded to show from the facts presented in the American counter case that ten of the vessels for which damages were claimed were actually owned, either in whole or in part, by citizens of the United States, and that therefore no damages could be due to them from this Government.

Replying to Sir Julian's statement that his (Mr. Morgan's) "vituperative epithets" in applying the term "rascally to the conduct of those citizens were quite unmerited and based on a mistaken view of the British navigation laws, Mr. Morgan said:

It never occurred to me to examine the British navigation laws to ascertain whether they justified our citizens in violating the laws of the United States. I would as soon think of looking into the Koran for excuses for violating the Christian decalogue. Sir Julian should cite us to higher authority than the British navigation laws for the justification of crime against the laws of the United States. What control has Great Britain in Bering Sea through her navigation laws more than the United States has with her criminal statutes; and how can British statutes in those waters have force and away to excuse crimes against the United States committed by her own citizens?

Mr. Morgan spoke of Mr. Cleveland's action in his first term in ordering the seizure of vessels found violating United States laws in Bering Sea, as "faithful, courageous, and patriotic." He stated that the cruelty of pelagic sealing as pursued by the Canadians and their "brothers of the criminal class in the United States" defied description, and that if that question had been passed upon by the Paris Tribunal, the response would have been one that the Canadian Government would scarcely have quoted. He asserted that the statement sent by the late Secretary Gresham to the House of Representatives Dec. 20, 1894, in regard to the seizure of British sealing vessels in Bering Sea, was seriously incorrect and misleading, and referred to Sir Julian Pauncefote's statement that the Senate in the last Congress had refused him leave to print a detailed analysis of the claims presented, as "a paltry fling," the fact being that one Senator (Mr. Gray of Delaware), for some reason objected, and he had not time, in the closing hours of the session, to ask a vote of the Senate on that request. "Having now plenty of time," said Mr. Morgan, "I will read the document," and he proceeded to do so. It showed the actual amount due, excluding the claims of American citizens, to be only $96,102, instead of $425,000, as proposed by Mr. Gresham. He renewed his contention that the further negotiations in regard to these damages as provided by the treaty could only be entered upon by and with the consent of the Senate, and suggested that the Senate should not be deprived of its Constitutional power because it may suit the present views of the President. He closed by asking a vote on his resolution, which was agreed to.

TWO BILLS PASS THE SENATE.

First Legislation of the Session—Mr. Hale Starts a Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Outside of Mr. Morgan's speech on the Bering Sea question, proceedings in the Senate to-day were extremely tame.

The two first bills of the session were passed—one of them to allow to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania the use of the United States Courthouses at Scranton and Williamsport, and the other for making an appropriation of $1,500 for a survey and plans of improvement at the entrance of Biscayne Bay, Fla.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) introduced a bill to form the Indian Territory into the Territory of Indianola, and gave notice that he would hereafter address the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) gave notice that he would address the Senate to-morrow on the subject of the Monroe doctrine.

A bill to prevent citizens of the United States from soliciting or accepting titles, patents of nobility, or degrees of honor from foreign nations, under the penalty of fine and disfranchisement, was introduced

RAIDING THE TREASURY

A Flood of Public Building Bills Offered to Congress.

NEW CIRCULATION SCHEME PROPOSED

Mr. Johnson of Indiana Would Have Banks Issue Notes to Amount of Bonds Deposited with the Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The annual raid on the Treasury in behalf of localities has begun rather early this year. A large number of the bills introduced in both houses to-day were in behalf of public buildings. Among those offered to the Senate were:

By Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.)—Providing for the erection of public buildings costing not less than $6,000 or more than $50,000, in all towns with a population of 3,000 or more, provided a suitable site is given by the people; also for the issuance of Treasury notes, not to exceed in the aggregate, $100,000,000, to defray the cost of these buildings.

By Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.)—Appropriating $500,000 for a system of underground conduits in the District of Columbia for telegraph, telephone, electric lighting, and steam heating purposes; also, appropriating $200,000 for a public building at Ocala, Fla.

By Mr. Squire (Rep., Washington.)—Appropriating $1,000,000 for the establishment on the Pacific coast, the site to be selected by a board appointed by the Secretary of War, of a plant for finishing and assembling heavy ordnance.

Among the bills introduced in the House were the following:

By Mr. Gamble (Rep., S. D.)—Appropriating $200,000 for a public building at Yankton, S. D., and a like amount for a public building at Deadwood, S. D.; also, appropriating $100,000 for the enlargement of the military post of Fonda Meade, S. D.

By Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.)—Appropriating $25,000 for a public building at Harrison, Ark.

By Mr. Ellis (Rep., Ore.)—Appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Baker City, Oregon.

By Mr. Sperry (Dem., Conn.)—Appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Meriden, Conn.; also appropriating $125,000 for a public building at Waterbury, Conn.

By Mr. Tyler (Dem., Va.)—Appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Newport News, Va.

By Mr. Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.)—Appropriating $200,000 for the reconstruction of buildings at Jefferson Barracks.

By Mr. Linton (Rep., Mich.)—Appropriating $60,000 for a public building at Owosso, Mich.

By Mr. McCormick (Rep., N. Y.)—Appropriating $65,000 for a lighthouse at Orient Point, L. I.; also appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Long Island City, N. Y.

By Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.)—Appropriating a sufficient sum for the extension to Stony Point of the present breakwater in the harbor at Buffalo, N. Y.

By Mr. Hooker (Rep., N. Y.)—Appropriating $150,000 for a public building at Jamestown, N. Y.

By Mr. Meiklejohn (Rep., Neb.)—Appropriating $200,000 for a public building at Norfolk, Neb.

By Mr. Wilson (Rep., Idaho.)—Appropriating $250,000 for a branch mint at Boise City, Idaho.

By Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.)—Appropriating $75,000 for repairing the public building at St. Albans, Vt., which was partly destroyed by fire.

By C. W. Stone (Rep., Penn.)—Appropriating $60,000 for a public building at Bradford, Penn.

By Mr. Sparkman (Dem., Fla.)—Appropriating $500,000 for a public building at Tampa, Fla.

By Mr. Knox (Rep., Mass.)—Appropriating $200,000 for a public building at Lawrence, Mass.

By Mr. Tyler (Dem., Va.)—Appropriating $150,000 for a public building at Portsmouth, Va.

By Mr. Clardy (Dem., Ky.)—Appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Hopkinsville, Ky.

By Mr. McDearmon (Dem., Tenn.)—Appropriating $260,000 for the construction of a levee on the left bank of the Mississippi River, between Hickman, Ky., and Tiptonville, Tenn.

By Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.)—Appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Elgin, Ill.

By Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.)—Appropriating $25,000 for the construction of a military road from Atlanta to McPherson Barracks, Ga.

By Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.)—Appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Malden, Mass.

A Postal Savings Bill.

A large number of bills were introduced in the Senate to-day, among the more important being:

By Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.)—To establish postal savings banks. It provides for deposits of from 10 cents to $10 at all money-order post offices, and for interest on deposits which do not exceed $500.

By Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.)—To pay a pension of $200 a month to the widow of the late Secretary of State Gresham.

By Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.)—Granting a uniform pension of $50 per month to all who lost a hand or foot in the war, and of $60 to those who lost an entire limb.

By Mr. Cameron (Rep., Penn.)—Placing enlisted men on the retired list after they shall have served thirty years in the army, navy, or marine corps.

By Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.)—Disposing of the unoccupied lands of the abandoned portion of the Fort Assinaboine military reservation, Montana, and for the relief of settlers thereon.

By Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.)—Increasing the time within which vessels may discharge their cargoes.

By Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.)—Making it the duty of the President to institute condemnation proceedings against a patented invention which has become of general use when the royalty or charges on such invention have become oppressive.

A Circulation Measure.

Many bills were introduced in the House, and a wide range of subjects was covered. Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.)—To increase the circulation of National banks by authorizing them to take out circulating notes to the par value of the bonds they have on deposit.

By Mr. Low, (Rep., N. Y.)—A resolution directing the appointment of a Board of Engineers to report upon the feasibility of establishing a harbor of refuge at Cape Lookout, or at some other point near Cape Hatteras.

By Mr. Huling, (Rep., West Va.)—To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Navy and Marine Corps. The measure is the same as that of last Congress offered by Mr. Mayer of Louisiana.

By Mr. Sperry, (Dem., Conn.)—A resolution declaring that the time has come when immigration to this country should be inquired into, to ascertain both the character and condition of it; also to inquire if the time has not arrived to further restrict immigration.

By Mr. Linton, (Rep., Mich.)—Making it unlawful for any person to print, stamp, or impress any words, figures, or designs upon the American flag.

By Mr. Noonan, (Rep., Texas.)—Imposing an import duty of $30 per head on horses and mules, $10 per head on all cattle; increasing the duty on wool from 8 to 24 cents per pound, according to grade, and on hides from 5 to 50 cents.

By Delegate Cannon, (Rep., Utah.)—Appropriating $500,000 for a public building at Salt Lake City, and $300,000 for a public building at Ogden City, Utah.

By Mr. Bell, (Pop., Col.)—To maintain the parity between coins of the United States by providing for payment in gold and silver at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury; also withdrawing the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds.

By Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas.)—To secure the separation and independence of the executive and legislative departments by forbidding Senators and members from soliciting, directly or indirectly, the appointment of persons to office.

By Mr. Smith, (Rep., Ill.)—To reduce letter postage to 1 cent per half ounce.

By Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.)—His bill of last Congress, to prevent trusts, monopolies, and combinations in trade; also a joint resolution providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people.

By Mr. Faris (Rep., Ind.)—Making the minimum rate of pension for disability or to the widows of deceased soldiers, under the act of 1890, $12 per month.

By Mr. Curtis (Rep., N. Y.)—Providing that in lieu of salary, fees, commissions, storage, and perquisites of every kind, as now paid, the Collectors and Surveyors of Customs at Baltimore, Boston, and Charlestown, (Mass.,) Chicago, New-Orleans, New-York, Portland, and Falmouth, (Me.,) and San Francisco, shall receive a salary of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000 per annum; also increasing to $100 per month the pensions of the totally blind; also reviving the grade of Lieutenant General of the Army.

By Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.)—To carry into effect the recommendation of the International American Conference by the incorporation of the International American Bank.

All the bills were referred to committees.

SHORT DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Discussion of Resolutions Relating to Patronage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The House was in session to-day an hour and fifteen minutes, and almost that entire time was spent in the discussion of resolutions for the appointment of minor officials and employes of the House.

Resolutions were agreed to for the appointment of three additional clerks in the House document room, and of the employes of the House allotted the minority and selected by the Democratic caucus—Isaac Hill, Assistant Doorkeeper; Thomas A. Coakley and Thomas L. Browning, Messengers, and James F. English, Chief Page.

The consideration of a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for the correspondence in the Waller case, and another calling on the Commissioner of Pensions for the names of all pensioners dropped from the pension rolls or reduced, met with objections.

Various executive documents, including annual reports of the Attorney General and the Board of Managers of Soldiers' Homes, were presented and referred.

The first bill passed this session was that changing the collection limits of the port of Chicago so as to include the State of Illinois.

Mr. Price (Dem., La.,) made his first appearance at this Congress and took the oath of office.

The House at 1:15 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

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MRS. HOWELL GIVES TESTIMONY

Woman Accused of Murder Gives Her Side of the Story—Remarkable Anonymous Letters Read.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Charlotte Howell, who is accused of killing Miss Knapp, was again on the witness stand today, remaining there for over four hours, and her husband, Chauncey Howell, gave testimony during the rest of the time. Their testimony was in regard to the anonymous letters which constitute a marked feature of the case. They told in what manner they were received by Miss Elizabeth, or Libbie, Knapp, the victim of the poisoning, and how others were received by Mrs. Howell after the girl had died.

In addition, a lot of letters, perhaps forty in all, were read to the jury. One of the letters read was received by Mrs. Howell about ten days after Miss Knapp died. The letter reads:

I sent you a letter to the Post Office, but the one who took it lost it, so I will be sure you get this. I was drunk when I wrote the other, so I don't know what I said, but if you mind your business you will be all right. I gave that woman three doses of arsenic after she came to your house, and two before, but you can't prove it, so don't try. I have had two kinds of poison over a year, but never got the chance to use them, Brehany's folks say I was never in their house. Well, I was, just the same, and have been since she died. Ha, ha! I was up stairs three times when she was there, and once since. Old Peg Leg came out the back door, and I slipped up stairs. I was looking for something. Ha, ha!

This letter was unsigned.

Howell testified that in June last, the month following Miss Knapp's death, he found in his yard the following letter:

You see, no one will ever believe I did this, and perhaps you believe I am all bad, but I am not. If I was, I wouldn't try to help you. Ha, ha! If a man comes and asks you if you done all this, say "Yes," and they will say you are crazy, and let it pass. Now, the men from Wellsborough said that if you owned up you did all this they would drop it. So you see I tell you this as the best way for you to get out of it without any more trouble.

Before this letter was received by Mrs. Howell, the disappointed lover, Hightmire, had been suspected of the crime and an information had been made against him before a Justice, but he had not been arrested. The evidence shows that counsel advised him to keep still and let the matter drop. After that no more letters were received by Mrs. Howell.

To-day another brother of Mrs. Howell, A. A. Dutton, of New-York City, appeared upon the scene.

GRAVE ROBBED AT NORWICH

The Body of a Man Who Committed Suicide Stolen.

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 9.—This vicinity is stirred up over a bold grave robbery at Norwich, Vt. The day before Thanksgiving Joseph Murdock hanged himself to a tree in Norwich. The body was buried the following Monday. The relatives of the deceased visited the grave Sunday and thought it had been disturbed.

The matter was reported to the Selectmen, who ordered the grave to be opened. The box and coffin were found smashed and the body was gone.

Further investigation showed that the body was dragged through the cemetery, thrown over the fence and dragged across pastures, over stone walls and barbed wire fences until the main road was reached, one-half mile distant, where a wagon was in waiting.

The Selectmen of Norwich have offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the grave robbers, and for the recovery of the body. Thus far no clue been found.

Reaching Out for the News.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 9.—The Evening Sun of this city to-day began taking the full leased wire service of The United Press.

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NOT DECLARATION OF WAR

Anti-Platt Men Expect Defeat at To-night's Primaries.

MR. LAUTERBACH MAKES REPLY

Says He Believes John E. Milholland Is at the Bottom of All the Opposition—Another Protest.

It now turns out that the letter addressed to Chairman Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee by influential anti-Platt men was simply a move for position, and not a regular declaration of war.

Whether the vote cast to-night at the Republican primaries is an absolutely honest one or a fraudulent one, the anti-Platt men fully expect to be beaten. In private conversation the anti-Platt leaders freely acknowledge that at the best they cannot poll more than two votes out of every five.

The result of the primaries to-night is expected by Platt and anti-Platt men alike to be the firmer establishment of the domination of Mr. Platt and his friends over the Republicans of this city than ever before. The cooler and wiser heads of the anti-Platt leaders are inclined to accept the situation as it is and to concede to the Platt men the fruits of substantial victory.

There will be no attempt made, in spite of rumors to the contrary, to build up an anti-Platt organization at present. The beaten faction will rest content with having made a protest against the election of a Republican County Committee on an enrollment of 75,000 voters, one-third of which they believe to be fraudulently obtained.

Part of this acquiescence in the course of events comes from the knowledge that the Platt men have not been the only sinners in the fraudulent enrollment. The younger members of both factions were equally active in getting men to enroll whether they had voted the Republican State ticket last November or not.

It was said last night by one Platt Republican leader that Alfred R. Conkling had gone so far as to ask acknowledged Democrats to enroll as members of the Republican Party, able to vote at its primaries. There is no doubt in the minds of impartial Republicans that the true enrollment would be nearer 50,000 votes than the 75,000 who were actually represented as having claimed the right to vote at the Republican primaries.

One wide avenue for fraud in the enrollment was the fact that personal registration was not required. Owing to this, petty leaders on both sides submitted lists of names of men who had died or who had moved away from the election district where they had formerly resided.

Different leaders, too, in the same Assembly district sent in names which were duplicates, or even triplicates. Thus Clerk Manchester of the Republican County Committee had his name enrolled three times in his Assembly district, though no one suspected that he would try to vote at the primaries more than once.

Having established their existence by a protest, the anti-Platt men, it is believed, will remain quiet until next March or April. In the extreme case of the probable nomination of a Republican candidate for the Presidency by a would-be utterly hostile to Mr. Platt and his machine, the anti-Platt men might then send a contesting delegation to the Republican National Convention in order to make a claim for the patronage which they would then feel themselves entitled to receive.

This contesting delegation would have to be formed before the date fixed upon for holding the Republican National Convention, and its coming into life would depend largely upon the prospect of the nomination going either to Harrison or McKinley. At best it would only mean the admission of the eighteen votes by which New-York City is represented in the National Convention.

On the other hand, the formation of an anti-Platt organization might be postponed until after the nomination of a Presidential candidate, but this step would also be conditioned on the nomination of a candidate who was indifferent or hostile to Mr. Platt as the chief distributor of the patronage of New-York State.

A strong attempt will be made by influential Republican leaders who have not hitherto committed themselves to the side of either the Platt or anti-Platt men to harmonize all local differences between the factions. One easy way out of the difficulty is the fact that both factions are enthusiastic in their support of Gov. Morton as the only candidate for the Presidential nomination upon whom all sections of the Republican Party in this State are united.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Club came out yesterday with a strong anti-Platt statement, signed by A. H. Steele as Chairman, in which it is alleged that the enrollment held on Nov. 23 was in many instances improperly, if not fraudulently, conducted, and that, in a large number of districts, many names were added to or retained upon the rolls in violation of the party constitution. It also declares that in 600 out of the 1,392 election districts the number of enrolled Republicans exceeds the total Republican vote cast in those districts at the last election.

The Campaign Committee's statement concludes by recommending that five Republican voters in each election district shall put the primary law in motion, so as to swear all the officers at the election to-night, in which case every one offering a fraudulent vote may be challenged and subsequently found guilty of a misdemeanor, and the officers themselves may be convicted of a criminal offense if they should be found guilty of doing anything wrongfully which tended to affect the result of the election.

Mr. Lauterbach made a formal reply yesterday evening to Mr. Choate and the other signers to the request sent to him to postpone the primaries. He also sent a note to Mr. Steele, who issued the Republican Club's statement, saying that one formal reply would be answer enough to all the strictures passed upon the enrollment.

Mr. Lauterbach's reply is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1895.

Messrs. John E. Milholland, Gilbert R. Hawes, Charles H. T. Collis, Edward Mitchell, Joseph H. Choate, care of Republican Club and Union League Club, New-York City:

Gentlemen: Yesterday, Sunday, morning, I received a letter subscribed by you and thirty other gentlemen, suggesting that a special meeting of the County Committee be called to consider the postponement of the Republican primaries until January.

The constitution of the Republican Party of the City of New-York, in the preparation and adoption of which a number of the subscribers to the document sent me were active participants and of which others of the subscribers have been learned expounders, provides, in Article XXIX., that:

"Each election district association shall annually, on the second Tuesday of December, elect delegates to a convention to be composed of delegates from all the associations in the Assembly district in which it is located. Conventions composed of the delegates so elected shall meet in each Assembly district on the third Tuesday of September in each year, and elect members of the County Committee."

No change in this provision of the constitution can be made by the County Committee except by an amendment of the constitution, Article XLIII. requiring:

"The affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the County Committee present at a regular meeting of said committee, provided that notice in writing of the proposed amendment shall have been given at a meeting of the committee held at least twenty days prior to the meeting acting upon the proposed amendment."

The high character of the subscribers to the documents precludes what would otherwise not be an unnatural inference, that the suggestion was made while it was known that it could not be followed.

The reason you assigned for desiring the postponement is to perfect and purge the present rolls of the election district associations, which do not seem to meet with your approval.

I know that they are not perfect, and regret that the unanimous plan of the Committee on Organization, which provided for the removal of names of those who died or removed from their districts, or ceased to be Republicans, could not be carried out, owing to constitutional objections which were not entirely unfounded and which, when made, were perhaps technically entitled to be sustained, leaving the old enrollment unrectified and apparently large in numbers than the facts warranted.

The Assembly apportionment and other causes had operated to prevent the election district organizations from correcting the rolls in June, and the rearrangement of election districts by the Police Department after apportionment caused the disturbance of over 1,100 out of 1,400 election districts.

Had no additional enrollment been ordered less than 400 election districts would have controlled the destinies of the Republican Party of this city; selfish interests would have induced the perpetuation of this condition, but the welfare of the Republican Party demanded that those should be disregarded and that an additional enrollment should take place.

I believe this additional enrollment to be as accurate and honest as any enrollment under the very mild requirements as to Republicanism of the candidate for enrollment provided by the constitution with which and its provisions

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recently, men of eminent repute, some of them signers of your letter, can conscientiously advise, as they did advise, that Good Government people should enroll themselves as Republicans, irrespective of the vote cast by them for State or local officers, provided only they proposed to vote the Republican ticket at the coming National election, it is not strange if Republicans of very lukewarm and uncertain character be added to the rolls.

It is expected that the election district organizations, as soon as they shall have properly organized as the result of to-morrow's primary, will proceed to eliminate from their rolls such names as have been carried over from the old enrollment and should no longer appear thereon. In the meantime no injury or injustice will have been perpetrated, the retention of such names having been general throughout the city and affecting only in a slight degree, and that quite uniformly and without any factional advantage. the allotment of delegates from the election district organizations to the Assembly District Convention. The allotment of delegates to the County Committee, based on the actual vote cast for Secretary of State at the last election, that allotment will not be affected by the enrollment.

Under these circumstances I believe that even if the County Committee were endowed with power to postpone the primary, a resolution so to do would be defeated with the same absolute unanimity as prevailed when the plan of organization was adopted by the County Committee.

I firmly believe that the Republican Party of this city numbers no less than 135,000 members, and that the new enrollment, when the slight changes shall have been made by the election district associations to which I have referred, will truthfully and accurately represent the enrollment of what I am confident is the dominant party in this city to-day. It certainly would be if the same energy and ability were manifested by all Republicans in endeavoring to preserve and protect the county organization as is unfortunately manifested by some of those who have done me the honor to address me on this subject in endeavoring to accomplish its ruin and destruction. Very truly yours,

EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

"I have put the name of John E. Milholland first," remarked Mr. Lauterbach as he gave his statement to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "because I believe he is at the bottom of the whole opposition to the action of the legal representatives of the Republican Party in this city."

GREER HELD FOR EXAMINATION

He Is the Man Who Was Arrested While in a Confessional.

Frederick Greer, who was arrested by detectives in the confessional of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, Sunday, was before Magistrate Simms, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning.

T. McKee Brown, Jr., the son of the pastor of the church, was in court to make a complaint of disorderly conduct against Greer. William F. G. Shanks, President of the National Press Intelligence Company of 32 Park Row, was also present, and said he wanted to make a complaint against Greer for swindling his customers. Mr. Shanks charged that Greer had been going to people who had contracts with the company, and collecting money from them under the pretense that he was a member of the company. Greer demanded the right of an adjournment, in order that he might secure an attorney.

This was granted, and at 5 o'clock Greer was arraigned again. Then there was a long discussion as to what complaint it would be best to entertain. Mr. Shanks's charges had all been made upon information and belief; and, after a discussion that lasted almost two hours and a half, it was decided to allow T. McKee Brown, Jr., to make a complaint of disorderly conduct.

Greer pleaded not guilty, and started to make a long, rambling statement against the detectives, the accusers, and the police in the court. He declared that they had refused to give him a glass of water when he said that he felt faint. He was interrupted by Magistrate Simms, who asked him whether he wanted an immediate examination, or whether he preferred an adjournment.

Greer paid no attention to the question of the Magistrate, and continued to enlarge on the alleged bad treatment he had received. Once more the Magistrate interrupted him, and, upon receiving no answer, was about to proceed with an immediate examination when Greer said that he would prefer an adjournment in order that he might obtain counsel. The detectives asked that the prisoner be remanded to Headquarters, but Magistrate Simms said that he would not do so, as he considered the man one of the most dangerous criminals in the country, and he would take no chances. He therefore held Greer in $500 bail for examination to-day.

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DYNAMITE PLOT, PERHAPS

Bricks Removed from the Wall of Ludlow Street Jail's Yard.

FOR POST OFFICE ROBBERS' ESCAPE

Burglar Vosburg Says a Hole Was to be Blown Through to Let Them Out—Investigation Discloses No Explosive.

The details of a plot to blow up Ludlow Street Jail with dynamite in order to facilitate the escape of the Post Office robbers, Russell, Killoran, and Allen, served to add interest yesterday to the trial of Sheriff Tamsen before Judge Allison in the Court of General Sessions. There was a deal of that mysterious element that helps along ghost stories in this dynamite plot, and no evidence of a positive character relating to it was introduced. That will probably be done to-morrow, when "Bill" Vosburg, the old burglar, is to be called as a witness against the Sheriff. Almost the only tangible things about the "plot" that have developed so far are some loosened bricks in the wall that surrounds the jail yard, and a quantity of wood pulp, or sawdust, in a crevice where the mortar has been scraped out.

The story originated with Vosburg so far as its transmission to the District Attorney is concerned. Vosburg is now in the Tombs on a charge of swindling Anton Cimful, a countryman, out of $500 by the "green-goods" game. The old thief pleaded guilty several days ago, and is now awaiting sentence, which, it has been promised, will be very light in consideration of information he furnished to the authorities relating to the escape of the Post Office robbers, one of whom—Russell—is his son-in-law. Vosburg told the District Attorney just how the jail delivery was accomplished, and also admitted that the three men were hidden by him in his house after they got away from the jail.

It is hinted in some quarters that the latest "plot" in which the alleged dynamite figured was "revealed" in order to help Vosburg's chances of a nominal punishment still further. However that may be, it is a queer story, and has in it a strong flavor of the "salting" process so well known to enterprising dealers in worthless mines out West. But the authorities profess to take it more or less in earnest, and there was a bustle of investigation, conference, and reporting between Ludlow Street Jail and the District Attorney's office yesterday. Not the least interesting feature about it all is that, according to Vosburg, the "dynamite" is still buried in the jail wall, and the Warden, Capt. Roe, was officially notified last evening of this fact and of the possibility that "the lives of many may be endangered" by the presence of the explosive. The official notification was given in person by Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle, who called on the Warden with all the details.

The District Attorney and his staff are inclined to be most mysterious about the whole affair. Col. Fellows, early yesterday afternoon, refused to say anything about it, but later Assistant District Attorney Weeks, who is conducting the case against Sheriff Tamsen, gave out an inspired statement. He said:

"We received information some days ago that the friends of Russell, Allen and Killoran had arranged a plot to blow down the north wall of the Ludlow Street Jail yard with dynamite in order to enable these men to escape had the Fourth of July plans for the delivery miscarried. The information came indirectly from Vosburg. At first we were told that the old man had been approached with a request that he help to carry the plot out, and that he had refused because he feared that some lives might be lost. Afterward this statement was changed, and we were told that Vosburg knew nothing about the matter until Russell told him, after the escape. A quantity of dynamite ready to set off was buried in the wall, we were told, some bricks having been removed for the purpose, and this explosive still remained.

"The matter had sorely troubled Vosburg, our informant told us, as he feared that the dynamite might be set off by accident at any moment, with the result that the lives of many persons might be jeopardized. This fear had finally induced Vosburg to tell all about the affair in order that the dynamite might be removed."

Mr. Weeks smiled rather skeptically at times during the recitation of this tale, as if he did not believe much in Vosburg's burdened conscience. Continuing, he said:

"A man representing this office, whose name I do not feel at liberty to reveal, made an examination early this morning. The dynamite, Vosburg said, had been placed in the wall from the outside. So our representative went carefully over the outer surface of the wall, with the result that he found two places where, as he said, the bricks had been tampered with. In the one place a number of bricks had been torn out, and then hurriedly or carelessly replaced with dirt instead of mortar. In the other place, further along, and on the other side of a fence of the tenement house yards that abut on the wall of the jail yard, he found a considerable space where the mortar had been dug out between the bricks, and one of the holes thus made was filled with a mass of yellow-looking stuff, like very fine sawdust or wood-pulp, such as is used to pack dynamite cartridges, or to soak up nitroglycerine when that explosive is in transport.

"That is all we know about the matter," concluded Mr. Weeks, "or, at any rate, as much as we can say at present. I have seen Vosburg, but what he said to me I cannot give out at this time."

Mr. Weeks would not say who first brought the information of the alleged dynamite plot, but it is known that the communication was made by Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn and Maurice Meyer, counsel for Vosburg.

Mr. Meyer was in Mr. Weeks's office when that gentleman gave out his statement last evening. Mr. Meyer insisted on the point that Vosburg had known nothing of the planting of the dynamite until after the escape.

The visit of Assistant District Attorney Battle to Ludlow Street Jail followed almost immediately after Mr. Weeks had completed his statement. It was a most imposing affair, this visit. Mr. Battle was given a start of fifteen minutes, and then a small army of reporters followed. They found Mr. Battle sitting in the reception room at the jail, looking lonesome and rather disconsolate. The Warden, Capt. Roe, was out. With Mr. Battle was the man of mystery, the investigator sent by the District Attorney's office earlier in the day to examine the wall, and on whose report the action had been taken. He was a tall, broad-shouldered man, made conspicuous by a blue tie, a white alpine hat, and a blond beard. There was not much of the detective in his appearance.

Capt. Roe came in after a long wait, and Mr. Battle and the mysterious individual were ushered into the interior of the jail, where they had a long talk with the Warden. It was perhaps an hour before they reappeared. Mr. Battle then said:

"I have communicated all the facts in our possession to Capt. Roe. I have pointed out to him the spot where the dynamite is supposed to be buried in the wall; that is, the place where the yellow sawdust or wood pulp was found. We have nothing further to do with the matter, the duty of taking such steps as shall secure the safety of the prisoners and outsiders now resting on the Warden as head of the jail. We shall not communicate with Sheriff Tamsen. That is a matter for Capt. Roe. We went with the Captain into the jail yard and made a thorough examination of the wall. No indication of any bricks having been disturbed on this side could be found. Nor was any of the mortar removed, as on the other side. The wall was perfectly sound."

Capt. Rowe afterward would not say a word. He was evidently much excited, and grew quite fierce in his determination to "say not a word," as he put it when pressed for some information as to what he proposed to do. Would he make a further investigation? Would he take down the injured portion of the wall to look for entombed dynamite? Would he report to Sheriff Tamsen, or would he proceed on his own responsibility? All these things and a score of others the Captain was asked about, but he simply repeated with growing emphasis his refusal to talk.

"I shan't open my mouth," he declared finally, ignoring the apparent inconsistency, and later he added:

"You are intelligent. So am I. Now you can tell just as well as I can what steps I will naturally take."

Ludlow Street Jail is built in the shape of an "L" on a plot of ground that is almost square. The main front is on Ludlow Street and a side front of about equal length looks out on Essex Market Place, a narrow sort of alleyway which runs from Ludlow through to Essex Street. The back of the jail building abuts on the prison of Essex Market Police Court, wall to wall.

The yard is in the northeast corner of the plot comprised in the jail grounds. It is formed by the open space left between the two arms of the "L." It is about 60 feet square, and inclosed by a brick wall about 2½ or 3 feet thick. This wall is joined to the main building, and on the north side it is 40 or 50 feet high, as high as the jail itself, where it is attached to the building. It slopes sharply downward from this height to a height of perhaps 30 feet, where it joins the rear or eastern wall of the yard, overlooking the Essex Market Police Court Buildings. The jail yard is really a deep well, 60 feet square. The side jail windows look out in this well.

Adjoining the jail on the north, is big tenement, 76 Ludlow Street. This tenement runs back about as far as the jail building on this side. The yard of the tenement house begins at a point where the wall of the jail yard starts. In the corner formed by the jail yard wall and the rear wall of the tenement, the first loose bricks were found. Perhaps ten or twelve bricks had been torn out of the jail yard wall just behind a waste pipe running down the outer wall of the tenement, and just beside the door of the hallway that leads from Ludlow Street through the tenement and into the tenement yard.

A strong charge of dynamite exploded at this point would have wrecked the tenement, the jail, and the wall of the jail yard. Probably twenty or twenty-five families live in this tenement, and they are not of a class to bother their heads about the presence or the doings of strangers. The house door is open all night, and people may come and go as they please. Considerable force must have been required to tear out the bricks at this point, unless, indeed, the leakage from the waste pipe had loosened and softened the mortar.

According to Vosburg it was decided for some reason not to put the dynamite in here after the bricks were removed, and the hole, which extended only about one-fourth through the wall, was patched up as well as possible.

The yard of No. 76, in which there are a number of outhouses, extends about twenty feet behind the building and along the jail yard wall. Then there is a fence that divides this yard from the yard of the big tenement at 235 Broome Street, around the corner from Ludlow Street. This fence is easily scaled, a stairway running up for more than three-quarters of its height to the roof of one of the outhouses.

The rear of the yard of 235 Broome Street abuts on the wall of the jail yard, and almost opposite the back door of the hallway that runs through the Broome Street house, on the ground floor, is the second place where the jail wall was tampered with. It is here that the dynamite is said to be imbedded. There are no loose bricks at this point, but covering a space of perhaps two feet square and four feet from the ground, the mortar between the outer layer of bricks has been dug out in various places, as if with a chisel. Between two of the bricks a hole six inches deep and four inches high was found, and this was filled with the sawdust or wood-pulp, as reported to Mr. Weeks. In no other place was any of the stuff visible, but here it had been packed in solidly, and it was only with difficulty that it could be pried out. The bricks on all sides were firm and immovable. As with the Ludlow Street tenement, the people in the Broome Street house are foreigners for the most part, and no one ever dreams of asking the business of persons on or about the premises. A saloon on the ground floor of this house gives even greater freedom, if possible, than in the Ludlow Street place.

None of the people living in either of the two houses would confess yesterday to having seen any person at any time digging at the wall, though the work accomplished must have taken a number of hours.

Not a sign of dynamite cartridges could be found last night. If there ever were any they had been removed, so far as any one could see, for it was impossible to suppose from the appearance of the wall that any explosive was imbedded there.

It is understood from Vosburg's statements that the plans for the use of the dynamite contemplated its explosion at a time when the prisoners had the freedom of the jail yard. It was intended to use only a sufficiently heavy charge to tear a gap in the wall, through which the prisoners, who were to be all prepared, could dodge and get away by running through the hallway of No. 255, into Broome Street. Dynamite is downward in its action, hence the "planting" was a few feet from the ground, so that a gap would be torn to the ground, making a hole through which the men could get away, and yet keeping the wall from complete destruction, thereby lessening the dangers to the persons in the yard. This is the theory that persons who believe in the plot advance.

The trial of Sheriff Tamsen for negligence in connection with the escape will be resumed to-day. At the hearing yesterday there was nothing of special interest developed. Mr. Battle, who is assisting Mr. Weeks in the prosecution of the Sheriff, said late last evening that if it was found that the alleged dynamite plot originated outside of the jail, the facts concerning it could not be brought out against the Sheriff on this trial. If, however, the plot was hatched inside the jail, Killoran, Russell, and Allen themselves having planned or originated it, then the evidence concerning it could very properly be used to prove the charge of negligence against Mr. Tamsen.

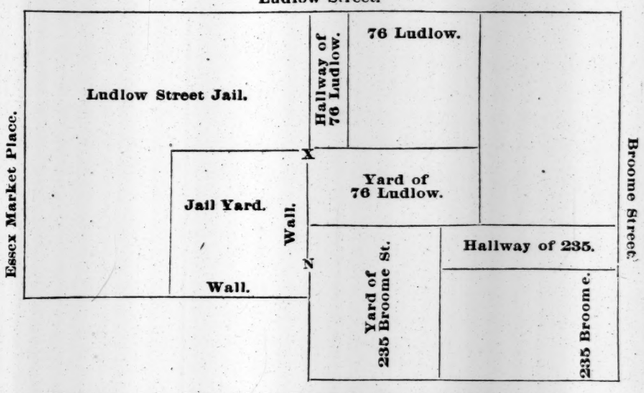

Diagram of the Scene of the Dynamite Plot Described by Vosburg.
X.—Where Bricks Were Torn Out. N.—Where Wood Pulp Was Found.

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MR. BUTTS FOR ASSEMBLY LEADER

Tammany Hall Proposes to Elect Him to Direct the Minority in Spite of Senator Hill's Wishes.

If present plans are carried out, Arthur C. Butts, the Tammany Assemblyman from the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, will be made the Democratic leader of the Assembly.

Senator Hill would very much like to have his old friend, John B. Stanchfield of Chemung County, made the

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AMUSEMENTS TH EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Merchant of Venice—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:15.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Fruit Show—1:00 to 10:00 P. M.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Transit of Leo—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Camille—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
HARRICK—The Witch—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Article 47—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Princess Bonnie—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Gefallene Engel—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:30.
STEINWAY HALL—Song Recital—8:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	40	20	30
6 A. M.	40	27	29
9 A. M.	41	29	31
12 M.	42	30	32
4 P. M.	39	31	34
6 P. M.	38	32	34
9 P. M.	36	26	30
12 P. M.	35	23	27

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....30.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....28.40
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....37.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Threatening Weather, Possibly Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 10, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

TARIFF BILLS.

Mr. HARRIS of Ohio and Mr. ELIJAH A. MORSE of Massachusetts, moved by no anxiety as to the distribution of committee prizes, have exhibited their devotion to McKinleyism and to McKINLEY as a candidate for the Presidency by a somewhat premature introduction of tariff bills in the House. The Ohio man's bill calls for the restoration of the McKinley duties on wool and woolen goods. Mr. MORSE has offered a bill for which he procured in advance the support of The New-York Tribune. We pointed out the scope of this Morse bill a few days ago. It calls for the re-enactment, without the slightest change, of the most objectionable parts of the McKinley tariff—including the schedules relating to wool and woolens, silk, linens, crockery, and agricultural products, and the duties on tin plate and gloves.

As we understand the remarks recently published by The Tribune, Mr. MORSE and our neighbor regard any Republican who will not demand the passage of this bill before Jan. 1 as a "cuckoo" or something worse. There has not yet been disclosed any general desire on the Republican side of the House to follow MORSE and The Tribune.

A good many Republicans, taking their cue from Mr. REED's caucus speech, are inclined to let the tariff alone. They know that the conservative sentiment of the country is opposed to a reopening of the tariff question. There is no other subject of legislation as to which the business interests of the country are so apprehensive.

On the other hand there are many Republicans in Congress who have been born and bred in protection. They look upon it as the flesh and blood of their party, as the one article of its faith that is worth taking thought about. With these men the protected manufacturers are in close alliance. They will spur them on to action, and, if possible, will build up a majority sentiment against Mr. REED's policy of inaction. The Speaker is a man of extraordinary will-power. He has proved that. But the McKinleyites are pushing and obstreperous. They will not submit to his will without a struggle, and the outcome of the struggle is uncertain.

THE REAL QUESTION.

A meeting is to be held at Carnegie Hall next Monday evening to oppose any step toward legalizing the sale of liquor on Sunday, and the names of various speakers, mostly clergymen, have been announced, together with the subjects upon which they will speak. With all due respect, it seems to us that most of these subjects are quite irrelevant to the real question before this community, or that they imply the process known as begging the question.

Without specifying these subjects or making discriminations, we will venture to say that the question is not one of morality or of religion. It is not proposed by legislation to promote or to interfere with the religious observance of Sunday. That is not a proper subject for legislation except so far as it may be necessary to protect the rights of all alike from infringement or disturbance. It has nothing to do with personal morals, which are equally beyond the reach of statute law. Sunday will not be more religiously observed if all liquor selling is prohibited by law on that day, nor will the people of this city be made morally better by being denied the privilege of deciding this question for themselves.

But the practical question, as we have heretofore stated, comes right down to this: Shall this law be changed or shall we come back to the hypocritical and demoralizing policy of "maintaining" it in theory and in pretense, while allowing its violation and evasion in practice? This latter policy now prevails in Brooklyn, in Buffalo, in every city and in nearly every considerable town or village in the State, and New-York will surely come back to it if these opponents of an honest, aboveboard policy of reasonable legalization have their way. Will that contribute to the religious observance of Sunday or to the cause of morality? It may be deplorable that such should be the alternative, but it most certainly will be.

If the present administration insists upon a strict enforcement of the law and the energies of the Police Department are given up to preventing the sale of liquor on Sunday, as the one great purpose of its existence, the alternative will be brought about by giving the administration over to different hands when the opportunity comes again. If only so this question can be settled in accordance with the sentiments and demands of the people of this city, in that way it will come, as sure as the people retain the privilege of voting. That change may involve much more than the sale of liquor on Sunday. It is liable to wreck the cause of municipal reform and of good city government, and all that depends upon it, and this is what these zealous but mistaken opponents of a modification of the Sunday law are working toward. They are serving the cause of an unregenerate Tammany power as no other force in the community could possibly do.

We say this will be the result if the question is not settled in accordance with the sentiments and demands of the people of the city, for if these are defied and resisted, they will surely determine the next election. But if it is claimed that the sentiments and demands of the people of the city are not in favor of regulating instead of prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday, why, then the only ground for opposing local option disappears, and the purpose of these advocates of "Sunday closing" will be best served by means of local option.

Those who oppose a change in the law are working, unwittingly but most effectively, to bring back the régime of evasion, corruption, and blackmail from which we have the opportunity of a permanent escape.

GERMAN SUGAR.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on the German policy of discrimination against American products, to which the President called attention in his message, by the measures proposed by the German Government for the "protection" of the sugar industry. These measures consist of, first, a tax on imported sugar which it is estimated will yield $7,850,000 a year; second, an advance of 200 per cent. in the bounties on home-grown beet sugar, which are expected to absorb $5,000,000 of this revenue. Experience in their own country as well as observation of other countries teaches the German Ministers that the first effect of this policy will be enormously to stimulate the production of beet sugar and of sugar beets. So, a body of Government Inspectors are to be employed to fix the amount that shall be raised on each farm. Any surplus is to be heavily taxed, and this tax is to be devoted to making up any deficiency in the fund for bounties. By this happy arrangement it is believed that the price of sugar will be advanced in Germany 30 per cent., while the bounties will enable exporters to get the sugar very cheap, and thus the exports will be largely increased.

Whether such a scheme would work in the way that it is expected to work it is impossible to say. The complex and delicate machinery of modern trade, embracing, as it now does, the whole civilized world, cannot be brutally interfered with in such a fashion with any certainty as to results. But if the system should be adopted and should operate as is expected, the effect necessarily would be that the consumers of sugar in Germany would be heavily taxed, partly for the benefit of the German sugar-beet growers, but largely for the benefit of sugar eaters outside of Germany. It is not likely, however, that this clumsy and most antiquated form of protection will be adopted by the German Parliament, in which the land-owning interest is no longer dominant.

THE PROJECTED ORE TRUST.

Our dispatches of yesterday from Cleveland, Ohio, the receiving port of the iron ore industry, point to the completion of an Iron Ore Trust as a certainty in the near future—a combination, that is to say, including the ore mines of the Lake Superior district, which supply at least 80 per cent. of the entire annual output, and furnish raw material for nearly all the iron furnaces west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio River. The remainder of the country's output is procured in many places, the bulk of it being mined in Alabama, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey. The greater part of the iron and steel industry depends upon the Lake Superior district for its raw material, and the importance of that district as a producer has recently been increased by the discovery and utilization of the enormous deposits of ore that can be mined at very low cost in the Mesaba region.

It is asserted that Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER of the Standard Oil Trust is the leader of the movement to procure a combination of the Lake Superior ore interests. For some years past he has been investing in the ore properties of the Mesaba district—the district where enormous ore bodies 200 feet thick can be reached by stripping off a comparatively thin layer of surface soil and gravel, and where the ore can be mined and loaded upon cars with steam shovels at a cost of only a few cens per ton. A few days ago the company which Mr. ROCKEFELLER controls added to its holdings by purchasing for $1,250,000 a tract of eighty acres which is believed to contain not less than 20,000,000 tons of high-grade ore lying near the surface. Our dispatches say that his investment in the iron ore industry will, at the beginning of next season, amount to $7,000,000 or $8,000,000, and his interests are said to be in alliance with those of several mining corporations, one of which, controlling the Vermillion Range, shipped during the past season nearly 2,000,000 tons, or about one-fifth of the entire output of the Lake Superior district.

The iron and steel industry for some weeks past has been awaiting with deep interest the action of the mining companies with reference to the price of ore under contracts for next season. There has been a prevailing belief that a combination of ore producers would be made. The Iron Age of the 7th inst. said in its weekly report from Pittsburg:

"The most interesting news of the week is that a combination of the ore men has been effected, the Mesaba interests being included. It is given out that it is on very strong lines, a large sum being deposited by the different operators pledging themselves to maintain prices, limit their output to the tonnage that may be agreed upon, &c. Following closely upon the heels of this statement comes the announcement that $4.20 has been agreed upon as the price of ore for next season. This has not been confirmed, and those posted say the figure is entirely too high and is not warranted by present conditions. Should it prove true that ore will be $4.20 for next year, it can be regarded as certain that coke will not be less than $2 per ton."

The coke supply for the Western furnaces is now practically controlled by the Carnegie interests. The average price in 1894 was $1 per ton, and it should be said that this was an abnormal rate, but the average has been $2 in only one year (1890) during the last fifteen years.

Since 1890 the price of iron ore has been falling, the decline having been, for fine Bessemer ores, about 50 per cent. For example, Minnesota No. 1 Bessemer, which sold at $6.50 in 1890, sold in 1894 at $3.35 and in 1895 at $3.40. The No. 1 Bessemer hematites of the Gogebic, Marquette, and Menominee ranges sold at $6 in 1890, $4.75 in 1891, $2.75 in 1894, and $2.90 in 1895. These are the official figures for season contracts. The cheaply mined Mesaba ores were in the market during the last two years, and the price of all other ores was affected by them. Mesaba Bessemer sold in both years at $2.50, and Mesaba non-Bessemer at $1.75. All these are the prices of ores delivered at Cleveland.

As about 1¾ tons of Bessemer ore and about 1 ton of coke are required for the production of a ton of Bessemer pig iron, it will be seen that the price of iron is seriously affected by the cost of these raw materials. The very marked reduction of the price of iron in 1893 and 1894 was due in large measure, although not wholly, to the reduction of the cost of ore and coke. At the beginning of this year Bessemer iron was selling here below the price of similar iron in England. The price of good Bessemer ore on season contracts for 1894 and 1895 ranged from $2.50 for Mesaba No. 1 to $3.40 for Minnesota No. 1. It is stated that, with ore at $4.20 and coke at $2, iron cannot be made for the price at which it is now sold.

The iron and steel industry is of such great and growing importance that any project for subjecting its raw materials to the control of a combination deserves the careful attention of the public. It does not yet appear clearly that an ore combination has been formed, but one is under consideration, and our dispatches predict that it will be organized. The purpose of those engaged in this project is to fix prices—at a point, we may safely say, above that which would be determined by the competition recently prevailing—and to limit the output of the several mines or mining ranges. It is impossible for intelligent persons familiar with the growth of the iron and steel industry of this country, who see how bright the prospect of the expansion of the industry under natural conditions has become, to regard this project with complaisance. The natural and legitimate effect of the discovery of those almost inexhaustible surface deposits of ore in the Mesaba district—ore that is mined, and at the same time loaded upon cars, with a shovel—would have been to establish the supremacy of the American iron industry throughout the world. But if the exceptional advantages which this country ought to enjoy on account of those deposits are to be withheld through the influence of a combination that shall limit output and fix prices, the progress of the American industry toward its ultimate supremacy will be seriously retarded.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Mr. SALA had not reached his seventieth year, and yet the announcement of his death seems to recall a remote historical personage. As a matter of fact it is only twelve years or so since he was in this country engaged in the effusion of "copy" which no man regarded, although when he had been here twenty years before he had been a person of some importance and his words were taken seriously by some of his readers, if not by himself.

It is in his favor indeed that he did not take himself seriously, and showed a wholesomeness of nature. He was an inexhaustible fountain, or rather fount, of copy. His reading, at first, though neither profound nor diversified, and later his personal experiences, which had really been interesting and peculiar, furnished him with topics and with materials for illustration, and he poured forth an unending flood of printed talk about them. There was not a memorable sentence in the whole ocean of it, and yet it was not wholly twaddle, and was even readable when the topics with which it dealt were still live. Of the florid and meretricious style by which The London Telegraph attracted the admiration of the half-educated British public at the time of its foundation, and which subsequently gave so much pain to MATTHEW ARNOLD, who called it the "Corinthian" style, Mr. SALA was perhaps the pioneer, and was certainly a past master.

WHAT CAN THEY DO ABOUT IT?

It is not easy to see what those Republicans in this city who protest that the late enrollment in their party organization is fraudulent can do to avert the consequences. They have been unable to secure a postponement of the primaries for the purpose of having the rolls revised, and their only resource now is to challenge at the meetings to-night those whom they know or suspect to be fraudulenly enrolled, in the hope of deterring them from casting their votes. This can hardly be an effectual means of righting the alleged wrong.

The primary election law of this State declares that voters at primaries, besides having the regular qualifications of electors, shall "possess such other qualifications as shall be authorized by the regulations and usages of the party holding the primary."

What is the evidence of such qualifications, when it comes to voting at the Republican primaries in this city, except enrollment in the party organization under its "regulations and usages" as applied by its own authorities? Can the law go beyond that in determining whether any person was entitled to vote or not? The presumption is that the party will take care of the constitution of its membership for itself.

As no regulations are prescribed for enrollment and no remedy is provided for fraudulent enrollment, the law, if brought to a test, would probably hold that any man duly enrolled in the Republican organization under authority of the officers and committees thereof was entitled to vote at the primary. But if it went back of that for evidence, what could be done? Who is to decide whether a man is a Republican except the same authority that decided when he was enrolled?

The law presumes that party management will be honest and aims only at protecting an orderly conduct of primary elections when they are held. It does not provide against bossism or seek to regulate contests between Platt and anti-Platt factions. The voters must take care of these for themselves. A faction that permits itself to be beaten by sharp practice, or by fraud in the organization proceedings of which the law takes no cognizance, can find no remedy in legal proceedings. Its only resource is to refuse to support candidates, delegates, and committees that are constituted by such methods.

Of this remedy the present fierce antagonists of LAUTERBACH will not make use. They call high heaven to witness the revolting profligacy of his procedures, and threaten to apply the torch to the Republican temple in order that he may be consumed in the fires of defeat. They will do nothing of the kind. There is no such Spartan virtue in any Republican bosom. They will let LAUTERBACH ride over them now, not without much sputtering and swearing at the usual afternoon hour of assembly in the Union League Club. But in October of next year they will take their places proudly in the torchlight procession, shoulder to shoulder with the lowliest Platt heelers, and LAUTERBACH shall lead them.

REMAKING A STATE.

On Wednesday, Dec. 4, the convention which had been occupied since the second Tuesday of September in constructing a new Constitution for the State of South Carolina finished its work and adjourned. On the vote formally adopting the Constitution as a whole there were 119 "yeas" and only 7 "nays." This is the more significant because the adoption of the new Constitution by the convention was equivalent to its adoption by the people of the State, as it is not to be submitted for ratification.

Of the seven negative votes, five were cast by colored delegates. The two white men who voted against adoption put their reasons on record. One said that it was because the Constitution contained "many matters" that he had voted against on the ground that he thought them unwise, and he still held that opinion. The other gave as his reason that he had been from the beginning "opposed to the understanding clause in the suffrage article" and believed that it would be "upset if tested in the United States court." He believed that it opened the door for fraud and that it was "unnecessary, inasmuch as other provisions of the article, which are beyond suspicion of unfairness, will accomplish the desired end, securing white supremacy."

Notwithstanding the seven negative votes and the two statements of reasons, which were entered upon the Journal, when it came to signing the Constitution ROBERT SMALLS was the only delegate who withheld his signature. When some one proposed a resolution declaring that delegates not signing the Constitution should receive no pay, Mr. SMALLS said that he would "walk home" before he would put his name to the instrument. The resolution was not put to a vote. There was a general exhibition of good feeling when the proceedings were over, and a valuable gold watch was presented to the President of the convention, who was the Governor of the State, JOHN GARY EVANS.

In the last article and last section of the Constitution is the following declaration: "This Constitution, adopted by the people of South Carolina in convention assembled, shall be in force and effect from and after the 31st day of December in the year 1895." With the new year South Carolina will become practically a new State, made over by a convention of delegates claiming, at least, to represent its own people. There were few representatives of the colored race or of the Republican Party in the convention, but there is little of the Republican Party in the State that is not of the colored race. The two factions of the Democratic Party, known as Conservatives and Reformers, worked in entire harmony throughout.

The Constitution displaced is that of 1868, which was framed under the reconstruction laws and forced upon the State by the disfranchisement of most of the native whites and by making its adoption a condition precedent to readmission to the Union, or at least to representation in Congress. The resulting Government was one of frightful incapacity and corruption, and was upheld by Federal bayonets for seven years, when it was permitted to collapse. The whites gained their supremacy by violence and have maintained it by suppressing the negro vote by one device or another denounced as "fraudulent" since 1877. They will begin a new era with 1896.

The new Constitution covers many details of government usually left to legislation, but the only exceptional feature the working of which will excite special interest elsewhere is that which defines the qualifications for the suffrage. We have discussed that heretofore, and will only recall now that it provides for a permanent registration as voters, until Jan. 1, 1898, of those having the customary qualifications of age, residence, &c., "who can read any section in this Constitution submitted to them by the registration officer or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer," and that it requires of any person applying for registration after Jan. 1, 1898, that he "can both read and write any section of this Constitution submitted to him by the registration officer or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes collectible during the previous year on property in this State assessed at three hundred dollars or more." There is no denial or abridgment of the right to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and if any discrimination is made on that ground, it will be in the application of Constitutional requirements and not in the requirements themselves.

Dr. CAESAR LOMBROSO, the author of "Max Nordau" and several other most unpleasant pseudo-scientific productions, has just been convicted in a French court of gross plagiarism and condemned to pay the man out of whose book he stole, the sum of 2,500f. The plaintiff, M. CREPIEUX-JAMIN, found in "La Grafologia," a work by LOMBROSO, published at Milan, passage after passage which were simply translated from a book by M. JAMIN, to whom no credit was given, and whose name was not once mentioned by this soi-disant criminologist. He brought suit at Rouen under the International Convention adopted at Berne, in 1884, and won a verdict without difficulty, the evidence being indubitable. A tendency toward plagiarism, we have been told by both LOMBROSO and NORDAU, is a sign of degeneration. Doubtless it is—degeneration of the conscience.

Great pain is professed by the Republican jingoes that the President should have thought, after he had informed Congress of the status of the Venezuelan question, that the question would wait a week, after it had waited for months, while he went after ducks. The solemn truth is that the question will wait, but the ducks will not.

Judging by comments in the London papers, the only interest felt there in the Cuban war takes the form of wondering whether or not the United States will recognize the rebels as belligerents. The impression seems to be that as soon as we do so the knell of Spanish domination in the island will have sounded, while, if we fail to take such action, the present state of hostilities will continue for an indefinite period, to end, however, in final success for the patriot cause. This view doubtless exaggerates the effects that would follow our recognition, or, at least, it exaggerates the speed with which those effects would follow; but as certainly it explains why the Royalists are making desperate efforts to exploit such small victories as their officers may win or invent. They attach the utmost importance to preventing this Government from adopting a policy which, of however small consequence it might be in a material and practical way, would produce important moral results both in Cuba and abroad.

PERSONALS.

—At the Ottoman Embassy in London visitors admire a ferocious stuffed bear, standing at the head of the stairs to the first story. It was Rustem Pasha's bear. He shot it in Russia, and it threw itself on him. Two mujiks ran away in a panic, but a German servant raised his gun to his shoulder. "Don't fire till you come nearer," Rustem Pasha said, calmly. The servant obeyed, came nearer, and fired; the bear relaxed its grasp and died, and Rustem was saved for a graver peril. In Constantinople, at the British Embassy, he accepted the invitation of the Ambassador's wife to dance in a quadrille. Suddenly he felt an imperious tug at his coattails, turned, and saw the Grand Vizier. It took him an hour to be forgiven for the unpardonable offense which he had committed against the law of Moslem.

—Fifty years ago this Winter, Dr. Philip L. Sclater, the English ornithologist, wrote his first paper on a subject connected with this branch of natural history. He is still an energetic worker in his chosen field, and, as Secretary of the London Zoological Society, has become known to scientists in all parts of the world. As a fitting way of celebrating what may be called Dr. Sclater's golden jubilee, the Smithsonian Institution has offered to print a complete record of his work, which includes something over 1,200 books and papers.

—Barney Barnato endures unmoved the many newspaper attacks on himself and his schemes. He says that on only one occasion have the journalists succeeded in causing him real pain. He was playing in private theatricals at a big country house. He played, as he believed, extremely well, and was immensely proud of himself in consequence. To his chagrin, the local papers did not even mention his name, much less praise him. That was gall and bitterness.

—Henry Norman, who has recently returned to London from Constantinople, says that affairs there may soon be complicated by the appearance of a pretender to the throne. When asked what this pretender would do with the old Turkish party, if he had a chance of reigning, Mr. Norman replied: "Oh, that would be simple; all the old Turks in the Yildiz Palace would be dropped in the Bosporus."

—The Rev. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") expressed in a recent lecture the fear that Scott was being raised to the elevation of a classic. That, he said, was the same thing as taking a man out of the House of Commons, where he was an active figure, and placing him in the stately seclusion of the House of Lords.

—The Duke of Marlborough was not a remarkably successful student while at Cambridge. He was "plowed" in his history tripos. Ivor Guest, his best man, obtained a second class at the same examination.

—Lord Rosebery is said to be engaged on a new book, which will be a striking contrast to his Life of Pitt.

MR. COLLYER MAY HAVE AN ASSISTANT

The Rev. Minot Savage Called to the Church of the Messiah.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, announced at a meeting in the church last night that, owing to his poor health, he would have to resign his charge.

The proposed resignation was discussed by the members of the church, and various plans for preventing the pastor's retirement were proposed.

Mr. Collyer finally agreed to remain in his pulpit if the Rev. Minot Savage of Boston would consent to become his associate. This arrangement was agreed upon and word was at once sent to Mr. Savage, inviting him to come to New-York.

Mr. Collyer was seventy-two years old last Sunday. He became pastor of the Church of the Messiah in September, 1879.

"FAUST" AT THE OPERA

Mme. Nordica Surprises the Audience by Giving a Dramatic Performance of Marguerite.

It has been said in this place already that Messrs. Abbey & Grau show considerable ingenuity in changing the casts of the operas at the Metropolitan Opera House so often that there is nearly always something novel and interesting in a performance. Last night "Faust" was given for the first time this season on a regular subscription night, and, though the de Reszkes appeared in their familiar parts, M. Maurel was the Valentine and Mme. Nordica sang Marguerite. If memory serves us rightly, she had only once before assumed this rôle in the Metropolitan Opera House. She was not in the company in Messrs. Abbey & Grau's first season, 1883-4, when Mme. Nilsson was the Marguerite; and in recent years we have had Mme. Eames, Mme. Melba, and Mme. Saville.

Mme. Nordica set out last night to convince the audience that there was something in the rôle of Marguerite besides lovely melody, and she succeeded admirably. She has grown greatly in artistic stature and her work nowaddys always shows the results of much study. Her dramatic rendering began last night when she refused to treat the jewel song as a mere vocal exhibition, but made a good acting scene of it. She had the jewel box placed on a table just in front of the flower bed, and sang much of the song sitting there in dalliance with the jewels. At the close of the number she declined to notice flowers thrown on the stage, but went on with the business of the scene. It was in this spirit that she carried her work through the evening, and, though she was not in good voice and did not sing the music with fluent grace and also suffered from her inability to convey the necessary illusion of girlishness, she deserves credit for a sincere attempt to make Marguerite a convincing personage.

M. Jean de Reszke was not in very good voice, either, and his "Salut" missed its customary effect with the audience largely because he did not take a good ringing A flat in the closing measures. In the garden scene he gave his hearers a few high notes that delighted them. It is a great pity that such poetic singing as he did should have so little influence. However, the garden scene closed in a storm of applause and there was a similar demonstration at the end of the trio in the last scene.

Mr. Edouard de Reszke's Mephistopheles was, as usual, past praising. He was in superb voice, and that is all that need be said. M. Maurel looked and acted Valentine excellently. He is a fine dramatic artist, but his days of bel canto are over. His "Dio possente" was a painful effort. Mlle. Bauermeister was the Martha, and Signor Viviani the Wagner. Signor Bevignani conducted.

OCCUPANTS OF THE BOXES.

Many Well-Known Society Leaders Hear the Opera.

Among the occupants of the parterre and grand tier boxes, the orchestra and balcony stalls, and other parts of the Metropolitan Opera House last night were:

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Albert Morris Bagby, Mr. and Mrs. James Pierson Field, Miss Juliette Field, A. Muller Ury, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Townsend Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Miss Neilson, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hills, Miss Fannie Hills, the Misses Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. George Loring Husted, the Misses Husted, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Hudson.

Mrs. Astor, Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Miss Lillie Berg, George Stuart Smith, Muller Ury, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. James Nelson Johnston, Miss Mabel Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Miss M. Wilson, Miss Hegeman, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, S. D. Babcock, Miss Ethel Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wells, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Prentice, Miss Julia Prentice, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hills, Miss Fannie Hills, the Misses Mortimer, Miss Estelle Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua J. Graham.

Joshua J. Graham, Jr., Miss Breese, Miss Clara Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Riker, H. C. Valentine, Jefferson M. Levy, the Misses Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Townsend, Miss Barry, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Wadsworth, Miss Janet White, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome L. Thompson, Mrs. Hegeman, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. Hunt, E. St. John Hayes, Jacob H. Schiff, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. F. Jones.

LECKY'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS

His Parliamentary Committee Makes an Explanation to Anxious Voters.

It seems that many of the electors to whom W. E. H. Lecky, the historian, recently appealed for votes to make him a member of Parliament, were a bit fearful as to the orthodoxy of his religious views, and applied to his election committee for information on that point. In response they received a letter in which was the following statement:

"Mr. Lecky was brought up in the church to which we belong, and (as he has recently declared in public) he has never severed his connection with it. Many creditable witnesses have affirmed that it is his habit to attend the public worship of the Church of England. This fact seems to us significant in view of the question you ask.

"Further, Mr. Lecky has pledged himself to support the Established Church of England, and has expressed his warm sympathy with the progress and work of the sister church in Ireland. He declines (and, in our opinion, very properly) to make, in addition to this, any public profession of his private belief. No self-respecting candidate for Parliament has done so since Macaulay denounced religious tests at Leeds. But his books have been before the world for many years, and they amply prove (as all readers of them will acknowledge) that he is neither (as is being alleged) an Atheist nor a Materialist, nor hostile to religion in any way.

"Charges of this nature have, we are aware, been made against him of late with more recklessness than accuracy; but we are convinced (and we speak after a careful study of his writings) that they are absolutely without foundation, and untrue. Not only so, but Mr. Lecky has spoken as few have spoken of the regenerating and softening influence of Christianity on the world, an influence which he traces up to the wonderful character of its Founder. Further than this it did not come within his province as an impartial historian to go; but in the face of passages of this character, many of which might be cited from his works we are utterly at a loss to know the grounds on which he has been described as an 'Agnostic.' For ourselves, we are satisfied that his influence in the House of Commons will be, as it has been in his public and private life heretofore, on the side of 'truth and justice, religion and piety.' And we would invite your attention to the fact that among Mr. Lecky's warmest supporters are Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, and other dignitaries of the Church, who do not, as you may well imagine, advocate his claims without a careful deliberation."

This does not seem to be a particularly definite statement, but apparently it was sufficient, for Mr. Lecky was elected.

An Antlered Monarch Misbehaved.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Dec. 9.—A big moose, with large, branching antlers, owned by F. Rohe of New-York, escaped from his pen, on Mr. Rohe's Summer place, at Arverne, yesterday. John Skelly, keeper of the moose, started in pursuit of the animal with a number of dogs. The moose was chased for nearly an hour, when he took to the water and waded out, so that only his head was above the water.

Skelly started after him and had a lively time getting the animal ashore. The moose managed to tear his keeper's clothing into shreds before submitting to capture. The moose's antlers also caused several painful wounds on Skelly's legs. The animal did not submit until ropes had been fastened around his antlers, when he was led back to his pen.

Relics of Some Gallant Craft.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Dec. 9.—A portion of the hull of a vessel came ashore off the Edgemere Hotel yesterday. Capt. Rhinehart of the Arverne Life Saving Station examined the wreck and said that it was a portion of a sailing vessel. The wreck shows that the vessel must have split in two fore and aft. N

SAID QUITS HIS REFUGE

Probably Reassured by Promise of the Powers to Support Him.

QUIET EVERYWHERE SAVE AT ZEITOUN

A Parisian Report that the Sultan Signed the Firmans, with a Reservation—Governor of Crete Recalled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 9.—Nothwithstanding the general belief that the ex-Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, would persist in his reported determination to leave the country, an important change was made in his plans to-day. It appears that the Sultan has at last persuaded him to forego his intention of remaining under the protection of the British Ambassador, for this evening he left the embassy and returned to his residence.

It is believed here that the resolution adopted at the meeting of the representatives of the powers Thursday, to the effect that the powers would support him should be again accept the post of Grand Vizier, was an important factor in causing him to reconsider his determination to expatriate himself. As yet there is no indication of what his future course will be.

It is officially stated to-day that there is perfect quietude in all the provinces except at Zeitoun, where the Armenian rebels are still in possession of the town.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Courier du Soir publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Sultan has signed firmans, with certain reserves, permitting the extra guardships to enter the Bosphorus.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Athens saying that the Governor of the Island of Crete has been ordered to return immediately to Constantinople.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The correspondent of The United Press in Constantinople telegraphs under yesterday's date as follows:

"A communication from Harpoot which has been received by United States Minister Terrell makes reference to the report that Americans at that place had concealed weapons in their houses to be distributed among the Armenians. To refute this story, the letter says, all the Americans at Harpoot went to the Government offices and handed over to the authorities five revolvers, which comprise every weapon they possessed.

"They even went further than this. After giving up their own arms they induced the Armenians to give up what guns and pistols they had. The massacre occurred the day after this surrender was made. The batteries of artillery which were planted upon the hill overlooking the town fired into the buildings occupied by the missions, but the Turks have since pretended that the shots were intended for the Kurds, who had raided the valley between the hill and the missionary compound.

"One shell crashed into the study of the Rev Dr. N. H. Barnum of Leicester, Mass., penetrated a bookcase, and exploded in a wall of the room. As the missionaries and others occupying the mission buildings were leaving to seek refuge elsewhere a cannon ball swept through the narrow passage through which they were moving but, fortunately, did not strike anybody. Four of the refugees were wounded by rifle shots."

SOCIALISTS IN THE REICHSTAG.

Legal Actions Against Them Suspended During the Present Session.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The Reichstag adopted to-day without debate a resolution suspending all legal actions against Herr William Liebknecht and other Socialist members of the Reichstag who are under charges of lèze majesty and other offenses during the present session of the Chamber.

Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Imperial Minister of the Treasury, submitted the budget and in his speech presenting it denied insinuations which had been made that the represented receipts of the Government had been manipulated in order to favor proposed financial reforms.

Herr Fritzen (Centrist) criticised the budget in an approving manner, the Chamber, with the exception of the Socialist members, assenting to his remarks. He also thanked the Government and the municipalities of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen for their entertainment of the members of the Reichstag upon the occasion of the fêtes celebrating the opening of the Baltic-North Sea Canal. Continuing his remarks, Herr Fritzen expressed hope that the Foreign Office would at the earliest opportunity explain the threatened retaliatory measures of the United States against Germany, which, if carried out, would be deplorable. He also advised Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, the Minister of War, to accede to the demand for the publicity of military tribunals.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to Herr Fritzen's remarks concerning the tariff situation between Germany and the United States, said that the American Congress had some time ago adopted a differential duty upon sugar. Germany had protested against this, and Mr. Cleveland did loyally all that he had the power to do in the matter, but Congress refused to modify its previous action.

Germany, he declared, maintains that the differential duty adopted by the American Congress is a violation of the existing treaty. President Cleveland's message charging Germany with applying differential treatment to certain American exports was a great surprise. He then said that the charges made by the President were devoid of foundation. The presence of Texas fever in cattle proved that prohibition of the importation of American meats into Germany was necessary, but the same measures were in existence against other States than America.

He said that the licenses of certain American insurance companies doing business in Prussia had been revoked because the companies would not conform to the laws, which were the same for German companies and foreign companies. If the American companies conformed to the laws nothing would prevent them from reopening their business. This matter, he said, was purely one of German concern, over which he could not admit the criticism of a foreign Government. Germany, he declared, would loyally continue to adhere to her treaties, not allowing herself to be frightened by threats.

PRUSSIAN INTERIOR MINISTER.

Baron von der Recke von der Horst Has Administrative Ability.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Herr von Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, who will be succeeded in office by Baron von der Recke von der Horst, President of the Province of Düsseldorf. Herr von Koeller is permitted by the Emperor to retain the title of Minister of State, and has been decorated with the insignia of the Order of the Red Eagle.

The Reichsanzeiger, in officially announcing Herr von Koeller's resignation, declares that it is not true that his retirement was caused by differences between him and Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, Imperial Minister of War.

The North German Gazette, a semi-official organ, denies the truth of the story that Chancellor von Hohenlohe demanded that Herr von Koeller resign unless his policy of Socialist repression was modified.

Baron von der Recke von der Horst is a new man in politics, and not allied to any particular party. He has proved his capacity as a purely administrative official. The United Press is assured upon high Ministerial authority that the change in the Ministry of the Interior does not imply any change in the policy of the Kaiser, which is unmodified.

The Government will not discuss in the Reichstag the question of the dissolution of the Socialist unions, declining to do so upon the ground that it is wholly a matter of Prussian concern.

MADRID'S PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION.

Forty Thousand Paraders Against the Municipal Council.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—Forty thousand persons paraded the streets this afternoon. All the shops were closed. Among the prominent men who took part in the demonstration, which was against the scandals of the Municipal Council, were several members of the late Ministry, including ex-Prime Minister Sagasta, Señor Silvela, a dissident Conservative, Señors Margall and Salmeron, the Republican leaders, and a number of Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies.

The route of the procession was lined with people, who enthusiastically cheered the paraders. There was an immense display of gendarmes and cavalry, but their services were not required, as the demonstration was orderly throughout.

TRYING THE PATIENCE OF FAURE.

Groups That Wearied Casimir-Perier Attempting to Disgust Him.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Strange rumors are printed in various papers concerning an alleged campaign to compel President Faure to resign.

The object is believed to be to obtain a meeting of Congress at which the question of a revision of the Constitution might be raised. La Liberté says that the rumors emanate from the same groups that caused ex-President Casimir-Perier to become disgusted with office.

REDMOND AGAINST McCARTHY.

A Charge that the Paris Parliamentary Fund Was Misappropriated.

DUBLIN, Dec. 9.—John E. Redmond, leader of the Parnellite faction of the Irish National Party in Parliament, delivered a sensational speech in Navan, County Meath, to-day.

He urged the evicted tenants to demand from Justin McCarthy, the leader of the McCarthyite wing of the party, an accounting of the Paris fund of £25,000 allotted for the benefit of evicted tenants, which, he declared, had been expended to settle the differences between the Dillonites, Healyites, and O'Brienites.

ENGLISH CATTLE SHOW PRIZES.

Queen Victoria Wins the First Honors for a Shorthorn Heifer.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—At the Smithfield Cattle Show to-day the Queen won the champion plate gold medal and challenge cup for the best animal exhibited.

The animal taking the prize was a Shorthorn heifer. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Lord Rosebery, and Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild each won several prizes.

Hurricanes in Canton of Berne.

BERNE, Dec. 9.—The upper lands of the Canton of Berne have been ravaged by the hurricanes which have prevailed for the last two days. The forests have been almost destroyed, and hundreds of houses have been razed. In the midst of the storm a shock of earthquake was felt at Oberhasli.

Death of Bullet-Proof Coat Inventor.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Herr Dowe, the inventor of what he claimed to be a bullet-proof coat, died to-day at Wiesbaden.

STEAMER PRINCIPIA FOUNDERED

Twenty-seven of the Vessel's Crew of Twenty-eight Men and One Passenger Named Jackson Were Drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Leith says it is reported there that the Principia was discovered to be on fire under her forehatch when 146 miles off Cape Wrath, the most northwesterly point of Scotland.

The steamer was put before the wind and ran for the Faroe Islands. On approaching the islands she struck a rock and went down in forty fathoms of water.

Twenty-seven of the ship's company were drowned, and one was rescued by a boat from the shore. One of the passengers named Jackson was drowned.

The circumstance that led to the steamer striking the rock grew directly out of the fire. The Captain's object in running his vessel before the wind was to counteract whatever draught might be created by her forward progress. Some time before the steamer struck, the fire burned through the forehatch, and a great volume of smoke and flame poured out of the hold, completely obscuring the view ahead. The vessel, therefore, had to be navigated blindly, and she struck before it was known that she was so close to land.

The steamship Principia belonged to the Arrow Shipping Company, the managers of which are Dent & Company, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Simpson, Spence and Young in this city. She was a three-masted, barkentine rigged vessel of 2,794 gross tons, was 316 feet long, 39 feet beam, 26 feet deep, and had engines of 300-horse power. She was insured for $75,000.

She carried a crew of 28 men and was commanded by Capt. Richard B. Stannard. The only person rescued was Henry Anders, a seaman.

It was not known, in this city, who constituted her crew, but it is thought that the following are among those who were drowned:

GODDARD, JAMES, chief officer.
STANNARD, RICHARD B., Captain.
STANNARD, GEORGE, second officer.
STEWART, THOMAS M., chief engineer.
SHAW, D., assistant engineer.

Capt. Stannard was thirty-eight years old and married. He had no children. His home was at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Second Officer Stannard was the Captain's nephew.

Capt. Stannard lost the steamship Crystal in midocean about four years ago, but her entire crew was saved after being in the boats for two days.

Thomas M. Stewart was making his first round voyage on the steamer as Chief Engineer. The Principia's Chief Engineer was named Bell. He remained over one trip to get married, and Stewart took out his steamer for him.

Nothing is known of the others who were lost.

The Principia sailed from here Oct. 21, and reached Leith Nov. 6. From there she went to Shields and Dundee, at each of which places she took on cargo for this port and sailed hence Nov. 16. Her cargo was a general one.

A sister ship to the Principia, the Madura, from Hamburg to Port Royal, S. C., foundered at sea a week ago.

Her crew was rescued by the schooner Grace Carter, now at St. John, N. B., and was transferred to the Spanish steamship Antonio Lopez, and by her landed at Coruna, Spain.

Simpson, Spence & Young are also the consignees of the steamer Manhanset, reported yesterday from Halifax, where she was towed by the Wilson Line steamer Martello, having had her tail shaft broken at sea.

Capt. Randie of the St. Louis, which arrived Saturday, reported having signalled at night a Wilson Liner with an oil tank in tow, 600 miles east of Sandy Hook. The vessels were doubtless the Martello and Manhanset. The latter vessel is owned by T. Hogan & Sons of this port.

Advices from Halifax to-night are to the effect that the British steamer Martello, which sailed from Hull Nov. 24 for New-York, has arrived in the bay at Halifax, having in tow the British steamer Manhanset, which sailed from Rotterdam Nov. 22 for New-York. The Manhanset is disabled. No details are given.

Survivors of Avoca Wreck Arrived.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Captain and the other missing members of the crew of the British ship Avoca, which was burned at sea in the early part of November while going from Calcutta to Boulogne, have arrived at Anjer, Java.

Six of the Ringsend Crew Drowned.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—The steam collier Ringsend was in collision to-day with an unknown vessel off the mouth of the River Mersey. The Ringsend was so badly damaged that she filled and sank. Five of her crew were saved, but six were drowned.

Unknown Schooner Lost in North Sea.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.—An unknown three-masted schooner has been lost off the Island of Ameland, in the North Sea, four miles north of the coast of Friesland. Everybody on board of the vessel was drowned.

Wrecks in Gales on Italy's Coast.

ROME, Dec. 9.—Terrific gales have prevailed throughout Italy and along the coasts within the last twenty-four hours. Twenty or more wrecks are reported from various seaports, in which there was great loss of life.

Flint's Fine Furniture
outrivals rivalry in quality, style, and manufacturing prices. No. 43 West 23d St.—Adv.

CUBAN PRIEST INSURGENT

He Gave Signals from the Belfry of His Church at Cobre—A Warning to the Bushwhackers.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—A patriotic priest occupies one of the cells of the Morro Castle, and no little excitement has been caused by his arrest. It appears from all reports of the case that he was not only in active sympathy with the rebels, but that he actually sold some of the precious ornaments of his church and house, and forwarded the proceeds to the insurgent leaders.

He does not deny any of the charges, and declares that when again liberated he will join the insurgent ranks and fight for the liberty of Cuba. Still, no one who is acquainted with the methods of the Spanish Government of this island believes for an instant that the zealous curé will soon see the outside of prison walls.

His little church was located at Cobre, in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, the most lively district of Cuba at the present time. Near the church was the camp of the Spanish forces, while three miles away the rebel army hovered about. By perfectly understood signals from the belfry of the church the insurgents were kept informed of every move of the Government troops.

Church bells are rung at almost every hour in Cuba, and the authorities gave no heed to the peals from the church tower. When at length the General in command became suspicious, the priest raised the Chilian flag over his church, and declared that he was a citizen of that republic. Of course, no attention was paid to this, and he was dragged off to prison.

Another priest arrived at Sanitago de Cuba a few days ago, carrying excellent introductions to the Bishop of that place. Desiring to ride out into the country, he borrowed a horse and saddle from the Bishop, and, without being molested, rode through the Spanish lines. As he has not returned, the authorities believe he has joined the insurgents.

Gen. Gomez, the rebel leader, has issued a warning to bushwhackers, called in Spanish mojases, who have scoured the country in large numbers, and pillaged from peaceable inhabitants. He gives them until the 15th of the month to join one army or another, and declares that after that date every one captured will be hanged. Ammunition, which is valuable, will not be wasted upon them.

Reports to-day from Mantanzas show that the rebels have invaded that province, an indication of increased strength and boldness. Trains have been fired upon by Maceo's scouts, and a little town between this city and Mantanzas has been sacked by a cavalry troop.

Hundreds of mules arrived in Havana yesterday and to-day. They are a contribution from the Spanish colony in Mexico to the Spanish government. They were immediately reshipped for points on the coast.

A bold dash was made by a small body of rebel cavalry on All Souls' Day near Cardnes, where a little chapel is located and where the brave American, Henry Rives, is buried. The horsemen only stopped long enough to decorate the grave of Rives with flowers, crosses and candles, because a troop of Spanish cavalry were in hot pursuit. Rives was a native of Virginia and came to Cuba with the late Gen. Jordan during the war which began in 1868.

At Palma, where the rebels were badly defeated, he was captured and shot four times without being removed from the place. The soldiers left him for dead in the field, but the following morning Rives revived and crawled to a neighboring cabin, where he was treated by the family. He recovered his strength in a few weeks and again joined the rebels. His great bravery won for him a commission, and he soon rose to the rank of brigadier-general. At Cardnes he was killed while leading his troops for an attack upon rifle entrenchments.

During the entire "Ten Years' War," from 1868 to 1878, but one Spanish General was killed, while three Generals have already found death in the present struggle. This is accounted for by the fact that the Cubans are better fighters than they ever were before, while the Government troops are not anxious for battle and the general officers must lead them on.

The trial, conviction, and sentence of Joel Sangully, the American citizen, who must spend the remainder of his days in a Spanish prison, is still the talk of Havana. Sangully was one of the most prominent men of Cuba, and he was undoubtedly one of the leaders in the present movement up to the time of his arrest. But for years he has also been in the employ of the Government secret service, and regularly drew his salary monthly. There are many different opinions regarding him, but prominent members of the revolutionary party affirm that he was faithful to the cause, and only kept up his relations with the Government that he might aid the interests of the rebels.

He was connected with so many parties on the island and was so closely acquainted with the inside workings of each that it is impossible to estimate his real intentions. His present quarters are in the Morro Castle, but a short time ago he removed to the Spanish penal institution at Ceuta, Africa, the present abode of a large number of Cuban political prisoners.

Louis Marks, a well-known manufacturer and importer of cigars of New-York, denies the story printed in The Herald a few days ago in which the statement appeared that he had offered $500 for the head of Maximo Gomez. Mr. Marks says he does not want the head of Gomez or that of anybody else, but wants the contract to supply cigarettes and cheroots to the Spanish army. He deposited $1,300 with the cashier of Havana hotel to be equally divided among five soldiers whom he met in a café here. The soldiers represented five army divisions, and Mr. Marks thought he might promote patriotism and bravery by offering the amount named.

Gen. Martinez Campos has ordered the building of more forts at Saneti Spiritus, and the work will be commenced within a few days. It is an easy matter for the Spaniards to build forts, as the citizens of the district in which they are located are compelled to pay for them.

The Government has caused the arrest of Judge Rotgers at Fort Pelayo, because he supplied eggs to the army of Gomez. It is understood that the latter's office does not deplore the Judge's arrest and imprisonment.

It is rumored in official circles here today that Martinez Campos will soon return to Spain, making Gen. Pando, now on the way to Cuba, General-in-Chief of the Spanish forces. Officials at the palace of the Governor General would not discuss the matter at any length, but regarded it as improbable. However, an officer very close to Inside Government affairs said he was inclined to credit the rumor, especially as Gen. Pando is on the way from Spain.

He intimated that the presence of Martinez Campos was needed at home to hold in check the many disturbing elements with which the Spanish Ministry has to contend. He said, further: "Gen. Pando is one of the ablest officers of Spain, and he is feared by the Cubans. His adjutant is already here, and it is entirely probable that he will have an important, if not the most important, post."

RICARDO PEREZ'S BAND BEATEN.

Spanish Reinforcements from Several Steamers Have Arrived.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—A party composed of 60 soldiers of the Barcelona Regiment, 45 hussars from the Rodas Regiment, and 20 volunteers had an engagement yesterday at Palma Ray with a band of 800 rebels belonging to the command of the insurgent leader, Ricardo Perez. The fight lasted an hour and a half. The Spaniards had five men killed and five wounded. The loss of the rebels was very heavy.

The steamers Reina Christina, Colon, Ciudad Cadiz, Leon XIII., Santiago, and Satrustegui arrived here from Spain to-day, bringing full loads of troops. Among the officers who came with the troops are Gens. Marin, Panco, Fernandez, Sosada, Pin, Basan, Rey, Toral, and Aspirua. The city was profusely decorated with flags, and the reception given to the troops was very enthusiastic. The streets were crowded with people, who cheered the soldiers repeatedly.

Maceo Advancing on Santa Clara.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Havana says that the rebel Gen. Maceo is advancing upon the town of Santa Clara, while the insurgent leader, Gomez, is keeping the field between that town and Matanzas.

Warlike Ashantees Depose Prempeh.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dispatch received here from Cape Coast Castle says it is reported there that the Ashantees have deposed King Prempeh, and that the war party has enthroned his mother as Queen in his stead.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Marie Hubert in "The Witch" at the Garrick Theatre.

OLGA NETHERSOLE AS CAMILLE

Neil Burgess Revives "The County Fair" Successfully at the Star Theatre—Changes in the Music Halls.

"The Witch," a play in five acts, written by Philip G. Hubert, Jr., a well-known New-York journalist, and Marie Madison, has been familiar on the "circuits" for about ten years. It has now been brought to New-York for the first time, and was presented at the Garrick Theatre last night in a generally commendable manner. The scenery was new and good, except that the backing shown when the door of one of the plain dwellings of Salem was opened was a gaudy wall decorated with a huge oil painting in a gilded frame, and the same backing was used in the prison scene. The set in the last act, representing Gallows Hill at daybreak, is a particularly good picture. Like Miss Wilkins's "Giles Corey," "The Witch" treats of the Salem troubles of 1602, but with none of the fine poetic instinct of that writer, whose imagination and literary skill enabled her to strongly picture the mental terror that led to the trials and executions. But, theatrically, "The Witch" is a more effective piece than "Giles Corey." It has a serviceable and understandable romantic story. Walter Endicott strays away from Salem to the "land of the Mohawks." There, at a Catholic mission, he meets Leontine and weds her. Returning to Salem, he is waylaid by Amooka, an Indian devoted to Leontine, who believes Walter is deserting her, assaulted and left for dead. Walter is rescued by wandering hunters, recognized, and carried to Salem. He recovers his bodily strength, but his memory is impaired. When Leontine, pursuing Walter, reaches Salem, her strange, fantastic attire, her habit of making the sign of the cross, and her fondness for the dove Walter gave her, which she always carries, excite the suspicions of the superstitious people. When she claims as her husband Walter, who is betrothed to Elizabeth Leyden, and he, while denying her claim, betrays an inclination to be kindly to her, and even seems to vaguely remember her face and voice, the signs of witchcraft are declared manifest and she is thrown into jail. The Indian with her, trying to protect her, is killed.

Elizabeth Leyden alone, believes Leontine guiltless of witchcraft. She thinks the girl has been loved by Walter, who tired of her, and now pretends not to recognize her. Elizabeth promises to help Leontine to freedom if she will swear that Walter is not her husband. As the girl refuses, Elizabeth pretends to be bewitched by her, scarifies her body, and, in the parlance of the present frivolous hour, "throws fits." This ocular evidence secures Leontine's conviction and sentence to death. But at the last moment her pardon, signed by Gov. Phipps, arrives.

There are a number of exceedingly clever theatrical devices in the play, such as Leontine's thought to dispatch a message to the priest who reared her by her dove, who, being released, will fly homeward; and the sudden snapping of her chains in court, when the Justice tauntingly commands her, if she believes in Providential aid, to break her fetters. The chains have already been filed to the breaking point by a kindly jailer.

The court scene is exceedingly impressive and full of character, and it the progressions and false climaxes of Act V. are old-fashioned they are at least admirable in this kind of a play. "The Witch," in short, if not a profound, is a serious work, in which the weakest point is the "comic relief," though even this is true enough to history. It is a curious commentary on the present management of the theatrical business in America that, though "The Witch" is ten years old, its authors have never produced another play. Surely they have written others. And surely they write better than Haddon Chambers.

The performance is not quite what it should be, but Maud Banks's acting as Elizabeth, in both the prison and trial scenes, is exceedingly forcible and natural, and the veteran Couldock makes a delightful figure of the old townsman, Holden. Marie Hubert, who is the Leontine, is scarcely a powerful or convincing actress, though she has had long training. But it would be dimcult to find a representative of her rôle physically more fitting. Her eerie looks justify, at least, the suspicion of the Salemites. And she carries her part with abundant zeal:

Father Ambrose	John Findlay
Amooka	P. A. Anderson
Walter Endicott	Charles Jehlinger
Leontine	Marie Hubert
The Marshal of Salem	Sumner Clarke
Mercy Maddock	Margaret Yates
Holden	C. W. Couldock
Goody Barrier	Agnes Findlay
Deliverance	Anna McGregor
Patrick Mulligan	Otis Turner
Justice Hathorne	Thomas M. Hunter
Goody Oliver	Sarah McVicker
Dr. Leyden	J. H. Howland
Elizabeth Leyden	Maud Banks
Chief Justice Stoughton	J. W. Shannon
Jailor	Evelyn Evans
Clerk of the Court	J. B. Everham

Miss Nethersole as Camille.

No one who was at the Empire Theatre last evening could have doubted that Olga Nethersole has won her way to favor with the New-York public, and convinced it that her talents both explain and justify her high ambition. It is only on occasions of well-recognized importance that approval more spontaneous and sincere than that which she received has been heard. Not only was the audience a large one, and of more than ordinarily fine appearance, but it seemed to be the real public, the public whose decision is final, for most practical purposes, and which is something quite different from the gathering usually to be seen on first nights. This audience was generous with applause—that after the ballroom scene being almost enthusiastic enough to be called an ovation—and it paid Miss Nethersole the far higher compliment of attention so close and constant that no point she made missed of instant appreciation.

It was natural that in such circumstances the young actress did her very best. Perhaps her skill and intelligence never had better illustration in this city than she gave them last night. She acted with moving sincerity, and to a wide range of emotions gave expression always convincing and often something more. Her Camille lacks the inward force which a few other women have given it, but it lacked little else. Her demonstrations of love for Armand in the first and second acts were intensely passionate and yet offended neither good taste nor probability. The scene with the elder Duval—Bernhardt's great scene—did not count for much, but that may have been due in part to the obvious shortcomings of Mr. Farren, to whom that extremely difficult part had been assigned. In the ballroom episode complete acquiescence was won, and the death, in spite of its unnecessary and repulsive realism, was wonderfully effective.

Mr. Leicester played Armand far from ill and looked as if he had been drawn by Mr. C. D. Gibson. Mr. Labiache was the Varville and Miss Effie Shannon the Nichette. The supporting company as a whole was competent and satisfactory, and the stage management was admirable from beginning to end.

"The County Fair" at the Star.

Aunt Abbey went away from us a long time ago—three years ago, some devoted theatre-goers tell us—and while she was away a man named Burgess tried to make more money with her money by going back to "The Year One" and playing the part of a Vestal Virgin. New-York says he failed, but New-York crowded the Star Theatre last night and waited patiently until Aunt Abbey came, as in the old days of Burgess's prosperity, sliding down the stairs—a fashionplate of women's things that will be recognized and appreciated by New-Englanders.

"The County Fair" made a hit so far as the house was concerned, and Mr. Burgess says that his loss of money will be soon appreciated. He has a good company, that will remind us of those who were with him in success. Clara Taroop isn't there, but Emma Pollock is a diminutive and attractive Taggs. Mr. E. L. Davenport is Joel, and there is a good quartet.

In the Olympia Music Hall.

Yvette Guilbert sat last night in a box in Hammerstein's Music Hall and watched other foreigners try for the public favor which, she says, her face and her voice will not win for her, although her salary is $500 for three songs in an entertainment. She heard Mr. Hammerstein's thirty foreign performers and smiled, and incidentally told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that she would try an American orchestra for the first time next Friday.

She would not express any opinion as to the people that Mr. Hammerstein had gathered for his opening.

The programme in Olympia is not much different from what it was the first week. The Avolos, who were taken off to make way for Lew Bloom's failure, are back again, for the signified pleasure of the public. Their triple bar performance is received with as much applause as would be given to the best amateurs in a Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium.

M. Francis, a cannon-ball equilibrist, is new. He has never been retired for a week, and not for that reason, but because the public likes him, he is good.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Eden Musée.—The afternoon and evening concerts at the Eden Musée during this week will be specially interesting. The programmes will be different at each concert, and will be made up largely of classical music from the great operas, with occasional selections from the latest popular music. The gypsy music, with its quaintness and realism, will be a special feature of each programme. New groups are being added to the waxwork collection, and the rearrangement of the standard groups is constantly going on.

—Union Square Theatre.—Charles Dickson made his début on the vaudeville stage last night at Keith's Union Square Theatre, appearing with his wife, Lillian Burkhart, and Fred Lotto in a lively comedietta called "The Salt Cellar." He got a hearty welcome from a large audience. Other artists in the continuous performance at this house are the Bale troupe of bicycle acrobats, the Dunbar trio, the Danta brothers, and the Royal Yokohama troupe of Japanese jugglers.

—Proctor's Theatre.—At Proctor's Theatre, in West Twenty-third Street, the gypsy maidens, Aranka, Roszika, and Binike, are the leading features of an excellent vaudeville bill this week, which was vigorously applauded by large audiences yesterday. The Dillons make their mirror leaps, and the Edoardos give their sketches of life on the Paris boulevards. Among the other artists are Cora Routt, in piquant songs; Elsie Adair, the dainty dancer, and Richard Colden, the comedian.

—Koster & Bial's.—The glyptorama is now in fine working order at Koster & Bial's, and the exhibition of the living pictures last night was as nearly perfect as could be expected. "The Deluge," in which real water is used, is one of the best of the pictures, and is always greeted with liberal applause. The artists at the Music Hall this week include Segommer, the ventriloquist; Lorenz and Kennedy, Liberti's Neapolitan Troubadours, Bessie Clayton, and Duncan and his dogs.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—Sisieretta Jones, the "Black Patti," made her appearance at Proctor's Pleasure Palace last night, singing an aria from "La Sonnambula," a bolero by Arditi, and "Down on the Suwanee River." Edwin Stevens, the comedian; Raymond Moore, and Sherman and Morrissey were among the other vaudeville artists. A new feature of the entertainment was a number of tableaux vivants, giving views of American battlefields.

—Grand Opera House.—Clara Morris began a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House last night, presenting "Camille," a play in which she has been seen here several times in the past. Miss Morris is always a great favorite on the west side, and she was received with much enthusiasm last evening by an audience which fairly filled the theatre. To-night she will present "Article 47."

—Tony Pastor's.—Bessie Bellwood is still the reigning star at Tony Pastor's Theatre, where a large audience assembled last night to welcome her and the other artists. The bill was an unusually strong one, and was heartily enjoyed. Miss Bellwood introduced some new character songs, and Mr. Pastor himself had some new things to say and to sing.

—Harlem Opera House.—Willard Spencer's "Princess Bonnie" was revived at the Harlem Opera House last night before a large and demonstrative audience. The chorus has been increased for this New-York engagement, and its work last night was well worthy the applause which it received, as was that of the leading artists.

PROPRIETOR STACK ALSO ARRESTED

President of Liquor Dealers' Association in an Excise Case.

Cornelius Leen, bartender for Morris Stack, the newly elected President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, charged with violating the excise laws.

After the bartender had been held and Stack had become his bondsman, Policeman Neumaier of the Church Street Station, who made the arrest, asked that Stack, the proprietor, be held also. Magistrate Flammer ordered his arrest, and he was paroled in the custody of Lawyer Thomas F. Cherry.

Neumaier entered the saloon at 3:30 Sunday afternoon, and found a number of men in the place. There were eight glasses on the bar, three of them filled with beer, the policeman said, one with a hot drink, and the others empty. The bartender was serving some fluid to a customer in a flask.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Thomas W. Lockwood, one of Troy's oldest citizens and business men, died Sunday. The deceased was born in Troy in 1811, and had always resided in the city. He was connected with the Troy Gas Company as a Director and officer for twenty-seven years. Mr. Lockwood was the oldest Director of the Troy Savings Bank, and the oldest member of the Second Street Presbyterian Church. He was a Director of the Union National Bank.

—Monmouth G. Hart, a prominent member of the Westchester County bar, died at White Plains on Sunday of pneumonia. The funeral will be held to-day in the Presbyterian Church and will be attended by the Westchester County bar, the Westchester County Historical Society, and the Sons of the Revolution, of which he was a member.

—James C. Van Dake died of pneumonia at his home in Rochester, aged fifty-five years. He was for many years a conductor on the Niagara Falls branch of the New-York Central Road, and was widely known by travelers from all parts of the United States and Canada.

—Henry A. Osterman, a well-known church furnishing dealer in New-York, died at his home in Flatbush, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Osterman had been ill for the past ten days of Bright's disease. The deceased leaves a wife, two sons, and one daughter.

—Patrick Govern, a well-known Democratic politician of Jersey City, is dead. He was formerly Director at Large of the Board of Freeholders. He was fifty years old, and leaves a wife and one daughter.

—John R. Lake of Bridgeton, N. J., died suddenly Sunday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:30 A. M.—43 Exchange Place; W. G. Smith broker; damage, $500; Thomas Farrell, janitor, $1,000; building, $1,000.
3:10 A. M.—1,531 Madison Avenue; dwelling; Dr. Tangrie; damage, $200.
4:45 A. M.—42 West Twenty-seventh Street; dwelling of Alexander Ricks; damage, $200.
8 A. M.—531 Third Avenue; John Scheeler; damage, $100.
8:30 A. M.—Dwelling on Fourth Avenue, near North Eleventh Street, William's Bridge; M. Krusiviski; damage, $400.
10:40 A. M.—146 West Twenty-eighth Street; stable of Robert Wilson; damage, $75.
1:20 P. M.—407 West Fifty-fifth Street; John Kelly; damage, $25.
1:30 P. M.—694 Second Avenue; cellar; damage, $50.
1:50 P. M.—118 Allen Street; tenement; Yetta Raun; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Dec. 9.—Fire destroyed the Academy of Music, one of the finest blocks in the city, to-day. The loss was $35,000, with insurance of only $12,000. Fire caught on the stage from some one smoking.

DUXBURY, Mass., Dec. 9.—The Duxbury almshouse was burned to the ground this morning. Joseph Soule, the keeper, succeeded in saving the six inmates and some of his furniture in the lower story.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Dec. 9.—The fire which started here Sunday morning burned until 4 o'clock Monday morning. The loss was over $75,000.

Latest Arrival.

SS Premier, (Br.,) Hopkins, Kingston Nov. 30 and St. Ann's Bay Dec. 1, with fruit to Bennett & Walsh. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

Let the sunlight of art and beauty into your home with one of Cooperthwait's Reliable Carpets for Less Money.

Death Under Suspicious Circumstances.

George Sinclair, seventy years old, address unknown, died last night in Roosevelt Hospital, where he was taken Sunday suffering from a fractured skull.

The janitor of 306 West Thirty-ninth Street found Sinclair lying at the bottom of the stairs on the third story of the above address with blood oozing from his ears and a gash at the base of the skull. All detectives could ascertain was that the man was formerly the janitor of the house in which he was found, and was in the habit of visiting some of the tenants.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

Furs!—Reliable Furs at lowest prices; Sealskin Garments a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed. BURKE, Manufacturer, 210 Broadway.

E. & W. Chico. E. & W.
The new collar.

MARRIED.

COOK—SQUIRE.—In New-York City, by the Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, Robert B., son of the late William Cook, of Cambridge, Mass., to Lillian E., daughter of the late Eben Squire of Devon, England.

DIED.

BATES.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., Dec. 6, Andrew Tucker Bates, formerly of Bridgewater, Mass.

COSTER.—On Saturday, Dec. 7, Capt. John H. Coster, son of the late John H. Coster of New-York City.

Funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning at 66 East 56th St.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES.

Headquarters Commandery, State of New-York: Companions are informed of the death of Companion Major John H. Coster. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 66 East 56th St., to-day, at 11 A. M. Companions are requested to attend. By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. HORACE PORTER, late U. S. A., Commander. A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, Acting Assistant Paymaster, late U. S. N., Recorder.

DALRYMPLE.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Dec. 8, 1895, Wallace W. Dalrymple of Norevich, England, in his 80th year.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Bloomfield, Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Friends are invited. Coaches will be in waiting at Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Depot on arrival 10:30 train from New-York.

London and Paris Herald please copy.

GREEN.—At his residence, corner of Edenwood Av., and High Bridge Road, Fordham Heights, Edward Livington Green, son of Phoebe Ann and the late Mark Elston Green, in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HART.—At his residence, White Plains, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 7, 1895, Monmouth G. Hart, aged 45 years.

Funeral from Presbyterian Church, White Plains, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1895, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages to meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12:52 P. M.

KETCHUM.—On Sunday, Dec. 8, of typhoid fever, Anne Pierce Ketchum, daughter of the late John P. Coffin.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Willard Parker, No. 55 5th Av., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

KNAPP.—On Dec. 7, at the residence of his brother, H. K. Knapp, No. 10 West 37th St., in the 40th year of his age, Gideon Lee Knapp, M. D., son of the late Gideon Lee and Auguster Spring Knapp.

Funeral services at the Brick Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LIVINGSTON.—At his residence, Islip, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 8, Robert Cambridge, eldest son of the late Cambridge and Maria

THE HEBREW FAIR.

The dedicatory exercises of the Great Hebrew Fair in the Madison Square Garden last night were in marked contrast, because of their simplicity, to the grandeur of the arrangements of the hall and the decorations. The ceremonies of the official opening occupied considerably less than half an hour. The doors were thrown open shortly after seven o'clock, and even at that early hour crowds clamored at the gates for admission. Everything was in readiness and a scene of Oriental splendor greeted the visitors.

The symmetrical beauty of the architecture of the booths and the decorations evoked comment from the immense crowd, the white columns with capitals of gold producing a fine effect. The consensus of opinion was that the Garden has never heretofore presented such a handsome picture on any similar occasion. Nor had such a vast fair in all details ever been held in this or any building heretofore in this city.

The following persons entered the box in the first tier directly above the main entrance at 8 o'clock: Isidor Straus, President; Mayor Strong, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, the Rev. Dr. G. Gottheil, Nathan Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Rice, Myer S. Isaacs, Joseph Fox, the Rev. Dr. D. Koehler, Henry Budge, Louis Stern, A. H. Solomon, S. M. Schafer, M. Warley Platzek, J. B. Bloomingdale and Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken. In his opening address Isidor Straus said:

"The magnificent spectacle which we see before us to-night is the result of months of planning, weeks of preparation. And it has been a labor of delight on the part of the men and women whose energy and perseverance have been the mainsprings of this undertaking. It is one of the fortunate signs of the times that an enterprise of this nature should meet with such a hearty response. What has been so auspiciously begun is fair to wind up in such success as will gladden the heart of every man and woman who has been instrumental in bringing it about.

"We are fortunate in having with us this evening one of New-York's foremost citizens, a gentleman who has devoted much of his life to the fair fame of our city. I have great pleasure in presenting to you the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt."

Mr. Hewitt, who was greeted with applause, said:

"If ever citizens of New-York felt proud of the place of his residence, this spectacle to-night would make him feel that he was indeed a citizen of no mean city. I feel prouder of my city and my country since this beautiful spectacle and this vast audience has gathered togethr, such a spectacle I venture to say as can be seen nowhere else in the habitable globe. Nowhere else in the world could the people of Jewish faith have come together in such numbers, in such wealth, and in such beauty as you here display to-night.

"I know that I am a spectator, that I was indeed, not invited here for any remarks which I might be able to make. I know that the committee in inviting me to come, intended to pay me at the close of my life the greatest compliment that has ever been paid me, in asking me to be the guest of my Jewish fellow-citizens at this fair, in the interests of educational philanthropy."

Mr. Hewitt said that the educational system of public instruction in this city was no longer adapted to the needs of modern civilization. The intelligent Jews of this city feel that the young could no longer make that progress in industry and that rise in life for which every Jew is anxious, without a different kind of education than that which is given in the public schools. Asking nothing from others, they have founded a great institution out of their own pockets, as the Jews have always done whenever they wanted money for an educational or a charitable purpose. In the future in the world, they understand the meaning of self-help best.

Mr. Hewitt paid tribute to the Hebrew race, and said that in the midst of their triumph there had come upon these shores that relic of mediaeval barbarism, the Jew baiter. "I am glad he has come," said the speaker, "and I hope he will come to witness this scene and see what the Jew has become in a land where his energies have free play."

When Mayor Strong was introduced there was great applause. The Mayor spoke briefly of the wealth that the Hebrews lavished upon charitable institutions of all descriptions. He remarked that the Hebrews did not wait for the municipalities to establish asylums, but combined among themselves and raised immense sums for such work. He said that the Hebrews were classed among the very best citizens of the country, and after emphasizing the worthiness of the object to be accomplished by this fair he declared it officially opened and implored the visitors to aid the cause to their fullest financial ability.

Two-thirds of the proceeds of the fair will be devoted to the Hebrew Institute. The managers of this institute have been struggling against heavy odds. The income derived from membership is small, and it is almost entirely eaten up by interest charges and the care of the building. The important work of the Educational Alliance cannot be successfully carried out with limited means. The vastness, the importance, and the delicacy of the work of which the Educational Alliance is an exponent, are apparent, and more money is imperatively needed. The present building, large as it is, is really small compared with the opportunities and facilities it provides for the young and the more mature. Several buildings are really required for this work.

One-third of the proceeds will go to the Hebrew Technical Institute, which was organized for the purpose of providing free education in technical and industrial branches for poor Jewish boys. It was an offshoot of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society, the Hebrew Free School Association, and the United Hebrew Charities, each of which bound itself to contribute annually toward its support. The school is situated in Stuyvesant Place, and has at present upward of 200 boys in actual attendance, having reached the limit of its capacity. The course is thoroughly graded, and requires three years of study. It makes just as good provision for the common-school branches as for the technical branches proper.

The boys receive a thorough education in drawing, carpentry, turning, metal work, and electrical construction, in addition to which they are instructed in English, mathematics, geography, and American history. Eighty per cent. of the graduates of this institution are earning their living in professions taught at the school. It is desired to extend the work of this institution, so that its capacity may be largely increased.

The handsome souvenir of the fair, with its 150 pages of interesting reading matter and advertisements, has netted the fair treasury over $3,000 from advertisements alone. The greatest amount of credit for the unprecedented success of the publication is due to Frederick T. Alder, who designed and managed the production of the book and who was materially aided by the following Committee on Publication and Press, composed of appointees of the National Council of Jewish Women and of the Executive Board of the fair: F. Spiegelberg, Chairman; Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Secretary; Max J. Kohler, Joseph Wetzler, Isaac S. Isaacs, Mrs. William Einstein, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Mrs. Sternberger, Samuel Greenbaum, Miss Carrie Wise, De Witt J. Seligman, Miss Julia Richman, Albert Ulmann, Miss Lyons, Mrs. Samuel S. Ruskay, Albert Ulmann, Business Manager; Isaac S. Isaacs, Chairman Sub-Committee on Press and Editor in Chief of Fair Journal; Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Chairman Sub-Committee on Original Contributions, and Max J. Kohler, Chairman Sub-Committee on Institutions.

One of the most fascinating features is the floral temple, which stands in the centre of the hall, near the main entrance. It was in charge of Mrs. Isidor Straus, who was assisted by the following ladies:

Mrs. Bernheimer, Mrs. S. F. Rothschild, Mrs. I. Stern, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Jesse Straus, Miss Marks, The Misses Meyer, The Misses Moses, Miss Popper, Miss Rosenheim, Miss G. G. Rothschild, Miss H. Rothschild, Miss M. Rothschild, Miss Sachs, Miss Schafer, Miss Grace Schafer, Miss Stettheimer, Miss Wallach, The Misses Wolff, Miss Elsing, Miss Beulah Einstein, The Misses Schiffer, Miss Selma Arnstein, Miss Madeleine Blum, Miss Minetta Lang, Miss Beer, Miss Cahn, Miss Cook, Miss Dittenhoefer, Miss Elfelt, Miss Frankenthal, Miss A. Guggenheimer Miss Hammerslough, Miss Hellman, Miss Ickelheimer, Miss Jacoby, Miss Kohn, Miss Kohns, Miss Sidenberg.

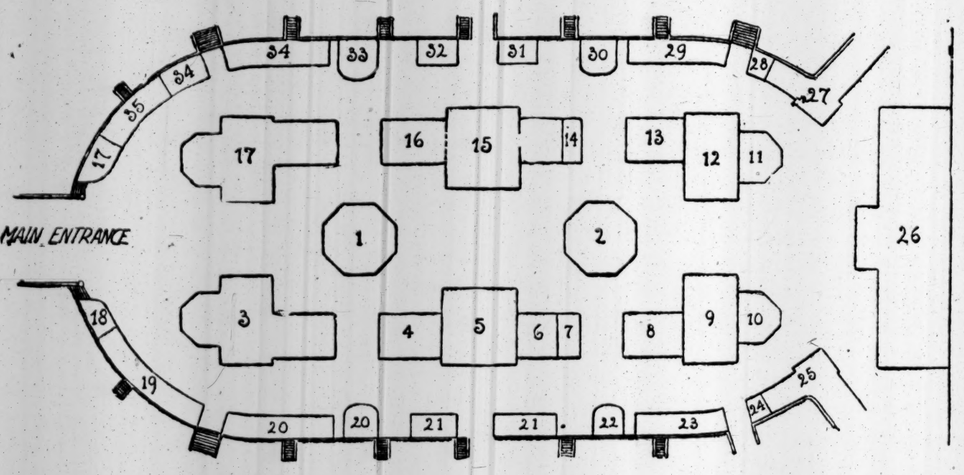
Near the eastern end of the centre aisle is situated the candy stand, which is also one of the main attractions. Here Mrs. Lewis May presided, and was assisted by:

Miss Miriam Fisher, Mrs. Ludwig Dreyfuss, Mrs. S. Banner, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Buttenwieser, Mrs. Sachs, Mrs. L. L. Hoffman, Mrs. Fred. Jacobi, Mrs. J. Sands, Mrs. Julius Goldsmith, Mrs. I. N. Seligman, Mrs. Auerbach, Mrs. William Strauss, Mrs. Charles Neukirch, Mrs. Charles Buckl, Mrs. L. Hammerslough, Mrs. Leon Gottheil, Mrs. Charles Wittenberg, Mrs. C. Stiebel, Mrs. J. Rosenberg, Mrs. Stern, Mrs. M. J. Kraus, Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mrs. S. Lansburgh, Mrs. Lewis Wolff, Mrs. Albert Lilienthal, Mrs. Theo. Hellman, Mrs. J. B. Bloomingdale, Mrs. Alfred Heidelbach, Mrs. Philip Goldsmith, Mrs. Edward Herzog, Mrs. E. S. Bacle, Mrs. A. Steinam, Mrs. H. Heidelberg, Mrs. Philip Goodhart, Mrs. Solomon Loeb, Mrs. Morris Loeb, Miss E. Hellman, Miss Ahrens, Miss Rose, Miss Hattie Rothschild, Misses Sampson, Miss Wertheimer, Miss Fanny Sax, Miss Lena Steinberger, Miss Amy Steinberger, Miss Kaufman, Miss Schafer, Misses Moses, Miss Frances Eckman, Miss Agnes Wolff, Miss Stella Sidenberg, Miss H. Lesser, Miss Evelyn Leo, Miss Irene Scheftel, Mrs. I. N. Spielgelberg, Mrs. Louis Stern, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Albert Lorsch, Mrs. G. Seeligmann, Mrs. A. Blum, Mrs. Sam Seligman, Mrs. Ulman Wertheim, Mrs. B. Wolf, Mrs. J. Sternberger, Mrs. Max Bernheimer, Mrs. Henry Budge, Mrs. L. Jacobi, Mrs. J. S. Bache, Mrs. Philip Lehman, Mrs. Albert Goodhart, Mrs. Alfred Nathan, Mrs. L. Reckendorfer, Mrs. A. N. Stein, Mrs. Simon Schafer, Mrs. Philip Kleeberg, Mrs. Henry Goldman, Mrs. S. Hammerslough, Misses Schiffer, Misses Goldsmith, Misses Seligsberg, Misses Offenbach, Miss Irene Kohns, Miss Bella Ranger, Misses Ranger, Miss Sophie Kohn, Miss Carrie Wormser, Miss Elsie Lorsch, Misses Woodleaf, Miss Edith Neustadt, Misses Bach, Miss Jenny Ickelheimer, Miss Edith Seasongood, Miss Nina Herzog, Miss Philip, Miss E. Spiegelberg, Miss Guggenheim, Misses Meyer, Miss E. Cahn, Miss Thurnauer, Misses Grunthal, Miss Alice Gernsheim, Miss Aida Solomon, Miss V. Stich, Miss Hornthal, Miss L. Steinhardt, Misses Newman, Miss Flora Sachs, Miss Otterbourgh.

Near the candy stand are the theatre ticket office and sales booth of photographs of stage celebrities, in charge of Miss Emma Frohman, who was assisted by Miss Etta Frohman, Miss Viola Stich, and Mrs. Rachel F. Davison. Miss Frohman announced that she would be assisted by the following members of her brothers Charles's and Daniel's companies during the progress of the fair: Olga Nethersole, Viola Allen, Isabelle Irving, Katherine Florence, Bessie Tyree, Mabel Love, Elaine Terriss, Ethel Barrymore, Alice Fischer, Maud Adams, Effie Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. George Grossmith, Jr., Connie Ediss, Ethel Sidney, and Agnes Miller.

The United States branch Post Office attracted a large number of visitors last night, and the Postmistress, Miss Annetta Kohn, greeted her friends with smiles and placed them in charge of her corps of assistants, composed of the following staff of clerks and letter carriers in the regulation gray uniform: Miss Beula F. Einstein, Miss Amelia Einstein, Miss Rose Kaufman, Miss Hilda Stich, Miss Lucille Menken, Miss Aimee Heavenrich, Miss Daisy Heavenrich, Miss Viola Kaufman, Miss Linda Stebberger, Miss Claire Lowenstein, Miss Irene Lowenstein, Miss Blanche Vogel, Miss Belle Ansbacher, Miss Maude Mintzer, Miss Bertha Seisel, and Miss Tessa Clarke.

"The Golden Book of Life" was started last night for cash subscriptions, and as a start Isidor Straus put his name down for $1,000.



PLAN OF BOOTHS AT THE GREAT HEBREW FAIR IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

1. Flower stand.
2. Candy stand.
3. Temple Beth-El.
4. Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Mount Sinai Hospital.
5. Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League, Montefiore Home.
6. West End Synagogue.
7. B'nai Jeshurun.
8. Hebrew Technical Institute.
9. Piano booth.
10. Aguilar Library.
11. Kindergarten Society.
12. Ladies' Auxiliary, Montefiore Home.
13. Post Office.
14. Ladies' Hebrew Orphan Asylum.
15. Temple Emanu-El.
16. Bible booth.
17. Temple Emanu-El.
18. Temple Beth-El.
19. Hebrew Technical School for Girls.
20. Anawath Chesed.
20a. Soda water stand.
21. Ladies Auxiliary Society, Mount Sinai Hospital.
22. Rodolf Sholem.
23. Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.
25. Furniture exchange.
26. Art Gallery.
27. Educational Alliance.
28. Hebrew Infant Asylum.
29. Beth Israel Hospital Association.
30. Grocery and Liquor Department.
31. Hebrew Theological Seminary and Young Men's Hebrew Association.
32. Theatre tickets and artists' photographs.
33. Temple Israel of Harlem.
34. Brightside Day Nursery.
35. Lebanon Hospital.
17. To left of main entrance—"Voice of the Fair."

TO-DAY. TO-NIGHT.

The Great Hebrew Fair at Madison Square Garden,

December 9 to 21, (inclusive.)

For the Benefit of

The Hebrew Institute and The Hebrew Technical Institute.

The two institutions have accomplished more toward the Americanizing and education of immigrants than all others devoted to the cause of aiding the great Hebrew contingency of the down-town east side.

The funds realized from this fair will be used for the liquidation of the debts of these two institutions and the extension of their operations.

All of the Jewish congregations have arranged individual booths and await calls from their friends.

Everything for Sale.

No Raffling; No Selling of Chances.

Several thousand of prominent Hebrew young ladies acting as saleswomen.

Over $200,000 worth of merchandise for sale at less than half price.

Some of the principal features are:

Art Gallery, Flower Booth, Candy Stand, Doll Show, Theatre Ticket Office, Edison's Laboratory.

Single Admission, - - 25 Cents
Season Ticket, - - - - $1.00

Madison Square Garden transformed into "AN ARABIAN NIGHT."

TO RESCUE THE STRATHNEVIS

Three Large Steamships Leave Victoria for the Search.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 9.—Three large steamships left here at an early hour this morning, and all will make search for the big freighter Strathnevis, of the Northern Pacific line, which is drifting about with a broken shaft somewhere in the North Pacific Ocean.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Company dispatched their steamer Danube to make an extended search. She has aboard Captain John Irving, Manager of the company, and Captain Meyers. She carries coal for a two months' cruise. The next vessel to leave was the Northern Pacific liner Tacoma, which is outward bound for the Orient. She will make as thorough a search as possible while en route.

The third steamer is the big collier, Costa Rica, which, while en route to San Francisco, will cruise northward for several days. It is hoped that one of these vessels will rescue the Strathnevis from her perilous position.

RIVAL OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Canadian Workingmen to Form a New Organization.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 9.—Steps are being taken in this and other cities of Canada for the organization of a Canadian National Labor Union on lines in some respects very similar to the Knights of Labor. When the union has been properly organized, the intention is to supplant the Knights of Labor in Canada.

The new organization will be a result of considerable dissatisfaction that has existed for some time in the fact that the general headquarters of the Knights has been in the United States.

While the Canadian divisions have been contributing their dues to the American society, they have been simply isolated. Membership has resulted in no practical benefits to the workingmen in this country.

NEW BROOKLYN RAILROAD CO.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE, PROSPECT PARK AND EASTERN.

Strictly Complying with State Law—Capital, $500,000—Directors, Stockholders, and Route Advertised.

Railroad companies appear to be springing up at a lively rate in Brooklyn. The latest is the Brooklyn Bridge, Prospect Park and Eastern Railroad Company.

When the East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company made application to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, eminent lawyers argued that the company had no standing before the committee, in that they had failed to comply with the State law.

The State law, they held, specified that the company must first advertise the fact that they intended to apply for certain streets, and that subsequently they must file their petition with the State Railroad Commission, before making application to the Aldermen, and then the State Railroad Commission would certify that the company had complied with all the provisions of the State law.

But in the matter of the East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company, of which Patrick H. Flynn is the head promoter, the State Railroad Commission certified that they had not complied with the State law.

In conformity with the State law, the Brooklyn Bridge, Prospect Park and Eastern Railroad Company have begun their preparatory work for applying for a franchise. They yesterday advertised the fact that the company was going to be incorporated, and that they intended to operate a surface railroad in Brooklyn, and the length of the road would be forty-four miles and 88-100 of a mile.

They also advertised that they intended operating on Elizabeth, Richards, High, Washington, Cranberry, Fulton, Hoyt, Livingston and Liberty Streets, Third Avenue, Ninth Avenue, State Street, Nevina Street, Fifth Avenue, Pacific Street, East New-York Avenue, Broadway, Sixth Avenue, Avenue C, East Thirty-fourth Street, Ocean Avenue, Malbone Street, Washington Avenue, Kent Avenue, Monroe Street, Classon Avenue, Woodbine Street, Manhattan Avenue, Ewen Street, Stagg Street, Calyer Street, West Street, South Eighth Street, North Fifth Street, Wyett Avenue, Central Avenue, Jefferson Street, Flushing Avenue, Cypress Avenue, Gillen Place, Bushwick Avenue, Nostrand Avenue, Avenue Z, Harmony avenue, West Eighteenth Avenue, Mermaid Avenue, West Forty-fourth Street, Avenue E, Avenue P, East Ninety-third Street, East Fifty-fourth Street.

The amount of the capital stock is advertised at $500,000.

These are the directors who are advertised to hold office for one year:

A. N. Brady, Albany, N. Y.
Fred S. Flower, Windsor Hotel, New-York City.
Edward Browne, 313 West Twenty-third Street, New-York City.
Ira A. Place, Grand Central Station, New-York City.
William J. K. Kenny, 261 Broadway, New-York City.
Charles S. Werner, 31 West Sixteenth Street, New-York City.
George M. Curtis, Jr., 25 West Ninety-ninth Street, New-York City.
John R. Petitt, 101 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walter H. Turner, 147 Lenox Avenue, New-York City.

The stockholders and the number of shares each holds is given as follows:

Edward Browne, 313 West Twenty-third Street, New-York, 25 shares.
William J. K. Kenny, 261 Broadway, New-York City, 25 shares.
Ira A. Place, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, 25 shares.
John R. Petitt, 101 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 shares.
J. N. Jewett, 251 Lenox Avenue, New-York City, 5 shares.
W. H. Turner, 147 Lenox Avenue, New-York City, 5 shares.
John W. Browne, 163 West Twentieth Street, New-York City, 5 shares.
Berton M. Lawler 322 West Twenty-eighth Street, New-York, 5 shares.
A. N. Brady, Albany, N. Y., 3,000 shares.
Thomas J. Kain, 2,351 First Avenue, New-York, 5 shares.
John Willett, 34 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 shares.
Addison B. Reed, 131 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 shares.
Charles H. Werner, 31 West Sixteenth Street, New-York, 5 shares
George M. Curtis, Jr., 25 West Ninety-ninth Street, New-York, 5 shares.
Frederick S. Flower, Windsor Hotel, New-York, 1,875 shares.

A. N. Brady is a member of the Committee on Reorganization of the Long Island Traction Company, and is interested with ex-Gov. Flower in that organization. It is said that Frederick S. Flower of the Windsor Hotel, this city, who has 1,875 shares in the new company, is a relative of ex-Gov Flower.

No one in Brooklyn seemed to know anything about the new company, and Patrick H. Flynn, when spoken to regarding it, expressed some surprise.

S. S. Whitehouse, counsel for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, said he did not know anything about the new company.

THE SENATE REORGANIZATION

Republicans Find It a Hard Task to Manage the Committees—The New Men Make the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Both the Republican and Democratic committees, appointed for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the Senate committees, met this afternoon at the Capitol. The Republicans conducted their conference with the utmost secrecy. No conclusion of any kind was reached. Meetings will be held from day to day until committee assignments shall be ready to be submitted to the caucus.

The large addition to the Republican membership of the Senate makes the task of suitably and satisfactorily adjusting the assignments a hard one. Those Senators like Sherman, Morrill, Allison, Mitchell, and Aldrich, who have been Chairmen of committees for years, will retain their places and where a Senator is the ranking member of two or more committees, he will be permitted, in accordance with the usage of the Senate, to select the chairmanship from his list that he prefers.

The difficulty comes in locating the new men and rearranging those committees, the membership of which has been almost entirely obliterated.

Every Republican Senator will receive a Chairmanship. There are sixty standing and select committees. Of these, fifteen are given to the minority, leaving forty-five for the Republicans. As there are but forty-two Republicans in the Senate, they can be accommodated easily to say nothing of a present of three Chairmanships to Populists, if need be.

The silver men doubtless will dominate the Finance Committee, and will fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. McPherson.

There is a proposition to increase the number of that committee by adding Mr. Platt of Connecticut, and if this should be done Mr. Platt, who is the ranking man on three important committees, probably would give way on the most important of these, and let some new man have the place.

The Democratic Committee, in its conference, came to no conclusion, preferring to wait and see what the Republicans would do.

Increased Use of English-Grown Teas.

From The London Globe.

It has been a standing anomaly for many years that England has been almost alone in appreciating the superiority of Indian and Ceylon tea to the Chinese article. Many were the attempts made to find markets in other countries, bunt until quite recently it seemed as if our planters would have to be content with British custom alone. A great change, however, has latterly occurred. During the first nine months of the present year the quantity of Indian and Ceylon teas sent out from the United Kingdom exceeded by 7,000,000 pounds the amount thus exported during the whole of 1874. At the same time the United States, Australia, and even Russia have considerably increased their direct imports of the British-grown herb, and it may be pretty safely assumed that, as the knowledge of its superiority spreads in these and other countries, the demand will continuously increase. The one exception is, oddly enough, South Africa, which still remains faithful to Chinese tea. Why this should be the case among people not particularly given to sticking to ancient ways remains to be explained. But for many years the go-ahead Australians displayed the same strange preference, in spite of the most determined efforts to convince them that they would benefit by following the example of the mother country. Perhaps the "Capers" are merely making shift with their old source of supply until they can produce tea for themselves. It is already experimentally grown in some parts of Cape Colony, and experts predict that before the end of the century tea growing will become an established and highly profitable industry in that marvelous land.

A. Simonson
933 BROADWAY. 21ST AND 22D STS.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

The choicest patterns and unique designs in plain and exquisitely carved TORTOISE and AMBER SHELL BACK COMBS, POMPADOUR COMBS, DAGGERS, CASTILIONS, SIDE COMBS, CHILDREN'S ROUND COMBS, DIADEMS, GRECIAN BANDS, MERCURY WINGS, BUTTERFLIES, Crescents, Dressing Combs, (plain and silver mounted,) POCKET COMBS and MANY MORE designs too numerous to mention in detail, and the shading of all the above is in pure RUBY and GOLDEN AMBER, such as positively cannot be found elsewhere.

The same patterns in superb JET GOODS. The same patterns in fine cut RHINESTONE. A grand selection of TORTOISE SHELL LORGNETTES.

Any of the above would be a useful and ornamental HOLIDAY GIFT.

A. SIMONSON,
933 Broadway, 21st and 22d St.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH SCHOOLS

A MOVEMENT TO SECURE UNIFORM STANDARDS IN THEM.

The Rev. Dr. C. F. Hoffman Secures the Organization of an Association to Carry on the Work.

There has been a strong feeling for some time in the Protestant Episcopal Church that its educational institutions should be strengthened and improved, and that there should be some uniformity of standards in its colleges.

Among the leading churchmen who have advocated some radical changes in the matter of Christian education is the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman, rector of All Angels' Church, in West Eighty-first Street. He has himself given over $800,000 to further the work of Episcopal schools, seminaries, and colleges. He recently issued a call to the men who are at the head of these institutions to attend his church last Sunday and to consult with him yesterday at his home, 31 West Seventy-second Street.

The following men and women responded to his invitation:

Bishop Coleman of Delaware, Bishop Niles of New-Hampshire, President Sterling of Kenyon University, Ohio; the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, Warden of St. Stephen's College at Annandale, N. Y.; Dr. E. N. Potter, President of Hobart College; Dr. George Williamson Smith, President of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Vice Chancellor of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn.; the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theological Seminary in this city; the Rev. Dr. August Ullman, rector of Trinity School, in this city; the Rev. Dr. Tunnell, rector of King Hall School, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. Dr. Alonzo Henshaw, rector of Divinity School, San Mateo, Cal.; Dr. Silas McBee of Fairmont Academy, Mount Eglet, Tenn.; Dr. Gannage, rector of St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I.; Dr. Van De Water, chaplain of Columbia College, and representing Akeley Institute, Michigan; Dr. Russell of St. Mary's Academy, Dr. Coster, Bishop Bauman Institute, Pennsylvania; the Rev. Endicott Peabody of Groton Institute, Groton, Mass.; Dr. Thaire of St. Mark's Institute, Massachusetts; Dr. Shaw of the Military Academy of Worcester, Mass.

Dr. A. T. Porter of Charleston (S. C.) Institute, Dean Bartlett of Philadelphia Divinity School, Miss Alberta Oakley of Bishop Thorpe Seminary, South Bethlehem, Pa., the Rev. H. H. Mallory of The Church man, John Sabine Smith of this city, Sydney Fisher of Philadelphia, the Rev. James Stoddard of Cheshire, Conn; the Rev. G. E. Quail of St. Austin's School, Staten Island; the Rev. Dr. Piper of Racine, Cal.; Miss Charlotte Titcomb, the Rev. Irving Spencer, and the Rev. R. Gette of the Virginia Female Academy.

The Bishops of North Carolina, Michigan, New-York, Colorado, Milwaukee, California, Connecticut, Philadelphia, and Albany, were represented by proxies.

Dr. Hoffman called the meeting to order at his home at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He was chosen as temporary Chairman, and the Rev. Dr. De Lancey Townsend, associate rector of All Angels, was elected temporary Secretary.

Dr. Hoffman then addressed the assemblage. He said that a uniform standard was needed in all the colleges, a standard whereby the degree of B. A. of one would be equal in every respect to the degree of another. That there must be a concentration of aims in all the various educational institutions of the Church is absolutely necessary, he said. He would have the Church preparatory schools, such as Trinity, in this city, and St. Paul's, in Garden City, L. I., aim to prepare boys for the Church colleges under a certified standard. He would have the colleges prepare their men for the seminaries under a uniform system. He urged most strongly the unification of methods in the training of Churchmen.

A great deal has been said, he remarked, about the necessity of keeping the institutions in a proper financial condition, and the fact has been brought to light that the Johns Hopkins University is suffering greatly from a lack of funds. Hobart College is likewise in a very poor financial state.

The meeting adjourned at 1 o'clock for luncheon in Dr. Hoffman's splendid dining room. After luncheon the delegates formed a permanent organization, to be known as the Association for Promoting the Interests of the Protestant Episcopal Schools, Colleges, and Seminaries. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman was elected President, and Dr. De Lancey Townsend Secretary. Vice Presidents were chosen as follows: Dr. Fairbairn, Warden of St. Stephen's; Dr. George Williamson Smith, President of Trinity Mr. B. R. Wiggin, Dr. Theodore Sterling, and the Rev. Dr. A. T. Porter.

The Treasurer will be chosen by the Executive Committee, which consists of President Hoffman, Secretary Townsend, Dean Hoffman, Dr. George Van De Water, Mr. W. B. Bodine, Bishop Coleman, Sydney G. Fisher, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Piper, Miss Alberta Oakley, and Miss Charlotte Titcomb.

Dr. Hoffman's address was made a part of the constitution of the organization.

It was decided that the convention be memorialized by instituting the second Sunday in Advent as "College Sunday," a day upon which the respective rectors plead for education and read a special prayer for its furtherance.

Bishop Potter was necessarily absent from the city, or he would have been present. He heartily believes in this co-operative system of education.

Saved from a Lion by a Pillow.

From Scribner's Magazine.

An English officer was shooting recently in Somaliland. One night, when he was in bed inside his tent, a lion sprang over the rough thorn fence, which it is usual to throw up around one's encampment at night. Instead of picking up one of the men or animals that must have been lying about asleep inside the fence, he would have none but the sportsman himself, made a dash into his tent, and seized him—fortunately only by the hand. Then, by some wonderful piece of luck, as the lion changed his grip for the shoulder, he grabbed the pillow instead and so parried with his prize. The pillow was found next morning several hundred yards distant in the jungle, and outside were also the spoor of a lioness, who had evidently been awaiting the return of her lord with something eatable.

Long Island City Indictments.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 9.—Demurrers were filed in answer to the indictments against City Clerk Thomas J. Murphy and Charles J. Sheriden, indicted for violation of the election law, in the County Court today. The arguments on the demurrers will be heard Wednesday.

Just as the County Court was about to adjourn this afternoon the Grand Jury of Queens County handed up to Judge Garretson a batch of indictments. It is said that among the number are several for Inspectors of the recent election. The indictments will be made public to-morrow.

A Delta Phi Dinner.

The annual banquet and the monthly meeting of the Gamma Chapter of the New-York University Delta Phi were held at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street, last night.

There were no regular speeches, but informal talks were given by William H. Nichols, President of the chapter; Profs. John J. Stevenson, Charles Snow, and William K. Gillett; Lewis B. Reed, who founded the Gamma Chapter in the New-York University in 1841, and Prof. Samuel B. Hoffman of Johns Hopkins University.

RIDLEYS'

Open Evenings. Open Evenings.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

There has been much talk about Books lately and a lot left unsaid. An examination of our HOLIDAY BOOK Dept. will be a revelation to BUYERS OF BOOKS.

SECOND FLOOR—3 ELEVATORS.

2 Vol. Sets. 39c. Set. Eliot, Lover, Dickens, Ik Marvel, Hawthorne, Emerson, Muloch, Bulwer, Lever, Hughes, Wetherell, Lamb.

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Five dollars will do a lot of buying in our stores.

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GRAND DISPLAY

Toys! Dolls!! Games!!!

Bric-a-Brac, Gold and Silver Watches, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, etc.

To Sunday-Schools, Fairs, our usual liberal discounts.

Goods bought now will be stored and delivered FREE OF CHARGE (within our wagon routes) when wanted.

Open Evenings. EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS, Grand, Allen, and Orchard Sts., N. Y.

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309, 311, 311½ to 321 Grand St., N. Y.

FOR UNITED VETERANS' PARADE

Some Suggestions Made Before the Executive Committee Seeking to Give the Event Publicity.

The Executive Committee of the United Veterans' parade met at noon yesterday in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation in the Mail and Express Building. There were present Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Howard Carroll, Proprietor Breslin of the Gilsey House, H. H. Brockway, William P. St. John, Col. A. D. Dickinson, Darwin R. James, Col. Albert Stickney, James Stillman, and Col. John J. Garnett. Charles A. Dana, Chairman of the committee, not being present, Gen. Butterfield was selected as temporary Chairman.

Col. Garnett, Secretary of the Committee, read a letter from Gen. Horace Porter in answer to one asking him to serve as a member of the Executive Committee, in which the General asked to be excused from acting, saying that his engagements would prevent him from giving the committee the time and work that it demanded. He offered to serve upon the general committee.

Letters were also read from Collis P. Huntington, Carl Schurz, Jordan L. Mott, William Allen Butler, Col. Daniel C. Appleton, Alexander Hamilton of Tarrytown, Capt. Edwin C. Owens, C. P. Dillingham, C. C. Shayne, and ex-Gov. Flower consenting to serve as members of the committee as requested, or to co-operate in any way desirable.

Gen. Butterfield said that the present committee was too small, and Mr. Dana had deemed it best to increase it by adding twenty-five new members.

Col. Garnett said he had some resolutions to offer and read them. The first was that the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Dana, appoint for each State and Territory auxiliary committees of five members, one of whom should reside in New-York City and have charge of all matters pertaining to that State or Territory. The resolution was passed after considerable argument, some deeming it the better plan to refer it to a committee on Plan and Scope, to be appointed by the chair.

Col. Garnett also offered resolutions that the Chairman of the General Committee prepare an address to the Governor of each State and Territory, inviting them, with their staff, to be present and participate in the parade; also that similar invitations be sent to the commanders of all Grand Army and United Confederate Veteran organizations. A third resolution invited all unorganized veterans to effect organizations in their neighborhoods and take part in the parade. All clergymen throughout the country were also asked by resolution to lend their assistance to the parade. These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Plan and Scope.

Raid on a Chicago Junk Shop.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The police to-night raided the junk shop of R. Rosenburg, at 227 and 229 West Thirteenth Place, and found what they believe to be $12,000 worth of stolen property. Rosenburg was not in town, but his brother Sam, and Isaac Nathan, a clerk, were taken into custody. The property found consists of thousands of pounds of brass car journals, tons of copper wire, and many miscellaneous articles. The journals came from nearly every road that runs into Chicago, and the wire, it is believed, belongs to the Chicago Telephone Company. Railroads here have been losing brass steadily for the past two years.

Peter McGeoch's Will.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 9.—The will of Peter McGeoch, disposing of an estate valued at about $1,000,000, was filed in the Probate Court this morning. The will was dated the day before Mr. McGeoch committed suicide. It makes provision for his wife according to an ante-nuptial agre

WILL CONTROL ALL SHOWS

The Cycle Board of Trade Refuses to Sanction a "Fair" in Chicago.

CALLED A CHARITABLE EXHIBITION

Same Rule Will Be Followed Everywhere in Accordance with the Resolutions Recently Passed in this City.

The recent resolution of the Cycle Board of Trade to sanction local cycle exhibitions in different cities only when indorsed by local Boards of Trade, or a majority of the local dealers and agents, has given very general satisfaction to a vast majority of manufacturers and dealers throughout the country. There have been attempts in some quarters to promote local exhibitions by men who have not a dollar invested in the cycle trade, but who merely endeavor to arrange the shows as a means of putting money into their own pockets.

A rather strong effort has just been made in Chicago to get up a cycle show on a somewhat imposing scale, and to run it under the guise of a charitable entertainment. It was proposed to hold this show in the Battery D Building toward the end of the present month. When the promoters endeavored to enlist the aid of the leading manufacturers in and around Chicago they declined to exhibit unless the "fair" was sanctioned by the National Cycle Board of Trade.

The gentleman who had become most interested in this "fair" called upon President A. G. Spalding of the Cycle Board of Trade in Chicago, and asked if he would give his sanction for the exhibition. Mr. Spalding explained to him that the Board of Trade was under contract with an exhibition company in Chicago to hold the Western National Cycle Exhibition from Jan. 4 to 11, 1896, and that one of the conditions of that contract was that the board would not similarly sanction any competitive exposition. He offered, however, to submit the matter to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade for its decision.

As a result of the interview with Mr. Spalding the promoters of the charitable "fair" have abandoned all attempts to include an exhibition of cycles in their "fair." A remarkable feature of this application for sanction is that it has the indorsement of the Directors of the company which received the sanction of the Board of Trade for the Western National cycle show. The members of the board having been very carefully canvassed as to their wishes on the whole subject of local exhibitions, there is not the slightest doubt that the action of the board will be indorsed by the trade generally.

Mr. Spalding stated that he had no wish to harm the charitable "fair" in any manner, and told the managers that if they would hold it over until after the Eastern and Western cycle exhibitions he had no doubt that the sanction of the board could be obtained. Judge Tuthill, who is interested in the proposed fair, expressed his thorough satisfaction with the conduct of President Spalding, and it is more than likely that it will be decided to hold the fair with a cycle exhibit some time in February.

Luscomb Engaged for Murphy.

Major Charles H. Luscomb, a former President of the League of American Wheelmen, will present "Charlie" Murphy's case to the National Assembly in February. Then, if vindication does not follow, the matter will be taken into the courts and fought over again. This line of action was resolved upon yesterday by Elliott Burris, the head of the firm which employs Murphy. Mr. Burris said yesterday:

"I am satisfied that Murphy is innocent. None of the evidence that has been given to the public by members of the Racing Board proves Murphy guilty of any agreement with Cabanne and Titus; in fact, all the evidence shows that Murphy refused to enter into an agreement. The counsel of the company has rendered an opinion on the subject, in which he said: 'The Racing Board has, by its proceedings in Murphy's case, inflicted upon him a serious personal injury, to wit, practically debarring him from obtaining a livelihood in the customary business. It is a body without authority. To my mind, its action is tantamount to a conspiracy, as the board has acted without legal authority. Each individual can be held responsible for the damages that the sufferer may undergo by reason of the action of the board.'"

They Want the Piano, Not Cash.

The Liberty Wheelmen, through their President, Daniel W. Adee, endeavored yesterday to effect a settlement with the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, which club claims to have won the piano voted for at the Liberty's fair. The winning batch of votes put in for the Liberty's was not accompanied by the necessary cash, (the votes being 10 cents each,) and the South Brooklyn Wheelmen protested to the awarding of the piano to the Liberty's. One of the conditions of the voting was that every ballot must be accompanied by the necessary amount of cash. It is said that President Adee offered to give back the money spent in the contest by the South Brooklyns, but this was declined. They want the piano, and propose to resort to litigation to secure it.

Winnings of Class B Men.

The cash value of the prize winnings of the prominent circuit riders for the season just closed is said to have amounted to nearly $44,000, divided as follows: Bald, $9,000; Cooper, $5,027; Murphy, $3,308; Cabanne, $3,255; Titus, $2,246; Bliss, $1,451; Gardiner, $1,764; Riser, $1,570; L. C. Johnson, $1,640; Jenny, $1,498; Maddox, $1,282; Ziegler, $1,170; Brown, $1,010; Coulter, $800; Sims, $750; McDonald, $707; McLeod, $487; C. S. Wells, $596; B. B. Bird, $895; Rigby, $885; E. C. Johnson, $475; Scott, $604; Kennedy, $325; Bedford, $483; Tole Cardy, $415; Terrell, $490; M. Wells, $260; Allen, $405; L. A. Callahan, $425, and Butler, $300.

Wheelmen's Minstrel Show.

President L. S. Harrison of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen says the indications are that the club's minstrel show to-morrow evening will be the biggest kind of a success. The advance sale of tickets has been beyond all expectations. Both the minstrel show and the reception which follows will be given in the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street. The performance will be given by the Lyle Minstrel Company, consisting of Will Lyle, George W. Day, "Gus" Dorr, Frank Sommers, "Ben" Loewenthal, and Moran and Colgan.

Bushwicks to Have a Ball.

Jan. 6 is the date chosen by the Bushwick Wheelmen for their fifth annual entertainment and reception. It is intended to make this the most interesting affair of the kind ever given by the club. It will be held in Arion Hall, Wall Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn. The hall will be elaborately decorated for the occasion. The programme for the entertainment will be announced within the next two weeks.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Ohio's next State meet will be held in Dayton. This was decided upon at a meeting of the delegates of the Buckeye Division, held in Dayton on Saturday. Dayton got the meet by 18 votes to 7 for Cleveland. The dates selected are July 3, 4, and 5. The delegates chose four representatives to attend the annual meeting of the league at Baltimore in February. They are W. H. Chubb of Cleveland, W. C. Monroe of Cincinnati, J. A. Magee of Dayton, and J. H. Griffiths of Steubenville.

—An exchange says that the Czar of Russia is an enthusiastic wheelman, and prior to his accession to the throne was never so happy as when undertaking long tours on the wheel with his huge cousin, Prince George of Greece; his uncle, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and his cousin, Prince Christian, the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

—A few of the crack riders who have entered the Eighth Battalion cycle races, scheduled for the 13th inst., are W. A. Barbeau, J. W. Judge, F. F. Goodman, W. H. Owen, James Brown, E. E. Fischer, C. J. Liebold, H. Von Rodeck, and Carl Sanford, Jr.

—The Harlem Wheelmen have suspended their initiation fee pending a total membership of 200. Their members now number 165. Fifteen applications for membership will be voted on at the next meeting of the club.

—Edward Jackson, a colored boy charged with and convicted of stealing a bicycle in Bay Shore, L. I., has been sentenced to serve one year at Sing Sing.

—The shelter house at the foot of the Coney Island cycle path will be fully completed this week.

COCHRAN CHOSEN CAPTAIN.

Princeton Football Players Select a Young Player for Leader.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 9.—At a meeting tonight of all players who participated in either the Harvard or Yale football games, Garrett Cochran, '98, son of State Senator Cochran of Williamsport, Penn., was elected Captain of the Tigers for the coming year by a unanimous vote. The election of Cochran is a departure from the usual custom of electing a junior as Captain, but is not without precedent, as T. G. Trenchard, in 1893, and Edgar Allan Poe, in 1826, were elected to the Captaincy in their sophomore years.

The students are well pleased with the choice. During Capt. Lee's absence from the field the past season Cochran has usually acted as Captain, and has proved himself a skillful general.

Capt. Cochran learned football at Lawrenceville, where he played at end for two years, and was Captain of the school team the latter year. He entered the Princeton Varsity in his freshman year, and played at full back. His inexperience at the kicking position caused his removal to end this season, where he has put up a great game. Cochran is President of the sophomore class, and a popular man with the student body. He is but nineteen years of age, weighs 160 pounds, and stands 5 feet 11½ inches.

Carter Playing Good Billiards.

Eugene Carter, the American billiard player, who is now playing a series of exhibition games in London, is creating quite a furore there, in what the English papers call a cannon game. It is the straight three-ball carom game as played here. Carter concedes a start of 200 in a 3000-point game, or 300 in a 4000-point game to the British players, and thus far has beaten them all handily. On Nov. 22 he conceded J. Lloyd 266 in 400, and won by 101 points, making runs of 144 and 192, the latter unfinished, as it carried him out. On Nov. 28 he defeated W. J. Peall 200 in 300, and beat him handily, Peall scoring but 73 points. Then Carter, playing cushion caroms, beat Peall playing the straight game 40 to 30. Carter has made runs of 350, (unfinished,) 284, 222, 192, (unfinished,) and 144 in his games. Carter is trying to get on games at English billiards with John Roberts, the English champion, and W. J. Peall, but according to the last exchanges had not succeeded.

WAITING FOR LORD DUNRAVEN.

When He Arrives the Investigating Committee Will Get to Work.

The announcement that E. J. Phelps, late United States Minister to England, and Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, had agreed to serve with J. Pierpont Morgan, W. C. Whitney, and George L. Rives on the committee to investigate the charges made by Lord Dunraven against the Defender was discussed freely in yachting circles yesterday. The committee is considerably strengthened by these two new members. They must show to Englishmen that the committee will be thoroughly impartial in all its actions, and as neither is a member of the New-York Yacht Club it will dispel any idea that might have prevailed that it was a club affair. Yachtsmen are not disposed to talk of the unpleasantness that arose out of the last attempt of Lord Dunraven to win the America's Cup, but all express great confidence in the committee.

C. Oliver Iselin, who is the most interested in the outcome of the investigation, was seen yesterday, but declined to express himself about the trouble, saying "The matter is now in the hands of the committee, and I will not say a word about it."

H. Maitland Kersey said he had received no further communications from Lord Dunraven. He did not expect to hear from him until the steamer Germanic reached this port, on Dec. 20. The Germanic will sail from Liverpool to-morrow, and Lord Dunraven will be on board. It is expected that he will bring testimony in the shape of affidavits from George L. Watson, the designer of the Valkyrie; Thomas Rasley, the sailmaker; Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore, Arthur Glennie, and others who were on board the British yacht, in support of the charges that he made. In this country he will be supported by Capt. "Joe" Parker, who had charge of the City of Bridgeport, the Valkyrie's tender; the pilot of the Valkyrie, and a few others who were interested in the yacht.

Mr. Rives, the Secretary of the committee, says that nothing will be done until Lord Dunraven arrives here. Then the whole matter will be taken up. Both sides will be heard, and the committee will take such action as it deems proper, and then report to the club.

The action of the Royal Yacht Squadron in declining to stand by Lord Dunraven and leaving him to fight his own battles is commended by some yachtsmen and condemned by others. One yachtsman yesterday said: "There was no reason why the Yacht Squadron should allow itself to be drawn into the trouble. Lord Dunraven certainly represented the Squadron while racing for the cup, but the charges he made were made by him personally, and there is no reason why the good feeling that exists between the British and New-York clubs should be broken off because one of the members of one of these clubs makes charges of fraud against a member of the other club. The matter is now between Lord Dunraven and the New-York Yacht Club, and as such it can be disposed of without hurting international yachting in any way."

Another yachtsman said: "I think if one of our members had made charges like these against an Englishman the club would have stood by him."

The America's Cup Committee has had several meetings lately, and it is said that the members are getting testimony in shape to entirely disprove the charges made by Lord Dunraven, and that the testimony will be presented to the committee when it is ready to receive it.

GOOD BOWLING IN HARLEM.

The Winsor First Team Successful in Two Games.

Three lively games were rolled at the Harlem Republican Club last evening, where a very interesting bowling tournament is in progress. The Winsor first team and the Lotus second team had the sharpest kind of a struggle, the Lotus team leading up to the end of the ninth frame. These are the scores in detail:

LOTUS NO. 2.

Names.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hands	2	4	167
W. T. Purdy	1	4	186
Keys	4	3	176
Gaddis	6	2	223
J. H. Purdy	2	6	171
Totals	15	19	863

WINDSOR NO. 1.

Names.	Str.	Spr.	Score
Parker	1	7	162
Chase	2	6	174
Merritt	4	2	159
Eagleson	4	5	200
Safford	4	5	195
Totals	15	25	890

FRAMES.

Lotus No. 2	94	180	279	392	485	559	633	707	787	863
Windsor No. 1	95	167	251	344	430	521	604	690	795	890

"LOTUS, (SECOND.)" NAMELESS.

Name.	Str.	Sp.	Total.
Hands	4	4	194
Purdy, W. T.	3	6	167
Keys	4	4	177
Gaddis	2	5	161
Total	13	27	879

Name.	Str.	Sp.	Total.
Long	7	3	132
Swords	4	4	184
Stuart	2	2	124
Church	3	4	169
Earleson	0	5	129
Total	10	19	738

FRAMES.

Lotus, (2d)	97	127	240	326	403	518	604	689	775	879
Nameless	77	115	187	280	353	428	511	582	665	738

WINDSOR. NAMELESS.

Name.	Str.	Sp.	Total.	Name.	Str.	Sp.	Total.
Eag'n, W. A.	3	4	172	Long	7	4	181
Chase	2	3	147	Swords	2	4	156
Merritt	5	3	190	Stuart	2	3	139
Parker	3	6	189	Church	6	4	145
Safford	2	5	158	Erg'on, A. C.	2	5	156
Total	15	21	846	Total	8	23	777

FRAMES.

Windsor	83	160	238	359	423	495	584	686	741	846
Nameless	40	143	225	285	340	445	530	623	702	771

BROOKLYN CYCLISTS WIN.

They Twice Defeat the Bowlers of the Bushwick Wheelmen.

The team of the Bushwick Wheelmen did not lack supporters on the alleys of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club last night. In fact, if "rooting" could have played a part in the contests the Bushwicks would have won hands down. The Bushwick Wheelmen have been running a neck-and-neck race with the Columbia Wheelmen in the tourney of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs, and they were quite confident of carrying away at least one game from the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. There was consequently unusual interest in the games, and when Umpire Pate called play, the "rooters" selected the choice positions on the alleys, ready to shout for their favorites. Both games were hotly contested, but the result in each game was in favor of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN B. C.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Swezey	2	6	170
Lewis	3	5	171
Hobby	3	4	171
Ackerson	3	4	125
Anderson	0	3	111
Total	9	22	748

BUSHWICK W.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Morgan	1	2	108
Rudd	2	2	133
Landman	2	4	154
Dixon	3	4	161
Terry	1	5	131
Total	10	17	687

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN B. C.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Swezey	2	6	165
Lewis	5	3	207
Hobby	3	3	155
Ackerson	3	4	165
Walker	2	2	126
Total	15	18	818

BUSHWICK W.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Morgan	1	8	165
Rudd	3	2	148
Landman	2	4	147
Dixon	4	5	184
Terry	2	5	151
Total	12	24	795

RICH STAKES OFFERED.

The Coney Island Jockey Club in the Field with a Fine Programme.

The management of the Coney Island Jockey Club evidently have faith in the future of high-class racing in this vicinity. They have announced the closing of stakes for the coming season, and have been more liberal than was expected. The guaranteed system of stakes has been adopted exclusively for the coming season.

The chief event with the general public is the Suburban Handicap, which is a guaranteed stake of $7,500, for which the weights will be announced on Feb. 1, with the declaration date fixed at Feb. 20. Entries are fixed at $50 each, with $100 additional to start, and a twenty-five-dollar declaration fee.

The Great Trial is fixed at $20,000 and the Double Event at $10,000, both being for two-year-olds. Other two-year-old stakes are the Zephyr, Spring, June, Surf, and Vernal, each of a guaranteed value of $2,000, and the Daisy and Pansy Stakes, to be run on the turf, worth $1,500 each.

Stakes for the older horses are the June handicaps, which include the Coney Island, $1,500; the Sheepshead Bay, $1,500, and the Long Island, $2,000, the subscription of $75 entitling a horse to start in each of the three races; the Grass Inaugural, $1,500, and the Swift, Spindrift, and Foam Stakes (exclusively for three-year-olds) of $2,000 each.

For the Autumn meeting the Great Eastern Handicap, $5,000, and the Autumn and Flatbush of $3,000 each are announced for two-year-olds, the September of $2,500 for three-year-olds, and the Flight of $2,500 for all ages.

The Futurity for 1898, with $8,750 added, and the Tidal Stakes for three-year-olds, with $1,250 added, are also announced as closing, with all other stakes, on Jan. 2, 1896.

Let the sunlight of art and beauty into your house with one of Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets.

104 West 14th Street.

In Memory of Dr. Knapp.

The stewards of The Jockey Club met yesterday morning and adopted the following resolutions:

Died, on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 7, 1895, Gideon Lee Knapp, an original member and Steward of The Jockey Club.

Therefore, it is with deep and sincere sorrow that the members of the Board of Stewards have met this day, Dec. 9, 1895, to spread upon their minutes the following resolutions expressive of their warm appreciation of the high character and unswerving integrity, as well as the ability and capacity, of their late associate, and as testimony to their affectionate respect for his memory.

Resolved, That by the death of Gideon Lee Knapp the community has lost a member who had endeared himself to his friends by his straightforward and manly qualities, as well as by his attractive and companionable nature; that the fine horse breeding and racing public have been deprived of a supporter and friend who always strove to sustain the right and condemn the wrong, who tempered justice with mercy, and who labored strenuously in every way for the highest aims and best welfare of true and honest sport.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and forwarded to his family, and that the members of the Board of Stewards attend his funeral as a body.

Anniversary Celebration.

The New Manhattan Athletic Club will celebrate its first anniversary next Monday evening, when there will be exhibitions of wrestling, sparring, and gymnastics, with performances on the horizontal bars and flying rings. Police Commissioner Roosevelt will deliver an address on athletics in the theatre, and Miss Nellie Traband and Fred Balmer will give exhibitions in the swimming tank. The clubhouse will be open to ladies on Thursday from 1 to 8 P. M.

MINOR SPORTING NOTES.

—The English Amateur Athletic Association has refused to accept the alleged records of A. R. Downer and C. Bradley of 0:09 4-5 for the 100-yard run, said to have been made by them at Stockton last August. The association, after a long debate, decided to approve of the match to be held in London next Fall between teams representing the New-York Athletic Club and the London Athletic Club, provided the conditions under which the contests are to be held prove satisfactory to the officers of the Amateur Athletic Association. The London Athletic Club has invited the co-operation of the Irish and Scottish association clubs and of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, so that the best possible team may be obtained.

—An amateur billiard tournament to begin Monday evening, Jan. 13, 1896, is being arranged by Maurice Daly, to be played at his billiard academy, at Broadway and Thirty-first Street. J. B. Stark of the Manhattan Club, Frank Keeney of the Oxford Club of Brooklyn, Fred Oakes, Dr. A. R. Ranney and Dr. Miller of the New-York Athletic Club, and other amateur champions of the Lyceum, W. A. Barnard of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, Dr. Jennings of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, and Mr. Poggenburg of the Liederkranz are already entered. It will be a handicap, and entries will close next Sunday.

—F. E. Bacon, the champion amateur distance runner of Great Britain, has agreed to run a series of races against W. G. George at one, four, and ten miles in July next, if the Amateur Athletic Association of England will consent to such a race. George is a professional and has challenged Bacon. In case the consent of the Amateur Association authorities cannot be secured, Bacon may turn professional and run George, anyway.

—It has been decided to hold the annual skating championships at St. Paul, Minn., late next January. The events to be decided are the quarter-mile, one-mile, five-mile, and ten-mile races.

—It is possible that the Australian cricket team which is to play a series of matches in England next Summer will come to America to play. This has not been definitely decided on, however.

—The Gravesend Bay Yacht Club will have its second monthly entertainment at its Winter quarters, Argyle Hotel, on Friday evening next.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A party of limited numbers will leave NEW-YORK MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, for a

Grand Tour —TO— JAPAN AND CHINA.

The tour through Japan will be much more comprehensive than is usually made, and there will be longer sojourns at all the chief cities and places of interest. In China there will be visits to Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.

In connection with the foregoing, a tour through the

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,

with visits to Honolulu, Hilo, the Volcano of Kilauea, &c.

December 10, and on other dates in January, February, and March—Tours to California.

January 15—Special Tour through the Mediterranean Countries.

January 24 and February 14—Tours to Mexico.

March 21, May 16, May 23, June 20, and July 4—Tours to Southern, Central, and Northern Europe.

Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning particular trip desired.

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31 East Fourteenth Street, Lincoln Building, New-York.

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XMAS for Boys and Girls.

What will please a child as much and combine as much pleasure with healthful exercise as a QUEEN TRICYCLE? Elegantly finished, with richly upholstered easy spring seat, nickel trimmings, adjustable pedals and seat which can be altered to suit children of different ages, and graceful movements are found only in the QUEEN TRICYCLE. With and without rubber tires. Prices from $5.00 up, according to size.

Queen City Bicycles.

We are the first to offer lightweight 20-inch boy's pneumatic tire bicycles "for 5-year olds," and we have them from that size up, also 20-inch pneumatic, ball-bearing girl's bicycle with drop frame, $35.00. GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., makers of "PIERCE" BICYCLES. For sale at New-York office, 105 Chambers St.

Auction Sales.

IMPORTANT HOLIDAY ART SALE.

Special Consignments OF HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS IN OIL AND WATER COLORS By Famous Masters.

Among them are examples by

EUGENE VON BLASS,	ADOLPHE SCHREYER
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E. ANDREOTTI,	J. BALLAVOIGNE,
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The above oil paintings and water colors are special consignments from London and Paris, to be sold at auction to the highest bidder. Positively without reserve.

An extraordinary opportunity to secure a most valuable and lasting Christmas Gift.

NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

UNTIL DAY OF SALE, At the Reynolds Art Galleries, 286 5TH AVE., near 30th St.

SALE WILL BEGIN THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) AT 8 O'CLOCK, AND BE CONTINUED ON THE FOLLOWING EVENINGS, Dec. 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Catalogues mailed on application.

"ART" EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.

Positively Without Reserve, MODERN PAINTINGS from private collections, including that of Mr. John N. Disselkoen, No. 5-7 Maiden Lane.

Now on Exhibition at the Schenck Art Gallery, 85 LIBERTY ST.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 11th and 12th, 1895, at 3:15 o'Clock.

HENRY C. MERRY, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Many scarce and rare, including Americana.

CARLTON-REGAND, BOOKSELLER,

OF 1,160 BROADWAY,

being about to retire from the old book business, announces the sale of that line of his stock. It consists of a large part of the library of the late John Hoey of Hollywood, the whole of the Smith Library of Newburgh, and a large part of the Robinson Library of Staten Island, with many miscellaneous books of merit gathered during the past 15 years. They will be sold without reserve, commencing Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, at 10:30 o'clock, at 1,152 and 1,154 Broadway, Victoria Hotel.

Now on exhibition.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M. 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Legal Sales.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, EASTERN District of Virginia.—In Equity.—NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, Complainant, against LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and Horace J. Morse, as receiver, defendants.—In pursuance of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause on October 11th, 1895, I, the undersigned Special Master in said decree named, shall, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, on the 5th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., said day and hour being fixed pursuant to said decree, sell in one parcel without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, the rights, franchises, and property covered by the lien of and described in certain receivers' certificates and in a certain trust indenture described in said decree, said rights, franchises, and property being generally described as follows: All the property, choses in action, and rights of Long Island Traction Company, and also the right, title, and interest of Long Island Traction Company in and to the entire capital stock of The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and The Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, and the dividends, income, interest, and increase thereof, also all the net profits derived or receivable by The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company as lessee of the railroad and other property of The Brooklyn City Railroad Company under the certain lease of February 14, 1893, and all the right, title, and interest of said Long Island Traction Company and said The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in and to a certain guarantee fund of $4,000,000 in said lease mentioned, and all the right, title, and interest of The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in and to the amount of the cost of all property, extensions, etc., made by The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for use in connection with the operations of the railroads of The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, being all the property directed to be sold by the said decree. No bid for the property will be received unless at or before the time of making the bid the bidder shall deposit with me as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if upon being reported the same is accepted by the Court either the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash, or receiver's certificates to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, par value, of principal, issued under the order of March 26th, 1895, made in the suit of Kidder and others against Long Island Traction Company and others, or collateral trust gold notes to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, par value, of principal, of Long Island Traction Company and The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, secured by the collateral trust indenture of August 1st, 1894.

Of the price for which the said property shall be sold there shall be paid in cash at the time of the sale the sum of fifty thousand dollars, less the amount of any cash deposit which may have been made by the bidder at the time of making his bid, and also upon the confirmation of such sale, and from time to time thereafter such further portion of the said purchase price shall be paid in cash as the Court may direct, in order to meet the expenses of foreclosure and sale and allowed preferential claims. The right is reserved by the Court in said decree to reject any bid and to retake possession of and resell said property upon failure of any purchaser to comply with any order of Court requiring further payment of such bid or any decreed preferential claim.

The balance of the purchase price not required to be thus paid in cash may be paid in cash or in said receiver's certificates and collateral trust notes and coupons thereof, reckoning the same at such price as shall be equivalent to the amount the holders thereof shall be entitled to receive thereon.

The sale is subject to confirmation by the Court. If any bid shall be accepted by the Court and the person or persons making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale and all orders of the Court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the Court may direct.

Reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, at Richmond, Virginia, for further particulars and for a more specific description of the property therein ordered and herein advertised to be sold.—Dated November 23d, 1895.

F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, Special Master.

The above advertised sale is adjourned, at the request of the complainant's solicitors, to Thursday, December 12th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated New-York, December 5th, 1895.

F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, Special Master.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, November 30, 1895.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be Opened December 17, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December 17, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of brushes, screws, leather, lumber, packing, paints, alcohol, shellac, tallow, pipe and pipe fittings, tools, lamps, and drills. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, NO. 32 Chambers St., New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 32 Chambers Street, for receiving and finally disposing of all ashes, garbage, sweepings, and other refuse delivered at the various dumps or dumping places of the Department by the carts of the Department, and all other carts duly authorized to collect the same, until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1895.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and contract may be had at the office of the department.

GEO. E. WARING, Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

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of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

Religious Notices.

AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, 44th St. and Madison Av.—To rent, two seats in the same pew. Apply to SEXTON, at Church.

Country Board Wanted.

23d ST., 128 EAST.—Large and single rooms, en suite or separate; good table; select house; references.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Large fourth floor front room; also hall room; with board; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Large and hall room connecting; southern exposure; superior table; references.

47th ST., 16 to 20 EAST.—Choice rooms en suite or singly; superior table; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN SELECT boarding house; superior table; parlor, dining room. Mrs. JASPER, 26 West 17th St.

SEVENTEENTH ST., 61 WEST, BETWEEN 5th and 6th Avs.—Rooms, with board, for parties requiring excellent accommodations and willing to pay accordingly; references required.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—HANDSOME NEWLY FURNISHED SUITE; southern exposure; references. 14 West 33d St.

11th ST., 121 WEST.—Large steam-heated front room; furnished beautifully; all conveniences; private house; reference.

52d ST., 65 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms; private bath; also single room; for gentlemen only.

53d ST., 206 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let; private family.

113 EAST 54th ST.—Two furnished rooms for gentlemen; heated; hot and cold water.

147 WEST 23d ST.—Large airy room, first floor, rear, $6; convenient to all roads; restaurant in connection.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE; SECOND floor; new fashionable private residence; West 87th St.; reasonable. EXCLUSIVE, Box 168 Times.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

INDIEN

GRILLON E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c. CURED BY Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder

Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Andrews Avenue (as now proposed) distant northerly 154.35 feet from the intersection of a certain curve connecting the said easterly side of Andr

JERSEY CITY'S SCANDALS

City Hall Commissioners Indicted by September Grand Jury.

DUE TO JUDGE LIPPINCOTT'S CHARGE

Jobbery Which First Resulted in a Presentment — Accused Claim They Withheld Money for Imperfect Work.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 9.—The long-continued scandals in connection with the new City Hall bore fruit to-day in a batch of indictments, which was handed up to Judge Lippincott by Foreman Headden, as the last act of the September Grand Jury.

The indictments were not read, and all that is positively known is that the City Hall Commissioners have been indicted. Rumor says that the list includes the names of several other persons, but the report could not be verified.

It was also reported that there was a stormy scene in the Grand Jury room before the indictments were found. Some of the jurors, it is said, were in favor of passing the matter over with a mere presentment, but the majority took the ground that that had already been done, and that Judge Lippincott had charged that the presentment made by the last Grand Jury warranted a full and searching investigation. Then the indictments were decided upon.

Exactly who is indicted will not be known until the accused are called on to plead. The City Hall Commissioners admit, however, that it is true they have been indicted.

These Commissioners are Emil Datz, James Burke, and John Pearson. The latter receives a salary of $1,500 as President of the board, and the others get $1,000 each. Mr. Datz was a hotel keeper at Rockaway, Mr. Burke manufactures soda water, and Mr. Pearson is a florist. The two latter are Democrats; Mr. Datz is a Republican. They were appointed by Mayor Cleveland in 1890. Mayor Wanser could have removed them under the law, and appointed new Commissioners in their places, but he never saw fit to exercise his prerogative.

The scandals in connection with the erection of the new City Hall are many and of long standing. Rumors that the work and material were neither of them up to the standard required by the specifications began to crop out more than a year ago. Finally the Grand Jury of the May term took cognizance of them and made a searching inquiry into the matter.

It employed Robert E. Maynicke of New-York, a building expert, to go over the work in detail. His report showed that little or none of the work was done in accordance with the specifications or contracts. The floors were not all constructed upon one level, and their height was raised or lowered apparently as the contractors pleased. The pitch of the roof had been altered and the roof was so badly constructed that it leaked in fifty-five places by actual count. The tiling, the expert said, was worth about 45 cents a yard, or only about half the price called for in the contract. When the electric lights were put in, the insurance companies refused to take any risks on the building, and the wires had to be taken out and the work done over again.

The contractors were John English, who did the mason work, and John Kiernan, who did the carpenter work. The latter sublet the contract for the electric wires, but he was held responsible.

After receiving Expert Maynicke's report the Grand Jury made a presentment, but the investigation had consumed so much time that Judge Lippincott referred it to the September Grand Jury. Shortly after the new term opened, Judge Lippincott made the matter the subject of a special charge, of which to-day's indictments are the outcome.

After the presentment was made by the previous Grand Jury the City Hall Commissioners made an independent investigation, the result of which was to declare that Expert Maynicke was "only a theoretical architect, and didn't know what he was talking about."

It was admitted, however, that some of his statements were true; that some of the work and material was not in accordance with the specifications. The contractors endeavored to shift the responsibility for this upon Louis H. Broome, the supervising architect, and William Tallman, the Inspector. These gentlemen, in turn, attempted to saddle the responsibility upon each other.

As a specimen of what was done in this line, it may be mentioned that Mr. English, the contractor for the mason work, testified that the foundation walls were built eight feet thicker than the contract called for, because they were not of sufficient thickness to support the walls. He also said that he was to receive $5,000 over the contract price for the extra work. He also stated that the change was made by authority of Architect Broome.

When Mr. Broome was called on to explain he denied Mr. English's statement, and produced the original plans and specifications to prove that he had made no change and that the contract called for just such a foundation as had been built.

The Commissioners are not greatly worried by the indictments. At least they say they are not. They rely for their defense upon the claim that the imperfections of the work have been greatly exaggerated, and that they have retained from the sums due the contractors a sufficient amount to pay for doing all the imperfect work over again if necessary.

The ground on which the City Hall stands, comprising an entire block, cost $394,000, and the total appropriation is $850,000. Of this the Commissioners claim that they have only expended $737,267, but this sum probably does not include the amounts withheld from the contractors, as the Commissioners recently applied to the Board of Finance for an extra allowance of $1,000, to be used in heating the building while the interior was being completed.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS

Hale—Hazzard.

Miss Elizabeth Gear Hazzard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hazzard of Tacoma, Washington, was married recently at the home of her parents to Frank Lister Hale, Auditor for the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Preston Barr, in the presence of a few friends. Mr. and Mrs. Hale left for Montana, where they will make their home.

There were many presents from distinguished friends, including Senator David B. Hill, Postmaster General Wilson, and others of National repute. Senator Hill's present was a diamond brooch. Mr. Hale is a promising young railroad man, having worked up to his present position as Auditor for the Montana division of the Northern Pacific from a clerk, being promoted from time to time for general efficiency and attention to duty.

Mr. Hazzard, father of the bride, is prominent in the politics of the Northwest. He is Secretary of the Democratic Society of Washington, the chief political organization of the State.

Gedney—Tice.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Mary E. Tice was married last evening at her house, in Willson Place, to George H. Gedney of Mount Vernon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank L. Masseck of the Universalist Church.

The bride is the widow of Justice Leonard Tice of Mount Vernon. Her first husband was a Mr. Dowker. Her daughter, Miss Mary Doretta Dowker, was married Thursday evening to George Snyder of Jackson, Mich.

John Pease, who was best man at the wedding of Mr. Snyder and Miss Dowker, also acted as best man at the wedding of Mr. Gedney and Mrs. Tice last evening.

Clark—Kraft.

LONG BRANCH, Dec. 9.—Miss Josephine Kraft, daughter of Mrs. Hattie Kraft of Hollywood, and John Clark, Jr., were married this morning at the parsonage of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church by the pastor, the Rev. H. R. Robinson.

Alleged Conspirators Held.

The three men charged with being implicated in the conspiracy to rob the Third Avenue Cable Company, made public on Sunday, were held in $2,000 bail in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for further examination.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

Miss Juliette De Neufville, who is to be married to-morrow afternoon to J. Langdon Schroeder, a son of the late Francis Schroeder, gave a dinner last evening to the bridesmaids and ushers who are to assist at the ceremony. The dining room of the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jule De Neufville of 36 West Thirty-seventh Street, was prettily decorated with roses and palms, and on the board were clusters of yellow and white roses. Miss De Neufville presented to the bridesmaids as souvenirs small outstretched wings of gold supporting crowns of pearls mounted as corsage ornaments. At the table were Miss Henrietta Schroeder, Miss May Neeser, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Miss Marie Emily De Neufville, Miss Edith Clapp, Wainwright Parish, Henry Schroeder, Kenneth Robinson, Stockton Beekman Colt, A. H. Parker, John G. Neeser, and Thatcher Luqueer.

Mrs. Henry M. Robinson of 125 East Thirty-ninth Street will give an afternoon reception next Friday, and a second reception on Dec. 20.

Miss Mary Corning Winslow, a daughter of the late John F. Winslow, will be married to Clarence Black of Detroit, Mich., to-morrow afternoon, at the home of her mother in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman of 21 West Seventy-second Street gave a dinner last night.

Mrs. David Tweedie and Miss Tweedie of 640 Madison Avenue will give a large reception Thursday afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Miss Louise Gordon Peck is to be introduced to fashionable society this afternoon at a reception to be held at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Morrell of 572 Fifth Avenue.

At the dance which Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., of 8 East Thirty-third Street will give to-night for their daughters, Miss Isabelle Gurnee and Miss Lucy Gurnee, the cotillion will be led by J. Frederic Tams and Miss Isabelle Gurnee. It has been several years since any festivity was given at 8 East Thirty-third Street, but now that the house has been leased for a term of years to the Gurnees from William Waldorf Astor it is probable that it will be the scene of many smart functions.

The next meeting of the dancing class organized by Mrs. John T. Hall will take place on Dec. 17, when Worthington Whitehouse will lead the cotillion, his partner being Miss Eunice H. Soley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Soley.

Mr. and Mrs. R. James Cross of 6 Washington Square North will entertain the members of the Thursday Evening Club, on the night of Dec. 19. This will be the first meeting this season of this organization.

Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, who has been abroad for nearly two years, will give a large reception on the afternoon of Dec. 19 at her new house, 881 Fifth Avenue, to introduce Miss Edith Bishop.

Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren of 20 West Fifty-sixth Street gave an informal tea yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Phelps of 22 East Thirty-second Street, who gave a large reception last Saturday to introduce her daughter, Miss Ethel Phelps, will give a second reception on Dec. 21.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Beales, daughter of Mrs. James A. G. Beales, to Theodore Sedgwick will take place on Feb. 4 in the Church of St. Francis Xavier in West Sixteenth Street. It is expected that Archbishop Corrigan, who was an intimate friend of the grandfather of the bride, the late Eugene Kelly, will officiate, assisted by several prelates. The bride will be given away by her brother, Eugene J. Beales. There will be four bridesmaids and eight ushers.

Among the recently organized dancing classes is the one arranged by Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane, Mrs. Archibald A. Watson, and Mrs. George Trowbridge, which will hold its meetings at Sherry's on the evenings of Dec. 16 and Jan. 6 and 20. The series of dances are for unmarried people. The subscription members will number about 150. The cotillion at the first meeting will be led by Stowe Phelps, at the second meeting by George D. Cross, and at the third and last meeting by Edward Hartshorne. It is proposed that the favors distributed in the cotillions shall be inexpensive and at the same time useful and ornamental.

The marriage of Miss Nellie Mott to Stephen K. Watts will take place at 8:30 o'clock on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John O. Mott of 67 East Seventy-seventh Street. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Charles L. Thomas, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Miss Mott will wear a gown of white satin, the skirt and bodice being elaborately trimmed with duchesse lace. The veil, which will be of tulle, is to be secured with a coronet of orange blossoms.

Mrs. David H. Greer of 342 Madison Avenue, wife of the Rev. Dr. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, has cards out for a large tea to be given on the afternoon of Dec. 19, from 4 to 7 o'clock. She will be assisted in receiving by Miss Greer and Miss Oakes of Mamaroneck, N. Y. Miss Oakes is soon to be married to William Armstrong Greer.

Mrs. Edwin Livingston Bishop of 6 East Fifty-eighth Street received informally yesterday afternoon. She will be at home on Monday afternoons during the Winter.

The first of the large dances for the season, the Monday cotillion, took place at Sherry's last night. Among the patronesses were Mrs J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Philips Sands, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Lawrence Wells, Mrs. William Beekman, Mrs. John Alsop King, Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. Benjamin F. Lee, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Charles W. Ogden, Mrs. Haslett McKim, and Mrs. Charles E. Sands.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Bessie Bradley Bolles, daughter of Frederic M. Bolles of 211 West Sixty-ninth Street, to David Henry Cuyler.

Mrs. Edmund Dexter and Miss Dexter recently passed through Paris on their way to Biarritz, where they expect to visit Mrs. William Pearson at Villa Marbella. They will remain until Christmas.

Albert Morris Bagby gave the first of his musical mornings yesterday in the ballroom of the Waldorf. The programme included selections from Chopin, Godard, Reynolds, Hahn, Rossini, Verdi, Massenet, Virginia Gabriel, and Grieg. The artists were Orton Bradley, Mme. Saville, and M. de Vries. Among those present were:

Lady Cecilia Rose, Mrs. William Hazard Field, Miss Mamie Field, Mrs. John Innes Kane, Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Myles Standish, Mrs. William Storrs Wells, Miss Edith Cushing, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Adelina Moller, Miss Effie Moller, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Parsons, Mrs. McCoskrey Butt, Mrs. Samuel Penniman, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. George B. Newell, Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, the Misses Brice, Miss Marguerite Louise Winslow, Miss Laura R. Conkling, Miss Sara Hard, Miss Ida C. Reid, Mrs. Edward Wells, Jr.

Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Clermont L. Best, Mrs. Benajmin Brewster, Mrs. William Allen, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Henry F. Gillig, Mrs. De Young, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mrs. Robert Ballantine, Mrs. John Cowdin, Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Mrs. Joseph Tuckermann Tower, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. James D. Harriman, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Christopher Moller, Mrs. Peter Moller, Mrs. Cornelius B. Mitchell, Mrs. E. C. Brookes, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Miss Alice Harriman, Miss Gertrude Agostini, Miss Lucie Draper, Miss Laura D. Ireland, Mrs. E. M. Padelford, Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Frederick H. Betts, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Léon Marié, Mrs. Henry L. Lee, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. H. C. Tinker.

Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Mrs. W. B. Shattuck, Mrs. Albert Shattuck, Mrs. John H. Hall, Miss Laura Rhinelander, Mis Mary Vanderpoel, Miss Isabella M. Cammann, Miss Marion Kemp, Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. Walter E. Oakman, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. Kingdon, Miss Mabel Turnbull, Miss Elizabeth Ward, Mrs. B. Church, Mrs. T. Ralli, Mrs. S. Valentine, Miss Henrietta Porter, Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Mrs. James Scott, Miss Pauline Keane, Miss Virginia Montgomery, Miss Martina Johnstone, Mrs. Eugene Blois, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., Mrs. Edward M. Brown, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. G. V. C. Hamilton, Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. Roosevelt-Scovel, Miss Roosevelt-Scovel, Miss Harriet Robb.

Thomas F. Cushing, James M. Otis, Creighton Webb, Charles T. Mathews, James De W. Cutting, Thomas M'Caleb, H. Ruthven Pratt, P. Fenelon Collier, Thomas Hugh Kelly, Edward M. Padelford, Capt. Corrie, Capt. Simpson, and Count Sierstorpff.

After the musicale Mr. Bagby gave a luncheon in the Empire dining room in honor of Mme. Saville. Among the guests were Lady Cecilia Rose of England, Mrs. William H. Field, Miss Mamie Field, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Mrs. Francis C. Grable, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, Count Sierstorpff, James Otis, Creighton Webb, Charles T. Mathews, Thomas M'Caleb, H. Ruthven Pratt, and P. Fenelon Collier.

Miss Maud Campbell Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hall of West Seventy-eighth Street, will be married on Dec. 17 to William Edwin Morgan of West Seventy-first Street.

PATRIARCH.

APPEAL FOR THE HEINE FOUNTAIN

Carl Schurz Urges Its Acceptance by the Park Board—Russell Sturgis on the Views of European Critics.

A number of prominent German-Americans appeared before the Park Commissioners yesterday to urge the acceptance of the Heine Memorial Fountain, upon which the National Sculpture Society has given an adverse opinion.

Among those present were Carl Schurz, Richard Katzenmayer, John B. Pannes, Gallus Thomann, George Von Skal, Dr. G. Richard, Dr. L. Weyland, H. Bender, and S. B. Mendel.

Carl Schurz said that Heine was a lyric poet whose songs filled the world with music, and added:

> Heine opposed the Holy Alliance, and had to live in exile. Still, he captured the hearts of his countrymen while away from them. But this broad, generous country, the lover of the beautiful, ought to give him a generous welcome. There may be objection to his liberal life. But you did not erect a statue to Burns, the toper but Burns the poet; not to Shakespeare the poacher, but the dramatist.
>
> I certainly, in acquiring works of art, would not ask the opinion of men active at the time in the same line. Such men have an ideal, and would be artistically prejudiced.

Mr. Schurz said he doubted whether even the Apollo Belvidere or the Venus of Milo would be passed upon favorably by a committee of sculptors.

The board decided to lay the matter over, so as to get the opinion of the Federation of Fine Arts.

Commissioner Stiles, who declared at the meeting of the board last week that he was ready to vote against accepting the Heine fountain, said yesterday that to reject the recommendation of the National Sculpture Society would place the Park Board in an awkward position.

Mr. Schurz disclaimed any intention to disparage either the motives or the ability of the members of the Sculpture Society, but he believed that art connoisseurs were the better judges.

"The Commissioners are laymen, and, of course, would need the judgment of experts," said President Cruger. "Have you any suggestions to make in that line?"

Mr. Schurz replied:

> That lies with the board. But I repeat that I would not rely on the criticism of artists in the same line. It seems that there are enough connoisseurs in this city to make up a competent committee. We can bring a half-size model of the statue here, but that will cost $2,000, and, of course, there would be no use to expend that sum if we thought the Commissioners are against the monument.

Russell Sturgis, President of the Federation of Fine Arts, said that the National Sculpture Society belonged to his society, and that it would consider the statue if called upon. The statue came up for discussion at a meeting last Saturday, but as not more than half the members had seen the photographs, no action was taken. Only three of the members of the committee of the National Sculpture Society are sculptors, Mr. Sturgis said.

After the hearing Carl Schurz and Mr. Sturgis talked the matter over. Mr. Sturgis said, in referring to the model of the monument: "It's nothing but a twopenny affair."

Carl Schurz also had a conference with Commissioner Stiles, who said the board would not be in a hurry to take action.

Mr. Sturgis later had a spirited talk with several members of the Heine Committee. They asked him for the names of eminent European critics whose opinions would be worth having.

"No matter whose opinions you get," said Mr. Sturgis, "they will have no influence with the Federation of Fine Arts. Their opinions are self-sufficient unto themselves."

Dr. Weyland corrected Mr. Sturgis when he stated that the Committee of the National Sculpture Society had unanimously decided against the monument.

"Excuse me; but the vote was 7 to 2," said Dr. Weyland, "and some of the members of the society, I understand, had not even seen photographs."

The Heine Committee has not yet decided just what it will do.

The Park Board declined to accept the offer for building a road through J. Stevenson's property at High Bridge. It also declined to set aside the circle at One Hundred and Fourth Street for the exclusive use of bicycle riders, or to erect refreshment stands along Riverside Avenue.

Park Policeman John J. Dwyer was placed on the pension list.

Lecture on British Columbia.

Prof. Boas, who has spent the last seven years among the Indians of British Columbia, lectured last night on "A Cruise Through British Columbia" before the New-York Geographical Society, in Chickering Hall.

With the aid of stereopticon slides Prof. Boas showed his audience many novel phases of Indian life. He paid particular attention to the ceremonials and cannibalistic rites practiced by the Indians, and he said that, in his opinion, many of these rites had their origin undoubtedly in Asia.

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Absolutely Pure.

Lace Curtains.

Fourth Floor.

On Sale to-day, Tuesday, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, Cluny and Irish Point Lace Curtains.

The following quotations for Irish Points, prices per pair:

$18.50	formerly	$27.00
$15.00	"	$25.00
$12.00	"	$18.00
$9.50	"	$13.75
$8.00	"	$11.75
$6.50	"	$10.00
$4.50	"	$6.75
$2.25	"	$3.75
$1.75	"	$2.75

Also, 50 Renaissance and Marie Antoinette Bed Sets, single and double sizes, at one half former prices.

James McCreery & Co.,
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BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
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IMPERISHABLE.
Palms, Ferns, and Tropical Plants.
THE TROPICAL DECORATING CO., Palm Garden, Industrial Building. Entrance Office, Lexington Av., cor. 43d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Every one delighted with the splendid new stock at 45 West 23d St.

SHOWERED WITH FLOWERS

BORN OF PLENTY OPENS AT THE DELAWARE CLUB'S BALL.

Central Opera House Crowded with Tammany Men and Their Friends at the Annual Entertainment.

The big Tammany ball of the season—that of the Delaware Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District—took place last night in the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. It was a very successful affair. The opera house was crowded with politicians, office holders, and friends of Thomas J. Dunn, who is the Tammany leader of the district.

The decorations were very tasteful, the music was excellent, and the dresses of the women were quite as elaborate and stylish as those seen in the Madison Square Garden at the larger public balls.

The central piece of the decoration was a hug cornucopia, decorated with electric stars, and containing a large number of bouquets and balloons. At a given signal, after the grand march, the bouquets and balloons were released by an electrical device, and a shower of flowers descended, while a cloud of balloons went floating ceilingward.

The grand march was led by Mr. Dunn and his sister, Miss Alice Dunn. Among the guests were ex-Mayor Grant, Richard Croker, John C. Sheehan, James J. Martin, Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck of the City Court, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, Controller Fitch, ex-Police Justice William H. Burke and wife, ex-Register John Reilly, Register-elect William Sohmer, Senator-elect Maurice Featherson and wife, Grady, Munzinger, Foley, Ahearn, Martin, Cantor, and Guy; ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, Assemblyman-elect Patrick J. Andrews, Edwin N. Doll and wife, Alderman Thomas Campbell, ex-Sheriff John B. Sexton, Joseph Gordon, Daniel M. Donegan and wife, William C. Blaney and wife, John M. Riehle and wife, Bernard Muldoon and wife, John B. Fitzgerald and wife.

Ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, Aldermen Oakley, Dwyer, Brown, Burke, Clancy, Kennefick, Wund, Tait, Muh, and Lantry; Lawrence Delmour and wife, ex-Commissioner of Public Works Michael T. Daly, Judge Leonard A. Giegerich, Judge Conlin, John J. Ryan, Charles Murphy, William E. Stillings, William J. McKenna, Thomas J. Bradley, Alderman Murphy and wife, John Korb, Jr., Capt. McAdams and wife, Miss Livingstone, Miss Marie Nugent, Miss Mullane, C. B. Parker and wife, Frank J. Burnes and wife, John C. Mahoney, and P. K. Lantry.

The Committee on Arrangements was as follows: Edwin H. Doll, Chairman; Frank Horgan, Michael Keefe, Patrick J. Andrews, Louis Edmuth, Robert Burgert, John Ferguson, Thomas Cummins, John F. Muldoon, William H. McKeon, John T. Roche, Bryan O'Hara, Dennis O'Brien, Thomas M. Campbell, William C. Blaney, Joseph T. Lowery, John F. Ormond, James Weston, F. J. Burnes, J. E. Fitzpatrick, Thomas J. Dunn, Louis Stern, and Edward McGuire.

AT THE HOTELS.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field is at the Everett.

—The Rev. Dr. W. N. McVickar of Philadelphia is at the Albemarle.

—Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica is at the Hoffman.

—Judge John Davis of the United States Court of Claims is at the St. James.

—Bishop George Worthington of Omaha and John W. Doane of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Baron Ketteler of the German Embassy at Washington and Charles W. Knapp of St. Louis are at the Cambridge.

—Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland and Charles F. Mayer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are at the Waldorf.

—Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, Senator F. D. Kilburn of Malone, N. Y., and ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—Bishop William Croswell Doane, Gen. Selden E. Marvin, and Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn of Albany; ex-Gov. W. R. Merriam of Minnesota, and Col. Henry M. Duffield of Detroit are at the Holland.

—Dr. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College; Emilio de Leon, Minister for Guatemala to Mexico; William Wirt Henry of Richmond, Va., and L. Victor Baughman of Maryland are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Ebbitt.—B. Barron, A. Weed, New-York.

—Normandie.—E. A. Mattmislen, New-York.

—Page's.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rice, New-York.

—Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Jones, New-York.

—Riggs.—R. Thomas, Frederick Paulding, S. L. Howland, New-York.

—Willard's.—Roy N. Summerville, Jay Dwiggins, D. M. Fremont, New-York.

—Shoreham.—J. S. Stewart, James Rosecrans, Sheppard Knapp, Edward Hall, New-York.

—Cochran.—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Flandrau, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Warren, S. W. Walsh, New-York.

—Raleigh—N. E. Whiteside, A. Shields, H. R. Gillespie, F. A. Babbett, A. Morris, A. J. Rose, J. Loos.

—Arlington.—Oscar R. Mayer, James T. Olcott, W. S. Gardner, H. Anger, New-York; H. B. Gedney, M. Halstead, William Berri, Brooklyn.

Expert Evans Has Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—As the result of friction in the Bureau of Statistics between Mr. Ford, its chief, and C. H. Evans, statistical expert, the resignation of the latter has been tendered and accepted.

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If pride doesn't do what is expected of her, our overcoats may. They're better in character and quality of material—in every respect—than we've ever offered—$16 to $50.
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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—John Mitchell, mate of the lighter Ajax, was yesterday committed by Coroner Dobbs to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury after a Coroner's jury had rendered a verdict that he was responsible for the death of John Knight, Captain of the boat. Knight was found murdered in the forecastle of the vessel at the foot of East One Hundred and Eighth Street, Nov. 16.

—The usual weekly executive meeting of Presbyterian minister was held yesterday in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The Rev. David Burrell, the President of the association, presided. The principal subject of discussion was the early history of the Presbyterian Church.

—An informal reception will be given by the Piano Manufacturers' Association this evening at 6 o'clock in the parlors of the Union Square Hotel. The committee is composed of R. M. Walters, W. D. Dutton, and Samuel Hazelton. Addresses will be made by William Steinway, Robert Proddow, and others.

—Albert Greene, sixteen years old, living at 120 West Sixty-first Street, was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of intoxication. He was found on the street Sunday night in a drunken stupor, and taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Magistrate Crane held him in $500 bail for examination.

—Matthew Nicholson and William Mestayer, the alleged counterfeiters who were captured early Sunday morning on a warrant issued by Commissioner Shields, were arraigned yesterday before the Commissioner, who held them in $2,500 each for examination. Mestayer said he had been in the business before.

—John Howard and Henry Moss, two professional sneak thieves, were committed in $1,000 each in Yorkville Police Court yesterday to answer to the charge of burglary on complaint of half a dozen persons, who identified the prisoners as having stolen property from them. Moss is an ex-convict.

—Mrs. Ella Hemming forfeited her bail of $500 a month ago when indicted on the complaint of Mrs. Bloomfield of 28 East Twenty-third Street for stealing a diamond ring when in her employ as a dressmaker. She was rearrested in Brooklyn yesterday by a detective from the District Attorney's office.

—May Daly, nineteen years old, who was arrested in the raid on Millicent Street's house at 39 Grove Street Saturday, was discharged in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The girl's parents were present in court, but their names were not disclosed.

—Young Hop of 1 Mott Street, arrested for giving away lottery slips, was discharged in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. His lawyer convinced the Court that the alleged lottery slips had been used and were worthless.

—The first of the Winter organ and choir recitals in Calvary Episcopal Church will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Clement Gale, will render "The Last Judgment," by Spohr. Seats are free.

—Pistol practice for the police force, which was to have started yesterday in the Eighth Regiment Armory, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the building strikes and the taking of the school census.

—The bark St. Mary, which arrived from Grand Coneatable Island with a cargo of phosphate rock and anchored in the lower bay Sunday, yesterday parted her cable and lost the anchor and twenty fathoms of chain.

—Charles Barker, forty years old, a servant at 334 Madison Avenue, while cleaning windows yesterday, fell from the second story into the area and his skull was fractured. He was sent to Flower Hospital.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for arson in the first degree Mrs. Nellie Louise Johnson, who was arrested in connection with the fire in the Winona flats, Central Park West, near Ninety-third Street.

—Roundsman Oliver A. Pratt of the Broadway squad filed an application yesterday with the Police Commissioners to be retired on a pension. He has been twenty-three years on the force.

—Four candidates were examined yesterday by the Civil Service Board for Deputy Warden of City Hospitals. The place pays $1,500 a year.

Brooklyn.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Cullen, yesterday, Michael Murphy began suit against the Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Railroad Company and the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, to recover damages for injuries said to have been done his property on High Street, and the Bridge plaza, through the construction of the elevated railroads there. The property, he claims, was worth $150,000, and he alleges it has depreciated $50,000.

—The Union Bank of Fifth Avenue and Union Street, elected these Directors yesterday: Stephen M. Griswold, John McCarty, John Pullman; James McLain, Henry J. Straukamp, Edward F. Fowler, Frederick J. Griswold, Edwin C. Sprout, John A. Bliss, William J. Hazlewood, James Ross, Samuel Dean, William Lockitt, Lewis Connert, and Thomas Adams, Jr.

—Group No. 8 of the New-York State Bankers' Association, will hold a meeting at the Montauk Club, to-morrow night. There will be addresses on the currency question by William C. Cornwell of Buffalo; A. B. Hepburn and James G. Cannon of New-York; Mayor Schieren, Mayor Wurster, St. Clair McKelway, and Gen. Sloan.

—The Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange yesterday elected these Directors: Jere. Johnson, Jr.; John F. James, Elihu J. Granger, Felix Campbell, David Barnett, Cornelius E. Donnellon, Edward F. Linton, William Ziegler, George W. Chauncey, Darwin R. James, Jacob G. Dettner, Julius N. Kalley, and Leonard Moody.

—The following named Directors of the Fulton Bank were elected yesterday: William H. Hazzard, David J. Arnott, Freeborn G. Smith, William Bradley, William E. Phillips, Daniel W. McWilliams, David H. Valentine, Aaron Levy, Isaac Harris, William Harkness, and Stephen B. Pettit.

—Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, gave judgment in favor of the A. T. Stewart estate, declaring the assessment levied against its property in the town of Hempstead was erroneous, and ordered a new assessment.

—Jerry A. Wernberg has written an opinion for Civil Justice Edward C. Murphy. He says that Justice Murphy's term of office expires April 30 next. The Justice thought his term extended to Dec. 31, 1896.

—Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, appointed Frederick A. Ward, W. J. Coombs, and George W. Chauncey, a commission to condemn lands for park purposes in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

—Henry Brown, fifty-eight years old, who had been ill for several months, committed suicide at his home, 592 Manhattan Avenue, early yesterday morning by shooting.

—Andrew Drechster of 2 Bushwick Avenue, was arrested yesterday for illegally qualifying as a bondsman, offering as security property at 144 Varet Street, valued at $22,000.

—Fire in the resin works of John Casey, at Richards and Delevan Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, did damage amounting to $5,000.

Long Island.

—Patchogue is to vote on the question of disincorporation next Tuesday, and so active have the advocates of the movement become that a meeting was held last night by those in favor of continuing the present form of government. The call for the meeting was signed by over 200 prominent citizens. A canvass of the voters indicates that incorporation will have a majority of 100 votes.

—O. O. Howard Camp, No. 10, Sons of Veterans, has elected: Captain—Howard V. Lane; First Lieutenant—Edwin D. Lane; Second Lieutenant—C. Harvey Lane; Delegate to Division Encampment—Burdette R. Buckingham; Alternate—De Forrest Wells; Camp Council—E. E. Losier, Nathan T. Corwin, and E. D. Lane.

—Gazelle Hose Company of Sag Harbor has chosen: Foreman—Otis A. Edwards; Assistant Foreman—Ivan C. Bryam; Clerk—William A. White; Treasurer—Joseph Wright; Executive Committee—H. P. Williamson, Cornelius R. Slaight, and Arthur T. Brown.

—The body of a man was found on the beach at Arverne on Sunday. Only a jackknife was found in the pockets of the clothing. It is believed that he was a member of the crew of the oyster dredge James W. Boyle, that foundered off the Rockaway Inlet buoy.

—Red Bird Fire Engine Company of Riverhead has elected: Foreman—C. P. Kratoville; Assistant Foreman—Frank Samohel; Secretary and Treasurer—Usher B. Howell; Foreman of Hose—J. A. Magee; Assistant—G. B. Lane; Trustee—J. A. Magee.

—The new officers of the Freeport Board of Health are: R. H. Wayland, President; J. W. Fitzsimmons, Secretary; Edwin Carman, M. D., Health Officer.

Westchester County.

—The New-York, White Plains, and Elmsford trolley railroad began running their cars through to Silver Lake yesterday, which the settlement about the lake find a great convenience, giving them quick access to White Plains village, where they do their shopping and marketing.

—Theodore F. Tompkins has been appointed by the Board of Supervisors

Tuesday
December 10-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

NEW CITY BUILDING PLAN

Discussed Informally Before the Board of Estimate.

WHAT THE CONTROLLER HAS TO SAY

Commissioner Waring Submits Plan to Reduce Street Cleaning Expenses by Cutting Down Wages of the Men.

There was an interesting discussion yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as to the proposed new municipal building which Corporation Counsel Scott and President Jeroloman recommended should be erected at Chambers and Centre Streets, in the City Hall Park, to accommodate the Register's, County Clerk's, and Tax Commissioners' offices, the Surrogate's Court, and the Finance Department.

The matter did not come before the board formally. Controller Fitch was not present at the meeting when the report was originally made, but Corporation Counsel Scott asked him yesterday what he thought of it.

"I have not examined into the cost of it, but in a general way I believe that the suggestions as to housing some of those departments is a very good one. The Register's office is certainly in a very bad way, especially so if the records would be endangered in case of a fire."

"So far as the danger from fire in that office is concerned, I don't think it is great. Mr. Jeroloman and myself made a careful examination on that point," said Mr. Scott.

"Well, so far as the Finance Department is concerned, we are perfectly satisfied with our present quarters," said the Controller. "As for the Tax Department, I don't believe that it was ever so conveniently placed as it is now."

Both these departments are in the Stewart Building, and Mr. Scott said that the only fear he had as to that building was the danger from fire.

All the members of the Board of Estimate were agreed that the Register's office and County Clerk's office and possibly the Surrogate's Court should be in one building.

"I think," said the Controller, "that the first building that demands our attention is the Tombs. After that is attended to we need some more schoolhouses, and then the buildings for the insane on the islands need improvement and additions. These matters ought to be attended to first. I have been trying for two years to get the Tombs in better shape."

Mr. Scott said that he had already a bill drawn providing for improvements in the Tombs. This will be presented to the Legislature.

"I don't approve of putting any buildings in the City Hall Park. I will vote to have the Register's office, the engine house, and the old Court House torn down, but I will not vote to put another brick or stone in the park," said the Controller.

"What would you think of putting a great municipal building in Bryant Park?" asked Mr. Jeroloman.

"What do you always want to go for a park for? What is the sense of asking the Legislature for new parks when you talk about putting buildings on the old ones?"

There was some further talk on the subject, but nothing was done as to the report.

Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department submitted an interesting proposition as to the classification of sweepers, drivers, and hostlers in his department and of rearrangement of the pay schedules. His communication stated that if the suggestion was adopted the appropriation for his department may be reduced by $283,820. Col. Waring's communication was as follows:

William L. Strong, Mayor, Chairman Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Sir: The pay of the men of the Department of Street Cleaning, as the force is estimated for 1896, would be at the rate of $720 per annum.

1,500 sweepers, including drivers of machines and water carts	$1,080,000
757 drivers	545,040
79 hostlers	56,880
20 boardmen	14,400
2,356 men	$1,696,320

This is for eight hours' daily work.

At the rate as originally fixed by the law of 1892, ($600,) it would be $1,413,600.

The difference amounts to $282,720 for the whole year, or for each of 313 working days, $903.

The usual pay for good citizen labor, as employed by contractors, for longer hours, deductions being made for idle days and rainy days, is not over $400 per annum. At this rate, the pay of the force of the Department of Street Cleaning, as above, would be $942,400. The city could get as good service for this amount as it now receives, employing only citizens. This would effect a saving of $753,920 per annum. Italians and others doing equally good work could be had, in the open market, for $350 per year.)

The difference between $400 per year and $720 per year, equal to a daily sum of $2,408, is mainly an amount which may be said to be paid in deference to the mistaken idea that municipal employes should get higher wages for the same work than other workmen who are taxed to pay them and to curry favor with the labor vote. Most of this money is practically taken from the people of New-York as a contribution to partisan election funds. No man would pay out of his own pocket such wages for such labor in his own business.

If we assume that the city's employes are to be a corps d'élite, made up of selected men and worked to their full capacity, and that they should have somewhat higher pay because they have to provide themselves with uniforms, to keep up a good appearance, and to set an example to other workingmen, it would be proper to fix their wages at an average of less than $800 per year, or less than $1,400,000 for the whole force. This is really higher pay than it may seem to be, because it is for the whole year, without lost time for absence on leave or for temporary disability. It would save nearly $1,000 per day on the cost of the work of the department.

The question now arises as to the distribution of this sum among the workmen. The present plan of paying all at the same rate is grossly unfair. About 125 of these men are detailed to act as assistants to foremen or in other important positions. These are selected for especial capacity and merit, for duties which are worth more than laborer's pay. Then, again, drivers have much harder work than sweepers, and they work longer hours; they should have more pay. So, too, the hostlers have more responsible work, and they have to work 365 days in the year; they should be paid accordingly. Furthermore, there is a difference in capacity among the drivers and the sweepers, and the best of each should have more pay than their inferiors. In my judgment, the force should be graded as follows:

125 detailed men, at $720	$90,000
100 hostlers and stablemen, at $660	66,000
200 drivers, Class A, at $660	132,000
150 drivers, Class B, at $600	90,000
407 drivers, Class C, at $550	223,850
300 sweepers, Class A, at $600	180,000
300 sweepers, Class B, at $550	165,000
900 sweepers, Class C, at $500	450,000
Total	$1,396,850

Sweepers and drivers now in service should be graded, according to merit, into Classes A, B, and C. Newly employed men should be appointed only to Class C, and all should be promoted, as vacancies occur, to the next higher class, according to merit alone. Men suspended for more than three days should be reduced to the next lower class, and men dismissed should be reappointed only to Class C. Recommendations for promotion and reduction should be made only by District Superintendents and their superiors, and only on the ground of character, conduct, and efficiency.

The saving of this scale of wages over the uniform rate of $600 per year would be $16,750. Under the law providing for a 5 per cent. annual addition to the force since 1892, a considerable increase beyond 2,356 men is allowed. I would suggest employing 100 extra men at $156.50 per annum. This would be at the rate of 50 cents per day for 313 days. These could be used for help in the early morning cleaning up. These extra men would get full pay, as now, when taking the place of absent regular men, and they would have a preference for appointment to Class C, as vacancies occur.

If the foregoing schedule is adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the appropriation for the Department of Street Cleaning for the year 1896 may be reduced by $283,-820, and the force will still be more than liberally paid.

The board decided not to take any action on the communication until the Street Cleaning Department's estimates come up for final consideration. Controller Fitch said that, if Col. Waring believed that he could save so much money by cutting down the salaries of his men, it was a matter that required very serious consideration. Mr. Scott thought that it might be necessary to go to the Legislature about the matter.

The board appropriated $9,000 for an improved apparatus to sustain the ends of the draw of the new Third Avenue Bridge, which are liable to sag through the expansion of the iron in hot weather.

WATERLOO, BY R. CATON WOODVILLE

Napoleon on the Battlefield—Veritable Relics of the Duke of Wellington and the Emperor.

An extremely interesting cabinet in the galleries of William Schaus, 204 Fifth Avenue, contains a dozen or more Napoleonic and Wellington relics, loaned by the present possessor of the title of England's great soldier, the hero of Waterloo. With these is hung the painting "1815," by R. Caton Woodville.

In perfect condition are the swords of Wellington, his chapeau, cloak, and field-glass, used on the famous battlefield that saw the downfall of the Little Corporal. It seems impossible to stand beside the case and realize that these are the very things that once belonged to the great men, but such they are. Here are a pair of heavy gold eyeglasses the Iron Duke held before his great hooked nose; the handsome side-arms presented by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and swords of the Emperor Napoleon found on the bloody field, eighty years ago.

Richard Caton Woodville, though English born, is the son of Richard Caton Woodville of Baltimore, Md., who was also a painter of some distinction, having exhibited several important pictures of a military character, both in this country and in the English Royal Academy. It may be remembered, a picture by Caton Woodville, Sr., entitled "The Sailor's Wedding," was, some years ago, burned in the Museum at Philadelphia, and that he was also the painter of the picture called "News from the Seat of War," being an incident in connection with the Mexican War. Mr. Woodville's grandfather was also an American, and his great-great-grandfather was Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Woodville's canvas takes in almost the whole extent of the battlefield—a flat, uninteresting Belgian plain, broken only by a few slight undulations, and dotted here and there with clumps of trees. In the foreground is the little farmhouse of La Haye Sainte, which was held for Wellington by a corps of the German Legion. The artist has seized for illustration the supreme moment of the battle. The time is shortly after 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when victory still hangs in the balance. The French are preparing for the final onset—the death grapple, as it were, which is to decide the fate of the day. The Emperor, surrounded by a brilliant staff, sits his horse, watching the battle. In the foreground some cavalrymen are bringing in a wounded prisoner—a Scotch soldier.

In painting, the work is hard and the color not particularly agreeable, but the composition is excellent, the drawing careful, firm, and, like all Mr. Woodville's efforts, will look well in black and white. In point of fact, Jules Jacquet, the well-known French etcher, is to reproduce the picture on copper. His previous works of "1806" and "1807" leave no doubt of his ability to do the subject full justice.

THE GIRL SCHAUER IS SET FREE

JUSTICE ANDREWS HELD "ANNOYANCE" NOT PROVED.

Established Character and Age Not Considered—Chief Conlin and Arrest of Women in the Street.

Justice Andrews, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday released Amelia Elizabeth Schauer of Brooklyn from the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, to which she had been committed by Police Magistrate John O. Mott, on the charge of disorderly conduct. Justice Andrews held that the evidence against the girl had been insufficient.

While some other newspapers have been making a great ado over the Schauer girl, and have been praising her without stint as a good girl who had been shamefully treated, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, on Saturday, published the fact that she had been held in the House of Detention, here, as a witness against Henry Dittmyer, who was charged with her abduction. Other facts were published in this paper, tending to reveal fully her true character.

The District Attorney's office in this city yesterday made public the facts in the abduction case, fully corroborating the statements in THE TIMES's story.

In September, Henry Dittmyer and Rose Metzger were indicted for the abduction of Amelia Schauer for disorderly purposes. Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions dismissed the accused after full examination had been made of Amelia and other witnesses. Judge Cowing dismissed the indictment against Dittmyer and Metzger in response to a letter from Assistant District Attorney O'Hare, the public prosecutor. Mr. O'Hare stated to the Judge that Amelia had confessed to him she was a disorderly character, and was over eighteen years of age. Accompanying the letter was a note from Amelia's stepmother, stating the girl had been disorderly since she was fifteen years of age. There was also a birth certificate, showing Amelia to have been born in August, 1877.

In discussing the case yesterday, Mr. O'Hare said the Schauer girl confessed her true character, not only to him, but also to Judge Cowing. Mr. O'Hare was quoted as saying, further, that the bad character of Amelia was a part of the defense of Lawyer Henry Goldsmith, who appeared against the girl in the abduction case, and who was her counsel in the proceedings later before Magistrate Mott.

Amelia Schauer's father and stepmother were in court yesterday when she was brought before Justice Andrews on the writ of habeas corpus. Amelia was demure and tearful, as usual. Lawyer Goldsmith revived the case. He claimed that there was no evidence warranting her conviction of the crime charged against her.

Assistant District Attorney Hennessy claimed the girl's only appeal was to the Court of General Sessions.

Justice Andrews read the certified copy of the evidence before Magistrate Mott.

"There is no evidence here," he said, holding up the paper, "that this girl was doing what was charged against her. I also fail to find any evidence of disorderly conduct. There is no evidence she is a girl of bad character.

"In fact," continued Justice Andrews, "there is no evidence at all contained in this testimony to warrant the commitment.

"There is, however, some evidence that this girl was loitering in the street. But there is not sufficient evidence even on that point to commit the girl.

"The law provides that to secure a conviction on this charge, the policeman, or officer of the law making the arrest, must prove that the prisoner was so doing, and that such was to the annoyance of persons in the neighborhood.

"There is no evidence here upon that point, and therefore there is nothing for the Court to do but to discharge the prisoner from custody forthwith."

Amelia dried her tears and quickly got out of court in company of one of her friends.

Peter Conlin, Chief of Police, when the decision of Justice Andrews was read to him, was quoted as saying:

"I always was of that opinion. It always seemed clear to me that the police have no right to arrest women in the street on the bare suspicion of the policeman that the women are disorderly. I shall take up this matter in the very near future."

Charges Against Mr. Conway Renewed

The Tax Commissioners met yesterday and revived the charges against Deputy Commissioner John H. Conway, who was reinstated last week on a mandamus issued by Judge Beekman. Mr. Conway is a war veteran. The record of his dismissal from the Tax Office did not show that he was reinstated after a hearing and on charges.

The Tax Commissioners now renew the charges, which aver, among other things, that he mutilated the records. A hearing will be given to Mr. Conway in a few days.

Rehearing of Hat-Trimming Cases.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Supreme Court has decided to rehear the important hat-trimming cases, argued some weeks ago. The reason assigned is that at the time of the former hearing there was one vacancy on the bench, but now that is filled, and the rehearing will be before a full bench. The amount involved is several millions of dollars, which the United States will have to refund if the decision continues adverse to them.

TALK OVER EXCISE PLANS

Idea to Keep General Law and Sunday Local Option Apart.

WORKING OF THE DOW LAW IN OHIO

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Committee—Favor Having All Interested in Changed Legislation United in the Work.

The Committee on Excise Laws of the Chamber of Commerce which was appointed last week by President Orr to consider excise legislation held a preliminary session yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in the Mutual Life Building, in Nassau Street.

Of the nine members of the committee only four were present. They were Chairman Charles Stewart Smith, John B. Pine, George L. Rives, and J. Harsen Rhoades. Letters were received from the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, R. Fulton Cutting, C. C. Beaman, and President Seth Low of Columbia College saying that absence from the city would keep them from attending. The other member absent was Carl Schurz.

The division of the committee into subcommittees was postponed until Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There was an interchange of views among the members present on the excise question.

John Jay Chapman, of the Excise Reform Association, who has already drafted a Sunday Local Option bill and given it to Senator Pavey for introduction in the Legislature, was present at yesterday's conference by invitation, and explained to Mr. Smith and the other gentlemen on the Chamber of Commerce committee the features of his bill. It provides that to the people of New-York City shall be given an opportunity to decide by ballot whether ale, beer, and wine shall be sold on Sunday. There is no alternative proposition as to whisky and other "hard" liquors.

Mr. Chapman explained that the Excise Reform Association was anxious to work in harmony with the Chamber of Commerce, and to that end was entirely willing that the Chapman bill should be modified in any way that might be agreed on.

John B. Pine, who drew the Sunday Local Option bill introduced in the Legislature last year by the Excise Reform Association, spoke of that bill, which is intended to reduce the number of saloons by raising the license, and which brings the saloons under the direction of one Excise Commissioner, whose duties are purely ministerial. Under the terms of the Pine bill the question of local option is to be resubmitted every three years. The Chapman bill makes no provision for a resubmission of the question after it has been once voted on.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce committee were agreed on one thing yesterday, namely, that they should use their best endeavors to bring about a union of all the elements and interests in New-York City that desire a change in either the general law or the Sunday question.

The members of the committee were also a unit in deciding that the two subjects—the general law and the question of Sunday local option—should be kept separate. The opinion was that, while the committee might favor a certain general excise law for the entire State, it would bring the Sunday question into only a law affecting the three cities of the first class—New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo.

The members said they would be inclined to ask for a distinct general excise law for New-York, as contradistinguished from a general State excise law, except for the reason that it would be generally considered impracticable.

Some time ago the Excise Reform Association sent letters to the Chiefs of Police in towns in Ohio, inquiring how the new Dow excise law was working. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce committee, T. A. Fulton, who is also the Secretary of the Excise Reform Association, read a letter from the Chief of Police of Youngstown, Ohio, saying the law was a failure. The letter was as follows:

T. A. Fulton, Excise Reform Association:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 22d inst., in reference to the Dow law, is at hand, and in reply I will say that I do not regard it as at all an ideal liquor law, and it is not successful in regulating the traffic as the license law of Pennsylvania.

Its enactment did not materially decrease the number of saloons, and it certainly offered no protection against disreputable persons engaging in the business. It matters not what the reputation or standing in the community of an applicant may be, if he can pay $125—one-half a year's tax—he must be allowed to do business.

It makes no difference how disreputably or dishonestly he conducts his place, this law offers no bar to his continuance of the same. These are facts not uniform in this city.

Regarded in any other light than as a revenue measure, the Dow law is not a success, and could not stand without other laws to support it.

This city has 40,000 inhabitants has 280 saloons. City ordinances and State laws, other than the Dow law, close them from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M. daily, and on Sunday all day. Violations of these provisions are punished by a nominal fine or a short imprisonment. Yours very respectfully,

W. W. McDOWELL, Chief of Police,

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.

Youngstown is a manufacturing town. It has, under the Dow law, one saloon to every 30 adult males, or one to every 143 of the whole population.

Secretary Fulton said letters had been received stating that trains known as "booze" trains were running regularly into Ohio from Pittsburg and others of the nearby cities in the bordering States.

TWO MORE COUNTIES FOR NEW-JERSEY

Efforts to be Made to Secure Further Division.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 9.—Public notice has been given that bills will be presented at the next Legislature, the object of which will be the forming of two new counties—Hamilton and Newark.

The former is to comprise the City of Orange, the townships of Bellville, Bloomfield, Caldwell, Clinton, East Orange, Franklin, Livingston, Millburn, Montclair, South Orange, and Verona; the boroughs of Vailsburg, Glen Ridge, and Caldwell, in the present County of Essex, or the City of Orange; the townships of Bloomfield, Caldwell, Clinton, East Orange, Livingston, Millburn, Montclair, South Orange, West Orange, and Verona; the boroughs of Vailsburg, Glen Ridge, and Caldwell.

The proposed County of Newark will comprise the City of Newark, the townships of Belleville and Franklin, in the County of Essex, and the town of Harrison, the township of Kearny, and the borough of East Newark, in the County of Hudson, or the City of Newark, in the County of Essex, and the town of Harrison, the township of Kearny, and the borough of East Newark, in the County of Hudson.

Ex-Assemblyman William J. Kearns made public the notice.

STOWAWAY HAD A LONELY VOYAGE

Hidden from Port Limon, Costa Rica, Until New-York Was Sighted.

Yoke Nabel, who was born in Birmingham, Ala., twenty-one years ago, stowed himself away on the steamship City of Kingston at Port Limon, Costa Rica, and was not discovered until just before the vessel reached this port yesterday.

When discovered he announced that he was an American citizen, but as he had no naturalization papers, and his name was thought to be a curious one for an American, he was landed on Ellis Island for the purpose of being taken back to Port Limon on the vessel's return voyage.

To this Nabel protested so stoutly that a board of special inquiry was convened on the island, and he was allowed to land after undergoing a most rigid examination.

Arrivals on La Gascogne.

Among those who arrived from Europe yesterday on the French line steamship La Gascogne were Mrs. P. Lorillard, Miss Helene Juilliard, Campbell Johnston, Paul Gabriel, A. P. Bourland, Mrs. Frederic de May, M. Ollivier, Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Luis Pons, A. Zuricalday, and G. Vanneste.

MR. WURSTER AND MR. PLATT

Constitutents Inquisitive About the Mayor-Elect's Associations—"Nothing Significant," He Maintains.

Mayor-elect Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn has discovered that the mere fact that he had been seen in the company of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt is not pleasing to many of his constituents.

He was nominated by anti-Worth, and, therefore, anti-Platt, delegates, and it was presumed that in making his appointments he would pay no attention to the Worth or Platt element in the Republican Party.

Then came the statement that he had been in the company of ex-Senator Platt, and Mr. Wurster's friends thought that he was beginning to waver, especially when he said he believed Mr. Platt to be a great leader.

Upon this came the speech at the Union League Club on Saturday night, when Mr. Wurster came out flatly as a partisan Republican, and urged his friends to stand shoulder to shoulder to make a solid front for the campaign of 1896. Sheriff Buttling, who was also present, made a speech in favor of "the machine," and Mr. Wurster applauded his remarks.

Mr. Wurster's friends now state that Mr. Wurster was dining with Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, at the Lawyers' Club, in this city, last week, and ex-Senator Platt happened to be at the same table. The ex-Senator and the Mayor-elect shook hands.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, Mr. Wurster said:

"The only singular thing about Mr. Platt's dining at the same table with me the other day, is all this fuss about it.

"There is nothing significant or to conceal in the matter.

"If you were trying to make any secret deals or combinations with anybody, you would hardly choose as public a place as the rooms of a prominent dining club in which to conduct the negotiations. Pshaw! the whole affair is not worth talking about, and I am certainly through talking about it."

SUNDAY'S TRIPLE FATALITY

STATEMENT ABOUT THE HARLEM YARD'S ACCIDENT.

Theory of W. E. Chamberlain that the Engine Was Carried over by Its Own Momentum—Tracks in Order.

W. E. Chamberlain, Assistant Superintendent of the Harlem freight yards of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, furnished yesterday the following official statement of Sunday's accident, in which three men lost their lives and several others were injured.

"At 1:08 o'clock Sunday morning Engineer Thomas Fitzgerald, in charge of Engine 76, with Fireman Thomas McKeon, was ordered to run between the Harlem yards and Van Nest for the purpose of making up trains and transferring cars. The order was under Schedule C, which means at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Brakemen Thomas P. Nally, John H. Tuit, Frederick S. Maples, and William Penn were in the cab.

"Fitzgerald started from the yards at the prescribed rate at 2:13 A. M. The engine was running light, and in the middle of the sharp curve near One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, at the eastern limit of the Harlem section, suddenly left the track on the low side, which is the west, and after running along for fifteen yards on the ties, toppled over the embankment into the ditch on the west side and lay upside down. Engineer Fitzgerald and Brakemen Nally and Maples were pinned under the cab of the engine and were killed.

"Fireman McKeon, who was standing between the engine and tender, was thrown out and received a scalp wound and bruises. Tuit and Bannon, who were on the left side of the cab, were also thrown out and escaped with slight injuries.

"Brakeman Penn, who was standing near McKeon, attempted to leap to the left, but was thrown to the right, landing twenty feet away on a cinder pile. Penn, who was least stunned of the survivors, retained his presence of mind. He knew that Freight Train No. 115, called the 'Cannon Ball,' was due in a few moments, and would be wrecked by the broken rails unless signaled.

Penn picked up a red lantern, which he had had on the engine, and had carried with him in his fall, lighted it, and hobbling up the south-bound track around the curve, swung the lantern about his head, signaling Engineer McCabe of the danger ahead. McCabe brought his train to a standstill within 100 yards of the wreck, and the crew went to the rescue. Word of the accident was carried to the roundhouse by McKeon, and at 11 o'clock A. M. the wreck had been removed and traffic proceeded."

Mr. Chamberlain, when asked how he accounted for the accident, said:

"It is untrue that there was a misplaced switch. There is no switch where the accident occurred. The engine had been out of the shop only a week, after thorough repairs, and was properly gauged. The tracks were not defective, as stated, at that point or any point, and the only cause I can assign for the accident is that the engine was carried over by its momentum. There was no defect in the condition of the track. Schedule C is a low rate of speed for a light engine, and as far as I can learn, the accident was due to no fault of the engineer, as he was acting strictly according to orders. A further investigation will be made, however, for the benefit of the Coroner's jury.

"I want to say further," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that the accident has been distorted much. All information had been asked at the offices it would have been given willingly. We use every known method to insure the safety of our men and have nothing to conceal."

Conductor Hannon, who lives at 526 West Fifty-third Street, Fireman McKeon of 515 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and Brakemen Tuit and Penn were reported to be doing well. Their injuries are bruises and slight scalds. The bodies of the dead men have been removed to their homes.

PRAYERS FOR A WOMAN KILLER

New-Jersey Church People Try to Save a Condemned Murderer.

MOUNT HOLLY, Dec. 9.—A concentrated effort will be made by the church people of this county to save the life of Albert Clymer, under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Bridget Doyle.

Clymer stabbed the woman to death when she discovered him in the act of robbing her house.

In all the churches of Burlington last night there were read petitions praying for the life of Clymer. These petitions will be put into general circulation in a day or two for signatures, and then forwarded to the Governor, in the hope that he will commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. The petitions are being circulated by Miss Annie Taylor, who was once Clymer's Sunday school teacher in East Burlington. She is confident that she will be able to secure a commutation of the sentence of death. According to the decree of the court Clymer will be hanged Jan. 19.

Hirsch Case to be Argued Thursday.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—The case of the people ex rel. Hugo Hirsch against the Kings County Board of Canvassers was the last case on to-day's calendar of the Court of Appeals. It was not reached, so Henry A. Monfort, speaking for all the counsel in the case, asked the Court to set a day certain for arguments in the case. Mr. Hirsch was the Republican candidate and Martin J. Keogh the Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Second District. Under the ruling of the canvassers, Mr. Keogh was given a majority of the votes in the district. The Court set Thursday morning for the hearing of arguments.

To Sail on the Spree.

Among those who will sail for Europe to-day on the North German Lloyd steamship Spree are Dr. Theodore Doederlein, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Guggenheimer, Mrs. Anna Heinze, Prof. A. N. Kransow, Miss Helen Lacey, Otto Lahmann, Herman Halfkowitz, Dr. F. Roessler, Robert Seyd, Mr. and Mrs. Charles von Helmolt, and Mr. and Mrs. Diedrich von Soosten.

TOBACCO DOWN AND UP

The Market Opened Below Saturday's Final Price, Closed 4 1-8 Above.

SALES AMOUNTED TO 202,467 SHARES

Movement on Behalf of Stockholders to Get at the Company's Books and Make a Thorough Examination.

Tobacco cut wild capers in the stock market yesterday. Following Saturday's plunge of 12 points, it opened at anything from 66 to 63. Saturday's closing had been at 67⅛.

From 63 the price rebounded to about 67, at which there was good trading. It touched 66 at about 2:30 o'clock, when an upward impulse seized it, under which it advanced 6 points in half an hour, to 72. The closing price was 71¼, a gain of 4⅛ over Saturday's closing.

Sales for the day amounted in value to more than one-half the outstanding common stock of $18,900,000, at $50 per share, and in shares to nearly 60 per cent. of the day's business. There were sold 202,467 shares out of total sales of 367,140 shares.

The early plunge was easily understood. Saturday's crash had come too suddenly for brokers to warn their customers, and no doubt calls for additional margin were sent to those whose accounts had not been closed out on Saturday. Customers who failed to respond could not hope to be protected beyond the opening of the market yesterday. Since there was hardly time for responses except by telegraph, brokers had a great quantity of stock to sell for what it would bring.

After the early slaughter and rebound, there were evidences that certain operators, expecting another decline, had begun to put out contracts on the short side. Reports gained currency also that the Directors of the company who had not been consulted in the publication of notice that the dividend would be passed in February, intended to make a fight and secure official repudiation of that notice. The chance of gunning for shorts and the hope that the other report might be swallowed, induced the sharp rally late in the day.

Altogether, fluctuations of 12 points on Saturday and of 9 points yesterday earned for Tobacco a place among the industrial immortals.

J. S. Bache & Co., and Ralston & Bass, who have come to the front on behalf of those who were caught in Saturday's twist, said yesterday that their proposition to investigate the company's affairs, and, if possible, to dislodge the present Directors, had met with the approval of many stockholders. They said they were assured of support sufficient to effect their purpose of getting at the books and of disclosing many things over which stockholders are curious. A committee to represent this interest has been formed, it was said, and would be announced to-day. The committee will solicit proxies and try to furnish enlightenment in various ways to those who wish it. There was a report that John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company, would be Chairman of the committee. That place was tendered to Mr. Waterbury, but he had not decided to accept it when business closed yesterday.

APPROVED BY SECRETARY HERBERT

Senator Hale's Measure on the Personnel of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Secretary Herbert will give his prompt approval to Senator Hale's measure in behalf of the personnel of the navy. He will appear before the Senate committee, when the opportunity is afforded him, and explain the necessity of the relief contemplated by Senator Hale's bill.

It was first thought that the policy of Secretary Herbert would be in favor of a bill affording relief to the line, to the exclusion of the staff officers of the navy. The Secretary now believes that the needs of both branches may be best met in a single measure, which, while not entirely satisfactory to all officers, appears to be for the benefit of the service generally. Strange to relate, such opposition as has already developed in the navy to Senator Hale's measure comes from line officers, mostly those of the rank of Captain, who fear the provision of promotion by selection. Officers of that rank know that in a few years they will attain to the highest rank possible in any event, even under the existing condition, and they are not willing to hazard the chances of remaining on the active list by supporting the Hale bill.

The staff officers will probably make no opposition to the measure, and the desire of the staff in regard to positive rank will not be antagonized by the line officers. For the first time in many years there is a willingness on the part of both line and staff to abstain from the relentless quarrel which has characterized these two branches. Secretary Herbert has directed that all naval officers refrain from any activity in Washington in behalf of the Hale bill or any other measure. This order is aimed directly at a committee of line officers appointed at a meeting held a week or two ago at the Arlington, in this city. It is not likely that the order will be strictly obeyed, although there will probably be no flagrant disregard of the Secretary's admonition.

NAVAL REGULATIONS TO BE REVISED

A Board Appointed by Secretary Herbert to Do the Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The official naval regulations are to be revised, much to the surprise of those who are governed by this comparatively recent compilation of rules. One of the last acts of the Tracy administration was the publication of these regulations, the work appearing as a thick volume bound in traditional blue.

Since the original edition, the department has made many alterations in the various paragraphs, until a book which has been kept up to date is quite an involved affair. Some of the paragraphs have been omitted entirely, and most of them have been changed at least in phaseology, while many of them have a new significance.

The Secretary believes that in their present form the regulations are cumbersome, and he is determined that the navy shall have a lucid set of rules for its government. A Board of Officers has been appointed by Secretary Herbert, and will attempt a simplification of the regulations.

It is not expected that any marked changes will be made, although it is within the province of the board to offer suggestions. Its work will probably be confined to a plain editing of the present accumulation of rules.

MR. FOSTER WAS KILLED BY GAS

Evidently an Accident in the Room Where Henry Ward Beecher Died.

Chester W. Foster, seventy-three years old, was found dead in his room in the boarding house, 124 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, Sunday morning, where Henry Ward Beecher died.

Mr. Foster was, until a few years ago, well off, and lived on "The Hill." Saturday night he passed with other boarders, and appeared to be in good health and buoyant, but he failed to appear at breakfast.

His room was entered after no response came to knocks. Mr. Foster was found on the floor, dead. Gas was escaping from a stove.

There was no reason to suspect suicide, and Mr. Foster's friends believe his death was purely accidental. Coroner Keene is investigating the case. His son-in-law is W. T. Forman of 191 South Oxford Street.

Mr. Foster for years was a deacon in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.

FURMAN ABHORS CONFINEMENT

Raymond Street Jail Authorities Had Better Be Watchful of this Negro—His Escapes from Durance.

James Furman, who has only been out of the Kings County Penitentiary for a few months, is again on the road back to that institution, unless he escapes in the meantime from Raymond Street Jail.

Furman was in George Schaperstein's saloon at 2,150 Eastern Parkway on Saturday night when there was a dispute. He took part in the affray, and slashed the proprietor's face with a razor, seriously injuring him. The police arrested Furman, who is colored.

The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Harriman yesterday, who committed him to jail to await examination.

Furman has been arrested many times. Some years ago, Justice Kenna committed him to jail. He was placed in the prison van, and when the wagon arrived at the jail it was untenanted. He had cut a hole in the bottom of the van and had dropped out into the street.

He was subsequently captured in Jamaica, where he was hiding in a chimney and was taken to the penitentiary. But he soon escaped, and after searching for him for several months he was captured after a desperate struggle in Fall River, Mass.

INSURANCE LAW IN BRAZIL

CHANGES TO TAKE EFFECT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.

What The Rio News Says of the New-York Life—Statement from President McCall on New Business.

The Rio News, published in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in its issue of Nov. 12 last printed several paragraphs in regard to the recent amendment of the general revenue budget, which imposes a tax of ⅝ per cent. on the premiums of all life insurance policies issued after Jan. 1, 1896.

This, The News says, has had for result the withdrawal from Brazil of foreign insurance companies, including the New-York Life Insurance Company, except that they will confine themselves to the liquidation of outstanding policies. In the same issue of the newspaper is a statement, on rumor, that the New National Life Insurance Company, which is to succeed the American companies, will be in the field for business at the beginning of 1896. Editorially The News says:

"In our opinion the New-York Life never intended to comply with this law, but the discussion which resulted led its local managers into admissions which made its withdrawal rather embarrassing. They had promised to comply with the law even when they knew that the company would retire and this compelled them to seek other excuses.

"We are truly sorry for the company, for its withdrawal is made under conditions which will leave an impression of intrigue and deception on the public mind, and we are equally sorry for the country which had been lured into an act of partial and mischievous legislation by which two rich and influential companies have been driven away and offense given to a country which has even gone out of her way to befriend Brazil. This country thus loses the capital and enterprise and also the confidence of a Nation which is seeking closer relations with the Brazilian people.

"It will take a long time to recover the ground lost and to remove the bad impression which this act has caused. Should it now follow that the ultimate object of the legislation is to open the way for a local company, in which the promoters of this legislation are to figure as organizers and officers, the intrigue will stand condemned and scorned before the whole world."

John A. McCall, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company, having had his attention called to the new insurance law passed in Brazil and the publications in The Rio News of Nov. 12 said that the New-York Life had notified its representatives that if the law passed it would not consent to do new business in Brazil thereafter. Such notification was sent. "Notwithstanding the protests of both the American companies," Mr. McCall said, "the law was passed, and, pursuant to the notification then given, the New-York Life will cease to contract new business in Brazil after the close of this year. It will, of course, maintain its agency there for the collection of old premiums and the payment of claims against it, but it will not issue new policies."

THE FUNERAL OF LEROY KING

Attended by a Distinguished Gathering at Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 9.—The funeral of Leroy King, who died in New-York Thursday, took place from Trinity Church at noon to-day. The interment followed in the King family plot in the Island Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee of New-York, recently elected Bishop of Washington, officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. F. Jackson of Providence, and the Rev. Emory H. Porter of Newport. An elaborate musical programme, including the hymns "The Strife is O'er," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Jerusalem, the Golden," was rendered.

The casket was heavily trimmed with silver and was covered with lilies of the valley and Easter lilies. There were no bearers.

Among those present were Judge H. Stiness of the Supreme Court, representing the Episcopal diocese of Rhode Island; W. P. Sheffield, Admiral Luce, Joseph Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Powel, Jr., Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mrs. Theodore M. Davis, Henry H. Fay, A. B. Emmons, Col. and Mrs. E. M. Neill, J. R. Busk, Dr. S. W. Francis, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Cunningham, Walter L. Kane, Frederick Tompkins, Dr. H. R. Storer, Dr. F. H. Rankin, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Gilliat, the Rev. G. Ernest Magill, R. C. Derby, Col. and Mrs. Creighton, Roland King, the Rev. George H. Patterson, D. D., Edmund Tweedy, Thomas Dunn, and John Hare Powel.

NEW CURTISS WILL TRUSTEES

Those Who Resigned Had to Waive Commissions on the Estate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 9.—In the matter of the judicial settlement of the accounts and of the proceedings of Frank Curtiss and Frederick De Billier, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Abijah Curtiss of Yonkers, and the application for leave to resign as such executors and trustees, Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman of Westchester County rendered an opinion and decision this morning.

The parties in interest in this large estate unanimously consented to the resignation of Frederick De Billier, and with equal unanimity oppose or regret the resignation of Frank Curtiss. The Surrogate thought it unwise to compel an unwilling trustee to continue in office when his duties can be performed by others. Therefore both of the trustees were permitted to resign, but upon condition that they waive commissions as such trustees upon the principal of the trust estate, as it would not be fair, the Surrogate says, to burden the beneficiaries with the payment of double commissions by reason of the action of trustees in resigning, dictated by their own convenience and business interests.

The Surrogate appointed Mr. Peter J. Elting, Vice President of the Citizens' National Bank, in Yonkers, as sole trustee.

John H. Russell Not Dying.

A dispatch

based on Mr. Kilburn's report. Warden Stout has made answer to the entire lot, in the following sworn statement:

State of New-York, County of Cayuga, ss.:

James C. Stout, being duly sworn, says that he is and has been since the first day of May, 1893, the agent and Warden of the Auburn State Prison, he having on the last-named day succeeded Charles F. Durston, who had theretofore been such Agent and Warden; that as such Agent and Warden he has been constantly in personal charge of said prison, performing the duties of said office to the best of his ability; that he has heard read the charges preferred to the Governor against the Hon. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons, by John M. Wever and Jehial B. White, and is familiar with the same so far as said charges relate to the management of said Auburn Prison; that it is not true, as in said charges stated, that said Superintendent aided and abetted the Agent and Warden of Auburn Prison to make large contracts and purchases of an inferior quality of beef for use in that prison, nor is it true that said Agent and Warden, deponent, made any such contracts or purchases as stated in said charges; that from the time when deponent assumed his said office he has had charge of the purchasing of, among other things, the beef for the food of the convicts confined in said prison; that at the time deponent thus assumed his office Hiram W. Babcock of the City of Auburn, in said county, was furnishing the beef for the use of said prison under a contract made with deponent's predecessor, Charles F. Durston, at the rate of 5½ cents per pound; that very soon after assuming his office deponent made careful inquiries as to what price she would be able to secure said beef; that he wrote to one or more places to ascertain prices, and was informed that 5½ cents per pound was a fair price, and as little as he could hope to secure said supplies for, and he thereupon continued to receive said meat from said Hiram W. Babcock at said sum; that the meat furnished by said Babcock was not of an inferior quality, but, on the contrary, was wholesome and entirely fit for use in said prison; that the same did not operate to the detriment of the health of the inmates of said prison, but constituted a wholesome food and one suitable for said inmates; that after deponent had been in office some three or four months one Charles A. Smith sent a communication to deponent in which, in substance, he stated that he would furnish the beef for said prison for 4¾ cents per pound; that prior to the time of receiving said bid deponent had arranged with said Babcock that he should furnish said meat at said price for the space of a year, providing quality of said beef was kept up to the standard of that then being furnished by him, and deponent thereafter did not take action with regard to the bid of said Smith; that four or five weeks later, receiving another bid from said Smith at the same figure; deponent saw him and said to him that he had arranged with said Babcock for a year for the purchase of said meat, but as soon as said arrangement had expired he would receive bids; that after said conversation with said Smith deponent again received a bid from him at said figure named, and thereupon referred the matter of said bid to the Superintendent; that in response to said reference said Superintendent advised deponent, in substance, that he must buy where he could buy the cheapest, quality considered, and that he, deponent, was not justified in paying a price larger than that for which he could secure the same meat; that, thereupon, deponent, although the time of the contract with said Babcock had not elapsed, having first explained to said Babcock the situation, sent for said Smith and stated to him, in substance, that deponent would enter into a contract with him to furnish meat for said prison for a year for the amount stated in said bid; that said Smith declined to enter into any contract at these figures for a term of one year, and deponent, thereupon, offered to enter into a contract for six months which, being declined by said Smith, deponent offered to enter into said contract for three months, which said Smith declined, stating that the price contained in said bid was too low, and that he could not afford to furnish the meat for said sum; that deponent then inquired why he made said bid, and said Smith replied, in substance, that he wanted to force said Babcock out, and get a portion of the business; that, thereupon, deponent continued to purchase said beef of said Babcock at 5½ cents until the expiration of said year for which he had made said contract; that upon the expiration of said contract, deponent offered to make a contract with said Smith to supply said beef at said figure, which he declined to do, and then deponent offered to enter into a contract at 5 cents, which Smith declined, as likewise he declined 5½ cents; that, thereupon, deponent took bids for the furnishing of said meat, and that ever since been furnished by the person offering to furnish the same at the lowest figure; that none of said beef furnished at any time was in a bruised condition that the same was unmarketable, or so that it was improper to use as food; that deponent is advised and believes that "racked" beef, mentioned in the charges, is not so superior a quality as the ribs that are cut off, but is more suitable for prison use in that the proportion of meat to the bone is less than it is in the portion so cut off; that while the taking off of the ribs to make "racked" beef did not lessen the price by said Babcock, it was because in fixing the price it was understood that a portion of the meat furnished was to be "racked" beef; that there never was any beef canned at said prison, as stated in the charges, or otherwise, to deponent's knowledge; that the meat which said Babcock furnished said prison during the time of deponent's incumbency was not of such poor or inferior quality as before stated, good and wholesome beef, such as is used by many families of small means; was not unhealthful, but, on the contrary, was nutritious and a proper food; that when said meat was brought to the prison by said Babcock the same was carefully inspected by the kitchen keeper, the principal keeper, or deponent, and no meat was received thereat that was not proper for food.

Deponent further says that when he assumed office on the first day of May, 1893, one of the buildings at the prison, known as No. 1 Shoe Building, and the Stickley & Simond's shops, had been burned, and the débris of said shops was lying on the site of said buildings; that soon after he assumed office, the yard master of said prison stated to deponent that there was some old iron and scrap in said ruins, and deponent inquired of him what was best to do with respect to the same; that deponent inquired what had been customary to do with the same, and was told that it was customary to sell the same, and deponent, thereupon, told said yard master, in substance, to sell the same for the best price he could obtain, and, thereupon, said yard master reported to deponent that he had contracted to sell the same to said Babcock for the sum of $75, said Babcock having agreed to also clear the site of said buildings; that thereafter said Babcock did clear up said débris, and did pay said $75 for the scrap in said ruins, and deponent did then believe and now believes, the price paid by said Babcock for the same was a proper, and all that could be realized therefrom; that there was no ingot brass included in said sale, but that when deponent assumed office he found on hand a quantity of ingot brass that theretofore he received bids for the same, and sold the same at the sum of 5 cents per pound, which was the best price he could obtain for the same, and which deponent then believed, and now believes, was all that said brass was worth in the market.

Deponent further says that at said prison for some years certain of the convicts were kept at work making horse collars; that when deponent assumed office there were on hand some sixty dozen of said collars, which were the accumulations of years of manufacture, being the odds and ends which were not sold regularly, odd sizes, some shop worn, some more or less eaten by rats, and some injured by fire; that it was practically impossible to sell said goods to dealers, and that thereupon he arranged with said Babcock to buy said collars at $3.40 per dozen, said Babcock expecting to retail the same as opportunity offered; that said price was the very best price that deponent could obtain for said stock, and that deponent then believed, and now believes, all that the same were worth; that said purchase was duly entered upon the regular books of the said prison in the proper form; that the whole amount was not charged to the said Babcock at one time, because he was to take as many of said collars as by dint of his effort he could thus sell at retail, and it was not known how many he could thus dispose of or take, but there was no entry made with respect to said collars that was not correct and true, nor was there any entry that could have been made with respect thereto omitted to be made, nor was any entry made so as to escape notice, but said entries were made in the same manner as the sales of all collars were made, except in the points hereinbefore stated, and when it was ascertained how many of the said collars said Babcock could dispose of and take he gave his check for the value of the same; that the said collars were not worth the sum of from $5 to $10 per dozen, and a greater sum than the price said Babcock paid for the same.

Deponent further says that there is a ledger account kept with each industry in said prison; that the same is fully and correctly kept, according to approved methods of bookkeeping, and each ledger shows fully all the results of the business of the industries covered by said ledger; that as deponent is informed and believes, on or about the year 1890, what was known as a ledger account was opened, although no such book had been previously kept at said prison; that said general ledger is simply a record of the results of the ledgers kept for separate industries, as hereinbefore stated, and was kept solely for convenience, and not with a view of furnishing any more accurate or further information than was contained in the aggregate of the industrial ledgers; that the entries in the said general ledger are made once a year, being the tabulated results of said industrial ledgers; that the books in said prison are kept by convicts serving time under the supervision of an industrial clerk; that as said convicts' terms of service expire the bookkeepers are, of necessity, shifted from one set of books to others, and prior to September, 1892, the bookkeeper who kept said general ledger, owing to the discharge of some other bookkeeper, was shifted to what is known as the "front office," and the tabulations from said industrial ledger were not for that reason posted in the general ledger in September, 1892, but they were written up and completely balanced prior to the time when deponent assumed office May 1, 1893; that the matter which should have been posted in the general ledger in September, 1892, was identical with the tabulated statement sent to the Superintendent of State Prisons in deponent's own report Oct. 1, 1893, and forms a part of the said Superintendent's report to the Legislature; that said general ledger was fully balanced in the Fall of 1893.

Deponent further says that Charles N. Smith, referred to in the charges herein, is and has been since April, 1894, the industrial clerk in said prison, and also performs the duties of storekeeper; deponent denies that said Smith is drawing two salaries from the State, but alleges the truth to be that for his services thus rendered he is paid the sum of $2,000; deponent denies that the law fixes the salary of the hospital steward and allows him but $900 per year, and avers that William C. Patterson, who is such hospital steward, is paid the salary of $1,200 per year, which is within the line of the law; deponent further says that accounts and contracts are not allowed to run an unreasonable length of time without payment when the contracts call for monthly payments; that during the business depression it has been necessary to give reasonable leniency in payment to contractors, in order to keep the trade and keep the convicts employed, precisely as deponent believes it has been necessary for almost every man in active business during this time to be lenient in the enforcement of contracts; that each one of said contracts has been secured by good and sufficient bond to the State; deponent avers that not a single dollar has ever been lost to the State, to the deponent's knowledge, by such leniency to said contractors.

Deponent further states that in the Spring of 1893 it was deemed advisable to run the piece system instead of the State account system theretofore in use, and which has resulted in profits substantially as stated in the charges herein; that, thereupon, deponent's predecessor, Charles F. Durston, as Agent and Warden, with the approval of said Superintendent, entered into a contract with Michael T. Horner to give employment to the convicts upon the piece price system; that among the reasons for the said change was the fact that it saved the State the necessity of buying raw material, of the danger of bad debts in selling the product of the work of the convicts, and all the risks incident to the carrying on of the business, and places the State where it would receive for the work of the convicts fully as good a return without any of said risks as stated; that notwithstanding great care was exercised in determining what amount should be paid for such piece work, it was impossible in such new system to tell accurately just what result would be produced, and it was therefore arranged with said Horner that as soon as it could be practically ascertained what the result of said contract would be in the way of earnings of the convicts it would be adjusted so that the sum would be fair to the State in the earnings of the convicts; that at the end of three months from the time said contract was entered into such adjustment was had, and although in said three months, owing to the impossibility of foreseeing the results of said system, but small profits were made, from the time of said adjustment the profits accruing to the State have proved greater than under the State account system, and without any of the risks hereinbefore detailed; that under the said piece price system the said contractor pays a rent upon the plant owned by the State amounting to 10 per cent. of the cost thereof to the State, and deponent states that the said piece price system is, in his judgment, the most advantageous to the State that has been tried in the employment of its convicts.

Deponent further says that the said Charles F. Durston was deponent's predecessor as such Agent and Warden, and died in or about the month of October, 1894; that during all the time deponent has been in office as Agent and Warden he has never, with the knowledge of the Superintendent of State Prisons, or otherwise, used property of the State for his private gain, or paid from moneys belonging to the State for property purchased by him for the State, a price in excess of the value of the property purchased, with the understanding, or for the purpose of receiving to himself a rebate, or other gain, in consideration of having paid any such excessive prices, and deponent denies in the broadest terms that he has ever received, or promised to receive any money or other property to influence his action in purchasing articles for the State, and alleges the truth to be that he has honestly and economically administered the duties of his office for the best interest of the State, to the best of his ability.

Deponent further says that he has never, directly or indirectly, received from said Superintendent any direction, or instruction, or intimation other than that for the best interests of the State; that his directions have uniformly been that he must buy to the best advantage, and sell to the best advantage to the State, and he, deponent, knows of no case or instance during his official term when such instructions have been in any degree violated.

JAMES C. STOUT,
Agent and Warden.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of October, 1895.

B. F. WINEGAR,
Notary Public.

Fair-minded men, without regard to party, do not believe Gov. Morton is a party to this raid for "spoils," made by Wener and White, and they believe Superintendent Lathrop is not likely to be removed to please them.

SUGGESTIONS FROM GEN. F. P. EARLE

Would Have Blue and Gray Parade Start from the Morris House.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I most heartily indorse the proposition to hold in this city a great joint parade of the Federal and Confederate Veterans of the civil war, but would suggest that the 16th day of September be substituted for July 4, the 16th day of September being the anniversary of the Battle of Harlem Heights in 1776.

After the battle of Long Island Washington decided to fall back to New-York, and on the 20th day of August, 1776, executed the famous retreat from Long Island, known as one of the most remarkable events in history. Washington then attempted to restore order and confidence in New-York by reorganizing the army, but he soon found that the enemy was making the city untenable, and he quickly decided to evacuate. All military stores not in actual demand were removed, and on Sunday morning, Sept. 15, the troops marched to the upper part of Manhattan Island, Washington remaining at the Apthorp Mansion until the British troops were in sight, and then rode to the Morris House on Harlem Heights, making it his headquarters.

The first battle of Harlem Heights was fought at sunrise on Monday, Sept. 16, and occupied but a few minutes. The second commenced between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continued nearly four hours. As yet no fortifications had been erected, except a mere beginning near the Morris house, and three small redoubts were half way toward Manhattanville. This battle was the most brilliant and important in historical results of any fight during the Revolutionary War.

It was evidently a part of the British plan to drive the Americans from the island before they could have time to construct defenses. The mistake of the British in beginning the battle too soon and in the wrong place occasioned the succession of British failures which imbued the Americans with the spirit of self-confidence, which materially assisted them to final victory and characterized their movements until peace was proclaimed.

Washington's army on Harlem Heights numbered on the 16th scarcely 8,000 men, and yet only 4,000 were engaged. The British were superior in numbers, not less than 6,000 men of their choicest troops, with seven field pieces, being in the action, while from 8,000 to 10,000 men were in arms ready to push on. It was an irregular battle, from the very character of the picturesque, undulating, wooded heights, with their rough, rocky, and almost inaccessible sides. The British plunged in wherever there was an opening. The combatants were in squads, battalions, and brigades, and fought behind trees, houses, and rocks, the battle raging from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to Manhattanville. On the evening of the 16th the armies occupied the same relative positions as before the battle, their pickets being almost within speaking distance. The success of the day turned the current of affairs, and thenceforward the Americans believed in themselves. Washington occupied the Roger Morris house as his headquarters until about Oct. 25, 1776.

This battle was really the first successful battle of the American Revolution. The troops engaged were from the North and South. Major Leitch of the Virginia Riflemen and Col. Knowlton of the Connecticut Rangers both lost their lives on that occasion, thus showing the North and South fighting on Manhattan Island against a common enemy. Why not bring the blue and the gray under the Stars and Stripes in commemoration of the day on which our ancestors fought for liberty?

One great objection to July Fourth would be the absence of one-half of the resident citizens and the danger from the heat of a July day.

I would most respectfully suggest that the march be from the old Roger Morris house, over the same route (or as near as possible) to the centre of Manhattan Island.

Hoping my suggestion will be favorably received, I remain, your humble servant,

FERDINAND P. EARLE,

MORRIS HOUSE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 7, 1895.

AMITYVILLE TAXPAYERS REBELLIOUS

Want Roll of Babylon Town Corrected —Mandamus Proceedings.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The villagers of Amityville are much excited over the town's tax roll and refuse to pay their taxes.

Amityville is an incorporated village, and as such by law is exempt from certain expenses which go to make up the tax levy of the town of Babylon. It has a separate tax of its own to pay for the expenses of that particular village. The tax book of that town has just been completed and the village is included within the regular town tax levy, which rate is $1.26. This being the case the village would be subjected to its own village tax in addition without any rebate from the town.

Lawyer Arlington H. Carman appeared before the Board of Supervisors here this afternoon. He asked in behalf of Amityville that the tax roll of Babylon town be corrected. William G. Nicoll, Supervisor of that town, said that no official notice had been given that Amityville was an incorporated village. No maps or papers had been filed of its corporate limits and there was no official evidence of what property was embraced in the incorporation.

This announcement caused something of a sensation, and it was asked if it was the negligence of the village authorities or whether the Supervisor was at fault. The situation has been made very interesting.

Lawyer Carman said that he would apply at once for a writ of mandamus.

Amityville was incorporated in the Spring of 1894, after a heated contest.

GOOD NEWS FOR CUBANS

Gens. Maceo and Gomez Reported to Have Joined Forces.

SPANISH CORDONS BROKEN THROUGH

Pelayo Captured by Insurgents, Four Forts Destroyed, and Rifles and Ammunition Captured—Other Advantage Gained.

Not only by the results of their fair, but also especially by reason of private advices received yesterday in this city from Cuba, did the friends of the insurgents feel hopeful last night that the war in their beloved isle of the West Indies would soon result in Cuba's freedom.

Horatio S. Rubens, general counsel of the Cuban revolutionary movement, speaking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said that the campaign of Gen. Maceo and Gen. Gomez had entirely succeeded.

"There is most encouraging news from Cuba," said Mr. Rubens, "to the effect that Gen. Maximo Gomez and Gen. Antonio Maceo have joined their forces,

"Maceo started about a month ago from the Province of Santiago, or the Eastern Department of Cuba, with a detachment of 3,500 men, intending to join forces with Gomez. He broke through the military cordon placed along the line between the Provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe, and crossed Puerto Principe, eluding four separate columns sent out by Campos to surround and intercept him. On his way across Puert Principe, Maceo captured several important supply trains.

"Meanwhile, Gen. Gomez had advanced from Peurto Principe into the Province of Santa Clara, where he caught a large convoy. He also captured the town of Pelayo, and thus came into possession of 400 Mauser magazine rifles and 150,000 rounds of ammunition. Gen. Gomez destroyed the four forts guarding Pelayo.

"The Spaniards tried not only to prevent the union of the forces of Gomez and Maceo, but also sought to stop their entry into the Province of Santa Clara, which produces an immense amount of sugar.

"The plan of the insurgents has been to prevent the grinding of the sugarcane in the Provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, and thus stop an immense amount of revenue from going into the Spanish coffers. This grinding of the cane takes place about the middle of December. The latest advices from Madrid show that Maceo has made a demonstration on the town of Santa Clara. Gomez, on his part, has advanced toward Matanzas, thus dividing the attention of the Spanish military. At the same time, several thousand insurgents under active leaders, but not marching as an army, have succeeded in turning the positions of the Spanish columns, and have entered the Province of Matanzas.

"It will thus be seen that Gen. Gomez's plan of campaign has been well planned, and well timed, as he arrives in Matanzas just as they are beginning to grind the cane.

"It is not intended to destroy any of the machinery for cane grinding, but where grinding is attempted the cane will be fired. As the cane is now entering cane by machinery, many men are required for the work. Among them will be many from the ranks of the insurgents. They will themselves fire the cane fields, where grinding is attempted, and will see that the orders of Maceo are carried out.

"Besides these, large and small bodies of insurgents are going from plantation to plantation. So it will be necessary for the Spaniards to put a very considerable number of soldiers on guard on each plantation. In this way a big force of the Spanish Army will be taken away from the field of active operations. Then, too, there will be a great scarcity of labor, and from those plantations on which there is no cane grinding, the men must take the field to escape starvation.

"The general outlook is very encouraging for the insurgents. I do not think there will be any very desperate battles this Winter. Our idea is simply to prevent the grinding of the cane in the sugar districts of Santa Clara and Matanzas. This may of itself bring on a number of considerable conflicts. In fact, we rather look for clashes between Maceo and Gomez, and the Spaniards.

"Gen. Gomez has now directly under him about 4,000 men. There are about 50,000 insurgents in the field in Cuba. By the latest report, Spain had sent out, in all, 120,000 troops. Most of the Spanish troops are four and five months in arrears of pay. It is impossible to say how many deaths have occurred by disease and from the bullet. The Spanish troops have been recruited mostly from the peasant classes. They are mere boys, ranging in age from sixteen to twenty years.

"There are only two months and a half left to the Spaniards for active operations—the rest of December and January and February. In March the heat will be terrific, and in April the great rains will set in. There are no roads anywhere in Cuba over which heavy cannon can be dragged, even in dry weather. There are no improved roads on the island, and when the rains begin, that ends internal communication everywhere. Gen. Campos has thus very little time left.

"The main help to the Cuban insurgents has come from the Cubans settled in Florida, around Key West. There the 15,000 Cubans there. They are the ones who started this revolution, and they have contributed generously. There are only about 2,500 Cubans in New-York and Brooklyn, and they, too, as well as the Cubans of Philadelphia, have responded liberally. At a Cuban fair held last week in Philadelphia for only three days about $7,000 was realized for the insurgent cause. We do not need recruits to go to Cuba. What are needed are arms and ammunition. There are already more insurgents in the field than there are arms to equip. One encouraging thing is that of the four filibustering expeditions to Cuba, not one has been captured by the Spaniards. They have only 64 vessels to guard 2,000 miles of coast.

"I cannot give a better comparison between this revolution and the last than by the following figures:

"In the former revolution the insurgents never had more than 7,000 men in the field. We now have 50,000 men in the field. In the former revolution Spain threw 150,000 soldiers into Cuba at one time, but yet it required ten years of fighting, at a cost of $700,000,000 and 244,000 men killed by disease and the bullet, to crush that revolution. So you can see on what a terrible and colossal project Spain is now engaged, and how slight are her chances for success.

"So far, there has been no fighting in the tobacco country, which is in the narrow neck of land in the extreme west of Cuba. Americans have effected, as I understand, a corner in Cuban tobacco, but otherwise there is no reason why the price of this tobacco should rise. The insurgents cannot fight successfully in the tobacco district, because the land is so situated as to give the Spaniards every advantage in its defense. The sugar interest is twice as important to Cuba as the tobacco interest in point of revenue.

"In the eastern district of Cuba, in the mountains, there are two great iron mines operated by Americans. They supply Bethlehem, Penn., with the best steel. One of these mines asked for Spanish protection—and got it. That mine is not in operation. The other mine did not ask for Spanish protection—and it is still in operation."

The fair which has been in progress for a week at Masonic Temple, under the auspices of the Daughters of Cuba, closed finally last night with an auction of the few remaining articles left over from Saturday night. The bidding was brisk, and by 10 o'clock not a thing was left for sale, over $5,000 was realized by the fair. This money will be applied to the aid of the sick and wounded of the insurgents in the Cuban revolution.

Directors of the Eden Musee.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eden Musée Americain Company was held in the Musée yesterday afternoon. These officers and Directors were elected: President—Theodore Heilman; Secretary and Treasurer, George S. Lancon; Directors—Theodore Heilman, George S. Lancon, W. L. Pomeroy, Edward Wasserman, E. Holbrook Cushman, C. de Grimm, and Frederick Vieweg. Mr. de Grimm will hereafter have exclusive charge of the artistic work of the Musée, deciding upon new groups to be produced, as well as on the rearrangement of existing ones. The stockholders approved the action of the old Directors in abandoning vaudeville, and decided to devote the Musée exclusively to wax works and music. They decided also to add many new groups to the wax-work collection, and authorized the Directors to secure the best musical talent possible for the concerts.

KINGS COUNTY'S JUDGES-ELECT

Supervisors' Canvass Finds Majorities for Messrs. Aspinall and Hurd—Mr. York Defeated by His Running Mate.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors has, in part, concluded its official canvass of the vote cast in Brooklyn. Its canvass has cost the county nearly $5,000.

The main point that has been settled is the election of County Judges. It was a foregone conclusion that Joseph Aspinall had been elected, but Paul E. De Fere, Bernard J. York, and William B. Hurd all claimed to have been elected to the other Judgeship.

The vote as officially announced is as follows:

Ward.	Aspinall.	De Fere.	York.	Hurd.
First	1,873	1,750	1,522	1,539
Second	277	279	1,133	1,144
Third	1,687	1,689	1,488	1,442
Fourth	925	905	1,370	1,350
Fifth	763	753	2,219	2,213
Sixth	1,893	1,871	3,951	3,913
Seventh	3,710	3,613	2,876	2,876
Eighth	2,354	2,332	3,177	3,130
Ninth	2,657	2,577	3,711	3,559
Tenth	1,949	1,942	3,628	3,547
Eleventh	1,982	1,955	2,106	2,102
Twelfth	992	974	2,944	2,917
Thirteenth	2,391	2,293	1,821	1,892
Fourteenth	1,172	1,171	2,969	2,944
Fifteenth	2,688	2,904	2,159	2,209
Sixteenth	2,556	2,522	2,398	2,370
Seventeenth	3,633	3,529	3,924	3,908
Eighteenth	1,203	1,206	1,659	1,649
Nineteenth	3,534	3,292	2,204	2,461
Twentieth	2,780	2,685	1,708	1,691
Twenty-first	4,562	4,442	3,680	3,875
Twenty-second	4,615	4,520	4,202	4,129
Twenty-third	7,152	6,672	2,729	2,830
Twenty-fourth	1,901	1,810	1,823	1,842
Twenty-fifth	3,984	3,881	2,381	2,420
Twenty-sixth	3,725	3,639	2,960	2,981
Twenty-seventh	2,175	2,137	2,204	2,217
Twenty-eighth	5,140	5,038	3,404	3,421
Twenty-ninth	1,309	1,243	1,374	1,362
Thirtieth	1,147	1,112	1,132	1,116
Thirty-first	694	683	933	916
Flatlands	322	325	253	243
Total	77,692	75,152	76,042	76,142

It will be seen that Joseph Aspinall was elected by 1,550 votes over Mr. Hurd, he having received the highest vote on the Democratic ticket. But Mr. Hurd is also elected, as he outran Mr. York just 100.

Mr. York, it will be remembered, when nominated begged to have Mr. Hurd on the ticket as his running mate, and Hurd ran ahead of his friend York and was elected.

TOWN MEETING IN BROOKLYN

SQUABBLES AND FUN IN ALDERMANIC BOARD.

City Father Cohn's Retaliatory Ruling —Street Railroad Franchises—Stranahan Avenue—Mayor's Veto Holds.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday and had one of its old-time farce meetings, and Alderman Cohn amused his fellow-members by the originality of his decisions during the short time he was presiding.

While in the chair he got tangled up on motions, and when he decided against all parliamentary procedure and was taken to task, he admitted:

"Well, that's what I've been getting for two years. How do you like it?"

The petition of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, asking for franchises to use about sixty miles of streets as reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, was presented, and was referred to the Committee on Railroads, which will consider the question on Dec. 27.

The companies offer to pay to the city annually 3 per cent. of the gross receipts for the granting of the franchises.

Owing to the fact that Alderman Leich refused to sign the report of the Committee on Electricity and Gas, recommending that the city enter into a contract with the Brooklyn Union Gaslight Company for a term of five years on a sliding scale, beginning at $1.25 the first year, the report could not be acted upon.

A communication was received from the Mutual Gas and Electric Company, offering to furnish gas on a five years' contract, beginning on a sliding scale of $1, and ending at 80 cents for the last two years.

Upon a vote of 12 to 3, the Aldermen decided to change the name of Union Street to Stranahan Avenue, in favor of J. S. T. Stranahan, who resides on this thoroughfare.

Alderman Walsh offered a resolution granting a franchise to the State Electric Light and Power Company, which Mayor Schieren vetoed on Oct. 19.

The Fathers wasted forty-five minutes over this attempt to override the Mayor's veto, and President Wallace made some very clever points of order, which provoked merriment.

Alderman McGarry was displeased at the President's decision and said:

"I hope the Chairman will retract his decision as soon as he rallies his wits."

"What's that?" shouted President Wallace.

Alderman McGarry again made the same statement, and then Mr. Wallace, his face flushed, yelled:

"Take your seat! I'll not allow you to insult me, Sir!"

The resolution was finally withdrawn, as Alderman Walsh could not get sufficient votes to pass it over the Mayor's veto.

Upon motion of Alderman Haubert, the sale of tax certificates amounting to $1,000,000 was authorized.

CATCHING WINTER WEAKFISH

Millions of Them Washed Up on the New-Jersey Shore and Captured.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Dec. 9.—Myriads of the succulent Winter weakfish are washed up on the shore from north of Highland Beach many miles southward, and hundreds of fishermen and others are daily catching them, if it can be called catching.

When the surf is not high the fish run by millions on their way south, close to the shore, following their feed in the shape of a small sea eel, about three inches long, which abounds in countless numbers. The eel, to escape its voracious pursuers, slides into the sands, where it does not remain long, and on its reappearance is speedily devoured. The gentle surf throws the Winter weakfish upon the sands in vast numbers, and upon being exposed to the frigid air and the frozen sands they instantly become benumbed, and cannot even struggle to regain the water, becoming in their turn the prey of the fishermen.

The "catching" then follows. It is simply picking them up and throwing them into baskets. Hundreds of barrels of them are caught daily when the surf is not high. They are of a delicious flavor, rich, and juicy, and superior to the Fall weakfish. Nearly the whole male population of Seaside is now busy reaping rich harvests of these fish, which weigh from one to three and a half pounds each, and bring from 7 to 10 cents per pound in the New-York markets.

A SERIES OF ORATORIOS TO BE GIVEN

To be Presented Sunday Evenings at the Metropolitan Opera House.

In order that the musical season may be as varied and attractive as possible at the Metropolitan Opera House, Messrs. Abbey & Grau have decided to give a series of oratorios on Sunday evenings, in which the principal artists of the grand opera company will be the soloists, and the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House will be augmented by members of the Euterpe Society of Brooklyn. The first of the series will be presented next Sunday evening, when "Stabat Mater" will be produced. The soloists will be Mme. Nordica, Miss Gertrude May Stein, MM. Mauguière and Plançon.

On the following Sunday, the 22d, "The Messiah" will be given, with Mme. Nordica, Mlle. Brema, MM. Walnofer and Arthur Galloway, the latter's first appearance in New-York. Later on "The Redemption" and "The Damnation of Faust" will be presented. The oratorios will be given with the full chorus of the grand opera, strengthened by the addition of 300 voices belonging to the Euterpe Society, and the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House. The whole will be under the direction of Mr. Anton Seidl.

New Pilot Association Incorporated.

The United New-York Sandy Hook Pilot Association filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk yesterday. The objects are stated to be the construction, buying, and selling and chartering of pilot-boats. The capital stock is $105,000, and the Directors are Paul Woodrich, John Phelan, Daniel Gillespie, Thomas Dougherty, George W. Beebe, all of Brooklyn, and Henry Seguine, an old Sandy Hook pilot.

CIRCULAR FOR PREACHERS

Distributed by Messenger at the Meeting of the Presbytery.

DEALT WITH A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS

It Was Signed by C. E. Cochrane—Rutgers and Christs Churches Lose Pastors, the Resignations Being Approved.

The Presbytery of New-York City held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, in the lecture rooms of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. The attendance was somewhat larger than usual, due partly to the large number of laymen, who came as Commissioners representing the Rutgers Presbyterian Church and Christ Church.

At the door of the building where the meeting was held stood an American District messenger boy in full uniform, who came forward and thrust into the hand of each person entering the following printed circular:

Presbyterian Predicaments.—Startling statements, by practical and prominent Presbyterians of New-York and elsewhere, within a year, embodying unbusinesslike methods, making odious yet apt comparisons between unsavory political schemers and an ecclesiastical body, predicting failure to an influential religious organization if existing conditions continue within the bounds of the Presbytery of New-York; unanswerable charges of serious breaches of the decalogue by Presbyterian preachers; cruel and untrue accusations of intellectual peculiarities (on the side of truth and uprightness) affecting judgment on certain subjects, which, it was hoped, would not unduly influence Presbytery," together with costly churches ruined by misfits, are some of the reasons earnest Christians give to-day for with holding pecuniary aid from heretofore accustomed channels of beneficence.

Add to these unconstitutional and unprecedented branding, blasting, and blotting out of nearly half a score of consecrated men, unheard, opposed to persistent inactivity, deceit, hypocrisy, and manipulating of Church affairs; inconsistency in a missionary board's home staff of overpaid officers, salaries settled up to date, with underpaid missionaries, their wives and little ones, are actually suffering from want of food and clothing on our frontiers; then again it is surely little wonder that confidence in so-called church work is shaken to almost earthquake centres of severity.

Once more notice the deliberate and steady removal from densely populated down-town districts of church organizations to fashionable uptown localities already thickly studded with too many new Presbyterian pulpits, some of whose wily preachers delight to boast of stealing marches upon preoccupied parishes. Oh, pshaw! "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Let us rouse from this benumbed bondage, and rid us of this languid laziness, this covetous idolatry.

Presbyterian teaching Elders and ruling Elders! First purity, then peace, then prosperity; this is the divine order. Turn your church rules, put a stop to all deceit and misrepresentation.

Find out the wants of your people, (and your own,) then preach them. Declare the whole counsel of God fearlessly. "If from thence thou shalt seek the Lord thy God, thou shalt find Him, if thou seek Him with all thy heart and with all thy soul." (Deut. iv., 29.) Then coldness and apathy will no longer invade the house of God, preventing accessions to His Church, and creating, introducing, and nourishing aristocratic ideas in a democratic organization, but instead full congregations in the courts of the Lord's house will glorify Jehovah.

The statement was signed by "C. E. Cochrane." Inquiry developed the fact that Mr. Cochrane, clad in a long ulster, with the collar turned up around his face, stood in the doorway of a building across the street, whence he could see how his circulars were received. He declined, when asked, to state what his reasons were for distributing the pamphlet, and what ends he hoped to accomplish. It was learned also that Mr. Cochrane was in April last, together with several others, unjustly kept from a Presbyterian Church in Harlem, and that the decision had been appealed to the Board of General Sessions of the Church, and the matter was now pending.

Ministers generally declined to discuss Mr. Cochrane's action, and the handing out of the circulars did not come up in the meeting until just before the adjournment, when the Rev. Dr. Francis P. Mullally declared the handing of them to the ministers was an insult, and that the circular be referred to the Board of Moderators. This caused some comment, but was finally done.

The Rev. J. Ford Sutton started to make some remarks relative to the matter, and had gotten so far as to declare that it would be proper to give Mr. Cochrane a letter to any church he wished, but that the matter had gone too far, and had already created too much scandal, when his address was cut short by a motion to adjourn. Dr. Ford insisted that no such motion could prevail when he had the floor, but the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Jesse F. Forbes of the Adams Memorial Church, decided against him, and the Presbytery adjourned.

At the opening of the meeting the Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, pastor of the Rutgers Riverside Church, stated that he had, after much thought and prayer, tendered his resignation as pastor of that organization. He had done this work in creating his congregation to accept it. He had taken the Rutgers Church when it was deserted and practically abandoned, and after ten years he turned it over to the Presbytery in its glory, its valuable property, its fine board of representative citizens. The work was almost accomplished, but it needed a younger and more active man to attend to the pastoral duties.

He had been a member of the Presbytery of New-York for nearly half a century, and felt that he was entitled to a rest. He earned rest. Dr. Booth then told of his first efforts, how he had taken the Mercer Street Church when it was in a helpless condition and made it what it was. He had preached the Gospel of fifty-three years, and he felt that the good of Rutgers Church demanded a younger man, and he therefore asked the Presbytery to sever the relations of pastor between himself and Rutgers Church. A commission, appointed by the congregation was present to tell the Presbytery that the separation met with the approval of the congregation, as required by the rules.

School Commissioner Hubbell spoke first. He told how reluctant the congregation had been to lose Dr. Booth, how he had been offered an assistant pastor and, in fact, anything he desired, if he would only remain. Dr. Booth, he explained, had been trying to get them to accept his resignation for two years, but they had always prevailed upon him to remain. To lose him, said Mr. Hubbell, was a sad blow to Rutgers Church.

Mr. Hubbell was followed by Rush Taggart, the well-known railroad lawyer, who corroborated the former speaker. All the members of the commission then followed, in turn, each being anxious to attest to the feeling of deep veneration with which Dr. Booth was held by his congregation. The Presbytery then formally severed the relations between pastor and congregation.

Similar application was then made by the Rev. J. J. Lampe of Christ Church, who had accepted a call to the Chair of Old Testament Literature in the Omaha (Neb.) Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church. As in the case of Dr. Booth, a commission representing Christ Church was present, each member of which spoke in the highest terms of Dr. Lampe, and stated that it was a blow to the church, where he had been the pastor for twenty-eight years. The Presbytery also severed the relations, as requested.

Formal calls were then extended to the Rev. Thomas Dougiass to the West Fifty-fourth Street church, and to the Rev. Dr. William Hughes, from which he was called by the Presbytery. Both gentlemen have been filling the pulpits of the churches for some time, and will accept

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Firmer.

STILL CONFINED TO LOCAL SCALPERS

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Easier—Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

There was a dull and easy feeling in the grain markets early in the day, but the later dealings were at an advance, brought about by free local covering and a decreased visible supply, with increased activity. Provisions were dull and generally easier. Cotton was not active, but advanced on local covering. Coffee was offered freely near the close, and declined.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	71¼@	71⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23 @	...
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35⅝@	...
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8 7-16@	...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	9.50
Lard, Western steam	... @	5.52½
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	24 @	27
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14½@	...
Cheese, State full cream, new	9¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.65@	...
Lead	3.27½@	3.30

WHEAT—Contracts opened dull and declined ⅝c on easy cables, favorable crop reports, and heavy Spring wheat receipts, rallied ⅜c on a decrease in the visible supply, and further advanced ⅝@⅞c on local covering, closing firm at ¾@⅞c gain, with an increased business on local account. Spot was stronger and less active. Sales, 12,500 bushels, including 4,500 bushels No. 1 hard at 1⅜c over May, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba on private terms. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4½c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1⅜c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3¼c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3¼c over December, free on board. ...Clearances hence, 112,190 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 205,833 bushels; receipts, 373,375 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 485,451 bushels. ...Stock in warehouse decreased 128,437 bushels. ...Stock in warehouse increased for the week 829,901 bushels, or to 7,979,420 bushels, (700,307 bushels contract red and 2,138,612 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 734,800 bushels afloat. ...The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,176,000 bushels, or to 63,736,000 bushels, against 85,978,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were quiet and steady, with the close unchanged to ⅛c lower, and only a local trade. ...Spot was fairly active and closed firm. ...Sales, 1,800 bushels, including 48,000 bushels No. 2 at 36⅝@36¾c, free on board, afloat; 14,000 bushels do at 35¼c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do at 36@36½c, delivered; 25,000 bushels steamer mixed at 34¾c, elevator; 4,800 bushels steamer yellow at 36½c, elevator; 10,000 bushels do at 36½c for old, delivered; and 8,000 bushels do at 37⅜c, free on board, afloat. ...Receipts, 128,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 294,255 bushels. ...Clearances hence, 99,878 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 316,360 bushels. ...Stock of corn in warehouse decreased during the week 1,236 bushels, or to 600,759 bushels, (207,365 bushels No. 2 and 24,788 bushels steamer mixed.). ...The visible supply shows a decrease of 310,000 bushels, or to 5,207,000 bushels, against 6,600,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and closed steady at ⅛@¼c decline. ...Spot were quiet and ⅛@¼c higher on whites. ...Sales, 47,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24½@24¾c; 2,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, 25¼c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 23c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3, 22½c; rejected white, 22c; rejected mixed, 21¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 24c; track mixed, 24@24½c; track white, 24@28c for 20,000 bushels. ...Receipts, 119,000 bushels. ...Exports, 1,450 bushels. ...Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 128,437 bushels, or to 2,221,761 bushels, (445,745,-bushels No. 2 white and 578,913 bushels No. 2.). ...The visible supply shows a decrease of 886,000 bushels, or to 31,100,000 bushels, against 9,146,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	325,000	68¼@67⅝	67⅝
January	400,000	67@68¼	68¼
March	515,000	69 @70¼	70⅛
May	5,270,000	68 @69⅝	69¼
July—Cumberland	100,000	68⅝@69⅝	69⅛
Total	6,620,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	...	... @...	35
January	...	... @...	34⅞
May	270,000	35¼@35⅝	35⅝
Total	270,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	...	... @...	23¾
January	50,000	23¼@...	23¾
February	...	... @...	23¾
May	75,000	25⅛@25¼	25¼
Total	125,000		

FLOUR—All grades feel the effect of the lack of export demand, and are quoted easy, with a light local inquiry. Sales, 19,000 bbls, including of City Mills 6,800 bbls patents, 5,000 bbls clears, and 500 bbls fine at quotations; 1,500 bbls Winter patents at $3.75@$3.85, mostly clears at $3.35@$3.40, 3,000 bbls straights at $3.40, 2,550 bbls bakers extra at $2.90@$3.30, 2,250 bbls Spring patents at $3.35@$3.40, and 450 bbls low grades on private terms. ...Arrivals, 20,485 bbls and 24,872 sacks; exports, 1,247 bbls and 209 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 28,942 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.40@$2.50 per bbl; supers, $2.60@$2.65; No. 2, $2.70@2.75; No. 1, $2.90@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.45, white wheat straights, $3.40@$3.50; patents, $3.60@$3.85; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.80@$2.10; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.40@$2.80; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3.10@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Demand moderate at steady prices. Sales, 450 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.90; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 41¼@41¾c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.10; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.35, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $3.60@$3.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.40; granulated yellow meal, $2.25@$2.50; white do, $2.50@$2.60; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine do, 85c.

FEED—Light demand at steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@60½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots of extra prime bolted, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a little freer offering of crude in bulk from near coast points, as in the way of a tank or two from more general sources, and where 21½c had been declined, it was intimated that it would be taken into consideration; indeed, 3 tanks were obtained at 21½c; there were some parties holding to 22c, while again the disposition to buy was seldom over 21c. At Texas, 21c was quoted, and that price paid there by the West. In the Mississippi Valley, 22@22½c was quoted. Crude in barrels here was wanted at strong prices, with 100 bbls taken at 26c, and that price further bid for, while 26½c was asked. The movement in New York refined here continued slack. The Mediterranean was taking steadily limited quantities as covering the three principal ports there, but in other export demand prevailed. The principal holdings here were not on offer at the current prices, but, while outside lots were only in moderate supply, there were more of them to be had than wanted, with prime yellow quoted at 29@29½c. A lot of 150 bbls good off-grade yellow was sold at 28½c. LINSEED was steady; American, 42c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta, 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 50c, and racked yellow up to water-white at 57@80c. No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 47c; common to fair, 45c. LARD OIL was steady, with 52@52½c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 9.—The oil market opened $1.31 bid; highest, $1.31½; lowest, $1.32¼; closed, $1.33 bid. The Standard Oil Company's price is $1.38.

OIL CITY, Dec. 9.—The oil market opened here at $1.31; highest, $1.33; lowest, $1.31; closed, $1.32¼ bid.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The course of prices was to an easier basis, with declines of 7½@10c for pork, 5 points for lard, and 5 points for bacon, followed by a slight reaction, but closing easy, through the hog supplies and their lower prices. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 4,532 bbls pork, 7,805,510 lb lard, and 9,995,065 lb bacon; same time last year, 3,559 bbls pork, 8,905,785 lb lard, and 9,186,628 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week were 6,539 bbls pork, 10,264,312 lb lard, and 19,758,892 lb meats; same time last year, 4,435 bbls pork, 10,432,802 lb lard, and 9,700,691 lb meats. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs to-day as 35,000 head.

LARD—At the West lard was down 5 points, but recovered about 2½, although closing easy, where December was 5.12½@c; January, 5.25@5.27½c, closing at 5.27½c asked; May closed at 5.50@5.52½c. Here there was absence of cash demand at lower prices, with sellers at 5.52½c; tank lard quoted at 5.17½@5.20c; December option closed at 5.60c, nominal. City steam was down to 5.15c, and 100 tcs were sold. Refined was slow. Continent, 6c. South American, 6.30c. Compound, 4⅝@5c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—There was a moderate export business at steady prices. Sales of 200 bbls mess, &c. In the West there was a decline of 7½@10c, followed by a reaction of 5c, with December closing at $7.85, nominal; January was $8.50@$8.57½, closing at $8.55; May, $8.85@$8.90, closing at $8.90. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—The short-rib trading was slack, with prices 5 points lower, with, at the West, December closing at $4.30; January was at $4.27½@$4.30, closing at $4.30; May, $4.56@$4.55, closing at $4.52½ bid.

CUT MEATS—City meats were weak in price and slow. Sales of 600 pickled hams, 12 lb, at 8¾c; 500 pickled shoulders, 5@5½c; 35 bxs clear bellies, on private terms; car lot, Western sweet pickled hams, 16-lb average, at 7¼c, West, and a car green hams, 14 lb, on private terms. City cutmeats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5c; 10-lb average, 5¼@5⅜c; pickled hams, 5c; clear bellies, 5½@5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 5@5¼c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7⅜c; 18 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 7⅝c; sweet pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7¼@7⅜c.

BEEF—Was in moderate demand at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—There was a slow and steady market, with $14 quoted at the West, and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were offered here at easier prices. Receipts at the West, 77,963 head; same time last year, 84,829 head. Chicago—Receipts, 58,000 head; slow; 5c lower; $3.50@$3.55. Cincinnati—Receipts, 7,210 head; easy; $3@$3.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 1,576 head; steady; $3@$3.45. Omaha—Receipts, 1,100 head; opened steady; $3.25@$3.40. Pittsburg—Steady at $3.55@$3.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 3,077 head; $3.30@$3.55. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $3.25@$3.45. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.50@$3.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 11,000 head; steady; $3.40@$3.55. Quotations here were 4½c for heavy, 4⅝c for 180 lb, 4⅝c for 160 lb, 4⅞c for 140 lb, 5c for 120 lb, and 5½c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was rather easy, with sellers at 4⅛c for city, and 125 hhds taken at that price. Of country, sales of 50,000 lb, in casks, at 4¼@4⅜c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, while the city pressers asked 5¼c, yet bidding did not exceed 5c, and a car lot of out of town was offered at 5¼c, delivered here. In lard stearine nothing of consequence done; 6@6¾c quoted, nominal, for Western. For oleo oil sales of 200 tcs Harrison at Rotterdam at 42 florins, and 2,000 tcs old brands at 41 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active, and closed easy, at 15 to 30 points decline, with free local selling orders at the close, although the cables were better. Have was quiet, at ¼@¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ½ pfennig up. ... Spot Rio was firmer, but dull, at 14½c. Sales, 200 bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Central American, on private terms. ...Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 1,000 bags at 13.75c, 250 bags at 13.70c; May 1,500 bags at 13.05c; July, 250 bags at 12.60c; total, 3,000 bags. Between Call and Close—December, 1,000 bags at 13.75c, 250 bags at 13.80c; January, 750 bags at 13.75c, 500 bags at 13.80c; March, 750 bags at 13.65c, 500 bags at 13.60c, 1,750 bags at 13.65c, 250 bags at 13.55c, 250 bags at 13.50c; April, 500 bags at 13.25c; May, 250 bags at 13c, 500 bags at 12.90c, 250 bags at 13c, 100 bags at 13.05c, 1,000 bags at 13c; July, 250 bags at 12.60c, 500 bags at 12.50c, 250 bags at 12.45c; September, 250 bags at 12.05c; total, 10,250 bags. Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 250 bags January, 1897, for 250 bags October, 1896; 750 bags December exchange for 750 bags January even; 60 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March. Sold Together—March, 750 bags at 13.60c, and May, 750 bags at 12.95c. Total for day, 17,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

January, 13.65@13.70; February, 13.55@13.65c; March, 13.50@13.55c; April, 13.15@13.25c; May, 12.95@13c; June, 12.70@12.75c; July, 12.40@12.45c; August, 12.15@12.25c; September, 12@12.05c; October, 11.80@11.90c; November, 11.70@11.80c; December, 13.75@13.85c

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	249,620
Arrivals—	
Ex-Steamship England, Rio via Europe	3,000
Steamship Kaffir Prince, Rio	14,396
Steamship Kaffir Prince, Santos	825
Steamship Kaffir Prince, Victoria	3,000
Steamship Wordsworth, Rio	17,955
Steamship Wordsworth, Bahia	897
	40,078
Total	289,693
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,191
Total stock in New-York to-day	282,502
Total stock in Baltimore	22,430
Deliveries Saturday	96—22,334
	70,930
Total stock in New-Orleans	49,491
Deliveries Saturday	895—48,596
	853,432
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 7	54,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 7	28,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 7	79,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 30	27,000
	188,000
Total	541,432
Same time 1894	503,256

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 14½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7 | No. 5...1.35 above No. 7
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7 | No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 3...2.30 above No. 7 | No. 7...1.00 below No. 7
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7 | No. 9...1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 26½@27c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Palo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16¾@17¼c; Bocono, 16¾@17½; Tovar, 16¾@17½c; Merida, 17½@18½c; Cucuta, 17½@20c; Central America—Costa Rica, 16¼@20c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@17c; Caracas, 17¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 17@17¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18½c; Bucaramanga, 18@21½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; Mexican—Cordova, 17½@19c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@22c; Mocha, 24@24½c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand moderate, with prices steady. ...New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 24@35c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Prices generally firm, with a light inquiry. ...Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@6¾c; head, 6@7¾c; Rangoon, 3¾@4c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3½@3½c; rice flour, per 100 lb, $1@$1.10; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was held firmly, but without demand for the day. ...Refined steady and moderately active. ...Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3½@3¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test 2⅞@3c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3½@3⅝c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls. ...Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅝@4¾c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 3-16@4¼c; softs, 3 11-16@4 3-16c.

COTTON.

Contracts were unsettled and moderately active on local account, but closed steady at 8@10 points advance, following Liverpool and New-Orleans, with fair buying orders. ...Spot was steady at 1-16c advance. Sales, 1,400 bales to shippers and 280 bales to spinners with 1,900 bales delivered on contract. ...Middling Gulf, 8 7-16c; middling uplands, 8 11-16c. Quotations are for cotton in slight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, 1¼c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, 7-16c off; strict good ordinary, 13-16c off; good ordinary, 1¼c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, 7-16c off; strict low middling stained, 1¼c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
December	8.23@8.25	...	...	...
January	8.25@8.26	8.26	8.17	62,600
February	8.30@8.31	8.30	8.24	2,500
March	8.35@8.36	8.36	8.27	96,800
April	8.40@8.41	8.41	8.33	2,000
May	8.45@ ..	8.45	8.37	21,500
June	8.48@8.49	8.49	8.41	1,200
July	8.49@8.51	8.46	8.46	100
August	8.50@8.52	8.50	8.44	300
September	8.23@8.26	...	...	...
October	8.09@8.11	8.07	8.06	1,300
Total				189,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7895	9320	...	...	...	...
N. Orleans	17814	16129	...	...	...	...
Mobile	1030	2215	...	...	...	...
Savannah	4364	4663	...	...	...	...
Charleston	1123	2234	...	...	...	...
Wilmington	1151	991	...	...	...	...
Norfolk	2519	3437	...	...	...	...
New-York	...	1982	...	...	...	...
Boston	265	858	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia	47	350	...	...	...	...
West Point	549	1223	...	...	...	...
Total	36760	43402	...	...	...	...
This day last week	38055	38260	45216	38218	25510	27055
This day last year	47114	62700	57080	55886	47182	57526

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—Buyers are showing no more interest, and the dullness of trade is causing a weak feeling on most kinds. Marrow have been shaded below $1.60 in a few cases, best marks of medium can be bought at $1.35, and $1.30 is outside for pea. Receivers generally ask $1.30 for choice red kidney, but 2½@5c less would secure some lots if buyers talked business. Turtle soup and yellow eye are steadier under small stocks. Green peas dragging. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.57½@$1.60; do, pea, $1.27½@$1.30; do, medium, $1.32½@$1.35; do, red kidney, $1.27½@$1.30; do, white kidney, $1.70; do, turtle soup, $1.60; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, lima, California, $1.90@$1.95; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.10@$1.20; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.05@$1.15; green peas, bbls, 82½@85c; do, bags, 75@77½c; do, Scotch, 77½c.

BUTTER—Fine creamery firmer on light offerings, with some holders of fancy disposed to ask 27½c. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@25½c; Western, N@27c; do, extra, 27c; do, June, 16@22c; State dairy, 12@22c; Western imitation creamery, 13@19c; do, factory, 9@16c; rolls, 11@17c.

CHEESE—Business altogether of jobbing lots. Fancy holds steady. State, full cream, large, 7¾@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Light receipts and firm prices for desirable stocks. ...State and Pennsylvania, fancy, fresh, 25@26c; do, fair to good, 22@24c; Western, fresh, fancy, 23c; do, fair to good, 21@22½c; refrigerator, 16@20c; do, defective, case, $3.50@$4.50; limed, Western, 16½@17c; do, in case, $3.50@$4; Southern, 21@22c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples held steady under moderate receipts, and a steady, fair demand. Few pears, and few wanted. Grapes very quiet, and prices barely sustained. Cranberries firm, but little else active. Florida oranges in late last week had to be shaded a little from the prices first asked. We quote: Apples, fancy Northern, Winter sorts, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, State, King, $2.50@$3.50; do, Baldwin and greening, fair to fancy, $2@$2.75; up-river, $1.50@$2.25; Southern red, $1.50@$3; Western, Ben Davis, $2@$2.50. Pears, Boston, per bushel box, $1@$3. Grapes, Concord and Catawba, fancy, per small basket, 11@12c; do, poor to fair, 8@10c. Cranberries, c., per Cod, extra large varieties, per bbl, $10.50@$11; do, usual kinds, sound, $8@$10; do, Jersey, $7@$8; do, per crate, $2@$2.85. Oranges, Florida, per box, $3.50@$5; do, California, navels, $5@$5.50; do, seedlings, $3.25@$3.50. Grape fruit, Florida, $4@$5.50. DRIED—Supplies of evaporated apples are still very moderate, and there is a steadier feeling again. Exporters have paid 6c for prime, and 6½c for choice; jobbers are taking choice to fancy at 6¾@7c. Sun-dried are steady. Peaches slow. Small fruits very dull. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¾c; do, common to fair, 4@5½c; do, sundried, sliced, Southern 2@3¾c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 1½@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1½c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c. Raspberries, evaporated, 19½@20c. Cherries, 8@10c. Huckleberries, 6c. Blackberries, 3¾@4c. Apricots, 9½@10½c. Peaches, California, unpeeled, 4@5c; peeled, 13@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c. Prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—Fresh quail are more plenty and lower. Grouse very scarce. Partridges in larger supply from the West, and lower in about the same ratio. Venison less plenty, and prime meat firm. Rabbits steady. We quote: Partridges, near by, per pair, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, 90c@$1.35; quail, fresh, per dozen, $1.25@$2; do, frozen, $1.75@$2; venison, saddles, fresh, per lb, 16@18c; do, whole deer, 10@13c; rabbits, per pair, 20@25c; do, jacks, 50@75c.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts to-day were six carloads of Western. The demand was light, and with a large supply carried over from Saturday the market was easy to hold, and so little business was done that the market is almost entirely nominal. We quote: Fowls, 8@8½c; chickens, 6c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 6½@7½c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, 70c@$1; guineas, per pair, 20@25c.

DRESSED—Receipts continue heavy. Large lots were carried over from last week and, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions here since Thanksgiving, the goods are still coming, as invoices of lots on the way continue liberal. Demand continues exceedingly slow, and the market is in a very unsatisfactory position. The bulk of receipts are dry packed, but some iced lots are still arriving, but greatly neglected, and quotations, to a great extent, are nominal. Really fancy turkeys are in small proportion and occasionally bring a premium, but for average best grades obtainable 10c is the extreme. Fowls and chickens very plenty, dull and weak. Ducks and geese unchanged. We quote: Dry-packed turkeys, fancy, 11@12½c; do, Western, choice, 10c; do, poor to good, 6@9c; fowls, State and Western, 7@8½c; do, chickens, 7@9c; Philadelphia chickens, 10@14c; ducks, Maryland, 12@13c; do, Western, 9@12c; Maryland, spring, 14@15c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25; ice-packed turkeys, 6@9c; fowls, 7@8c; old cocks, 5c; chickens, 7@8½c; ducks, 7@12c; geese, 7@9c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes at full prices with a fair inquiry. ...Potatoes, Maine, $1.12; Long Island, $1; State, 65c@$1; Jersey, 80@90c; sweets, $2@$4.50; cauliflower, bbl, $1@$3.50; cabbage, per 100, $2@$4; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; cucumbers, crate, 60c@$2.50; hot-house plant, per dozen, $2@$3. Onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 65c@$1; do, yellow, $1.25; peas, crate, $1@$1.75; string beans, basket, 50c@$2; turnips, bbl, 50@70c; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.50; do, crate, $1.25@$2.25; spinach, bbl, $1.75@$2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are moderate and hay is meeting a good demand at steady prices, with straw active, firm, and higher. We quote: Hay, per 100 lb, prime, 90@92½c; No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; salt, 40@45c; straw, long rye, 60@70c; short rye, 50@55c; oat, 40@45c; wheat, 35@40c.

HOPS—Business very dull and values unchanged. ...State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 7@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@7c; do, old olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@7c; do, crop of 1893, common, 3½@4½c.

HIDES—A nominal market, without inquiry. ...Dry Buenos Ayres, selected 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Hemlock was in moderate demand but other grades dull, at easy prices. Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 24c; do, seconds, 23c; acid, light to heavy, 21½@24c; union, light to heavy backs, 28@29c; seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@16c. Oak—Dressed backs, 32@33c; seconds, 30@ 31c; bellies, 15@17c.

METALS—Tin easy at 13.95c. Copper easy at 10.65c. Lead quiet at 3.27½@3.30c. Spelter quiet at $3.50@$3.60.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market dull and prices easy. Southern regular, 27¼c; machine, 28¼c; best Winter, 28½c.

RESIN—Demand light at steady prices. Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $2.05; K, $2.15@$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W. G., $3.20@$3.25; W. W., $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 9.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25c; irregular, 24½c. Tar steady at $1. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9.—Turpentine firm at 24½c; receipts, 37 casks; resin, good strained, firm, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 188 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 343 bbls. Resin firm at $1.30.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was scarce and rates firm, with demand light. Engagements: To Antwerp, 8 loads grain at 3¾d. Charters: British steamer, 20,000 quarters grain, hence to Lisbon, 3s, December; British steamer, 12,000 quarters (corrected) grain, Newport News or Baltimore to Cork for orders, 3s 3d, December; British steamer, 1,951 tons, general cargo, hence to Havre and Cardiff, berthed; British steamer, corn, Summerside, P. E. I., to San Fernando, Trinidad, private terms; German ship, general cargo, Hongkong to New-York, private terms; ship, general cargo, San Francisco to New-York, private terms; British bark, phosphate, Coosaw to London, Hull, or Tyne, 12s 6d, chartered abroad; Norwegian bark, (previously,) sawa timber, Pensacola to the Continent, 92s 6d; Norwegian bark, (previously,) sawn timber, Pensacola to West Hartlepool, 90s; British ship, (previously,) sawn timber, Pensacola to the United Kingdom, 90s; Russian ship, (previously,) sawn timber, Pensacola to Venice, 92s 6d; British ship, (previously,) timber, Ship Island to Liverpool, 90s for sawn and 27s for hewn; Norwegian bark, (previously,) sawn timber, Pascagoula to Rosario, $12, $2 form; British brig, (previously,) coal, Philadelphia to St. John and Ponce, P. R., $2; bark, oil, &c., hence to Brunswick, private terms; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to Fall River and Newbedford, $4.87½; bark, coal, Philadelphia to Port Tampa, private terms; bark, coal, Philadelphia to Brunswick, 80c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, $1; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Portsmouth, $1.10; schooner, coal, Edgewater to Dover, $1.10; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Boston, 75c; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Newcastle, $1; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Kittery, $1.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—A decrease in the visible supply of wheat of 117,000 bushels instead of an increase of about 200,000 bushels as had been looked for, caused consternation in the bear camp to-day. An advance of a cent and a half resulted, a singular feature being the relatively small amount of stuff sold on the rise. Shorts sold and took the wheat back again on each fractional advance, the market all the time presenting an unusually active appearance. Early the crowd was banking on a large increase in stocks, under the effect of which expectation prices easily declined ½c, but as the figures were received from the different points included in the statement it became apparent that there was misapprehension, and values steadily recovered what they previously lost, the final announcement causing a sharp bulge, the strength being maintained until the close. Reports from Kansas regarding the crop were very encouraging. Northwestern receipts were fair at 1,200 cars. Last Monday they were 1,544 cars, and a year ago 970 cars. Chicago received 180 cars, and inspected out 260,244 bushels. Liverpool opening cables were steady. Closing ones were ½@½c lower. Berlin closed higher. Antwerp unchanged, and Paris higher for futures, but otherwise unchanged. The amount of wheat on ocean passage decreased 640,000 bushels, and the English visible supply increased 220,000 bushels. Export clearances at Atlantic ports were 314,503 bushels, flour.

WHEAT—May opened from 61½@61⅝, sold between 61¼@63¼c, closing at 62¾c—1¼c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was firm at 1¼c higher; receipts at primary western points, 1,375,071 bushels; shipments, 396,102 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 485,451 bushels; shipments, 213,832 bushels.

CORN—The corn market depended entirely on wheat for impulse. The downward inclination of the finer grain early was more willingly participated in, however, than the later advancing tendency. The trade in this grain looks with considerable doubt for any immediate appreciation in values, and for that reason was adverse to buying any great amount, even though wheat was rising with alacrity. Receipts were 310 cars, and 165,147 bushels were withdrawn from store. Liverpool cables were quiet and steady. There was a decrease in the visible supply of 310,000 bushels, but early accessions to stocks are looked for. The amount on ocean passage increased 240,000 bushels. Export clearances were 462,606 bushels. May corn opened at 29c, sold between 28¾c and 29¼c, closing at the outside, unchanged from Saturday. Cash corn was quiet and steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 510,808 bushels; shipments, 269,985 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 294,455 bushels.

OATS—The oat market was in about its usual lethargic state. A very narrow range, with the temper of the other markets governing the moderate fluctuations, was noted. Receipts, 244 cars, and 140,000 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply decreased 386,000 bushels. May oats closed unchanged from Saturday.

RYE—Offerings were small; the feeling was firm on a moderate demand; the market was dull, speculatively. Receipts were six cars; No. 2 on the regular market was 35½c, bid. No. 3 sold at 35@35¼c; December was 35½c nominal; January, 36c nominal; May, 39¼c, bid.

BARLEY—In fair demand and quite active; offerings were large, a good trade therefore taking place. The better grades were steady, the less desirable ones ruling easy owing to their large supply. Receipts were 97 cars. A liberal increase took place in the visible supply. The market was quotable over a range of 22@32c for common to good, and from 32@40c for choice to fancy.

PROVISIONS—Again the hog market was lower this morning, and product traders were discouraged on the news. Packers sold considerable

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Enormous Speculation and Wide Fluctuations in Tobacco.

INSIDERS BUYING BACK THEIR STOCK

Security Holders Organizing for Self-Protection—More Chicago Gas Litigation—Railway Issues Practically Neglected.

MONDAY—P. M.

Eighty-five per cent. of to-day's business on the Stock Exchange was done in the four industrials, Tobacco, Leather, Sugar and Chicago Gas. In Tobacco alone the trading footed up 202,467 half shares, or 55 per cent. of the total transactions. St. Paul led the railway list in point of activity, and only 5,053 shares were done in it. The only feature in railways was the decline in Reading to 8½. The stock, however, closed at 9¼, so that the net loss was only ¾. The weakness was supposed to be based on information as to the details of the plan of reorganization which is to be announced Dec. 16.

Speculative interest centred almost exclusively in the four industrials named, more particularly in American Tobacco. This stock opened anywhere between 63 and 66, and vibrated between those figures until the last hour of business, when it jumped up on enormous trading to 72, and closed at 71¼, a net advance of 4⅛ points on transactions of 202,467 half shares. The preferred stock sold between 90 and 98⅛ and closed at 98, a net loss of ¾. The accumulation of out-of-town orders over Sunday had much to do with the early break in the stock, although there was undoubtedly considerable selling for the short account. The feeling of resentment over the sharp practice of a few insiders in the matter of the dividend showed no abatement and responses to the advertisement of Messrs. Hache & Co. and Messrs. Rolston, Hass & Co. looking to concerted action on the part of the stockholders were numerous. Steps have been taken for the formation of a protective committee, the details concerning which will probably be announced to-morrow. The sharp recovery in the afternoon was believed to be the result of buying by insiders who have become alarmed at the prospect of the property being taken from their control at the annual meeting to be held early in the new year.

Leather preferred sold down to 59¼ during the morning, a feeling of uneasiness having been engendered by the tactics employed by the managers of the Tobacco Trust. There was good support at the decline, and later the stock recovered to 61, thus reducing the net loss to a point. Sugar moved between 105⅞ and 107½, and closed at 106¾, a net gain of ¼. Chicago Gas was not very active, but closed a point down, at 68. The fact that Judge Bischoff of this city had granted a temporary injunction on Saturday afternoon against the reorganization of the company on the lines proposed was not known in Wall Street until after the close of business to-day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was unchanged. Rates were 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, 4¾@5½ per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade, and 6 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day $83,293,751; balances, $3,778,708; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $274,566.

Money on call in London, 1⅛@1¼ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1⅛@1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.89 for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were at $4.87⅞@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial. In Continental exchange were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short. Prices marks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—10@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, ¼ premium; telegraphic, ⅜c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2@$1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66½@67. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$86,920,637
Imports for the same period	25,148,708
Net exports	$61,771,929
Net exports to date, 1894	60,604,055
Net exports to date, 1893	9,082,055
Net exports to date, 1892	53,418,698

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & T. H.	1
American Cotton Oil	¾
American Tobacco	4⅛
Consolidated Gas	2½
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	¾
Manhattan	1
Minn. Iron	⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf.	3½

DECLINED.

American Tobacco pf.	⅝
Atch., T. & S. Fé pf., when issued	1⅝
Chicago Gas, t. r.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅜
Col., H. V. & Tol.	¼
General Electric	¾
Illinois Steel	1
Lacledе Gas	⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
N. Y. Denver & Gulf	⅜
U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Wisconsin Central	½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were very quiet and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Duluth, S. S. & At. 5s	1
W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	1

DECLINED.

Long Island 5s	1
Reading 3d pf. & inc.	1¼
T. P., Denver & Gulf	½
U. S. Cordage 1st, t. r.	1½

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $15,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120⅞, and $30,000 6s, coupon, at 115@114⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111¼
4s, c., 1907	112⅜	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	120¾	121⅛
4s, c., 1925	120¾	121⅛
5s, r., 1904	114⅞	115⅛
5s, c., 1904	114⅝	115¼
Currency 6s, 1895	99	--
Currency 6s, 1897	102	--
Currency 6s, 1898	105	--
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	--

Among State securities, $8,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 63.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Reorganization Committee of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company gives notice that the payment of the fourth installment of $2 each per share on preferred stock and $3 each per share on common stock, heretofore deposited under the reorganization plan, must be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, on or before Dec. 28.

—Coupons due June 1, 1895, of the Union Pacific Railway 6 per cent. collateral trust bonds will be paid on and after Dec. 10 at the office of the New England Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	58	59	58	59	58	62	200
American Cotton Oil	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	18	19	420
American Cotton Oil pf.	67	67	67	67	67	68	100
American Express	112	114	112	114	112	115	6
*American Sugar Refineries	107	107¼	105⅝	106¾	106⅜	106⅝	42,850
*American Sugar Refs. pf.	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	98⅜	100	220
American Tel. & Cable Co.	94	94	94	94	94¼	95	40
American Tobacco	63	72	63	71¼	71¼	71½	202,452
American Tobacco pf.	90½	98⅛	90	98	97	99	1,322
Ann Arbor pf.	26½	27	26½	27	26½	28½	52
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16¾	2,000
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25	26	200
Baltimore & Ohio	51	51	51	51	50½	51	326
Canada Southern	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	54⅝	55	410
Central Pacific	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	17¼	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17	17¼	425
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68¾	68⅞	67⅝	68	67⅝	68	15,780
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	82½	82⅝	82¼	82⅝	82⅝	82¾	4,000
†Chicago & Northwestern	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	104½	104½	1,388
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	75½	75⅞	74¾	75	74⅞	75	5,053
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	128	128	128	128	127¾	128	450
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73¾	74¼	73⅜	74¼	74	74½	2,905
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	41	41	41	41	41	41½	125
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	95	95	95	95	90	95	10
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	18¼	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	18	500
Consolidated Gas Company	148½	149¾	140½	149¾	140	149½	2,765
Delaware & Hudson	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	128⅞	129½	150
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	46¾	46⅞	46⅜	46⅝	46½	47⅜	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅜	2,400
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	96⅜	96⅜	95⅝	95⅝	95½	97⅛	100
General Electric	30⅜	31	30¾	30⅝	30¼	30⅞	642
Great Northern pf.	116½	116¾	116½	116½	117	121	6
Homestake	30½	30½	30½	30½	30		100
Illinois Steel Company	72	72	72	72	71	72	200
Lacledе Gas	23⅛	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	22½	23⅜	920
Lacledе Gas pf.	84	84	84	84	83⅜	84½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	74	10
Lake Shore	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼	149¾	150¼	200
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	17	17	17	17	16½	17¼	200
Louisville & Nashville	52½	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	1,125
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	9½	900
Manhattan Consolidated	100¼	101¼	100¼	101¼	101	101½	1,185
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	52	52⅜	52	52⅜	52	53	400
Minnesota Iron	69	69¼	69	69¼	67	70	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13½	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	29⅞	30	29⅝	30	29⅜	30⅛	608
Missouri Pacific	29⅜	29⅝	29¼	29½	29½	29⅝	650
Morris & Essex	169	169	169	169			40
*National Lead Company	30	30	29⅜	29⅜	30	31	60
*National Lead Company pf.	80¼	80½	80½	80½	80	91	117
New-York Central	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	99⅜	100½	81
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13½	14½	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	74	74	74	74	72	76	100
N. Y. L. E. & W., 3d in. pd.	13	13	13	13	12½	13	15
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11	300
Norfolk & Western pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10	10⅜	100
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜	5⅝	100
Northern Pacific	4	4¼	4	4¼	4	4½	35
Northern Pacific pf.	15	15⅞	15	15½	15	15¾	500
Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	100
Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32	32	31½	32	537
Philadelphia & Reading	9⅜	9⅜	8¾	9⅛	9¼	9¾	8,330
Pittsburg & Western pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	20	20½	100
Rensselaer & Saratoga	189	189	189	189	180		5
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11½	12	52
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	85	88	85	88			55
St. Paul & Omaha	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	42	42½	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	122	124	200
Southern Pacific	22¼	22½	22	22½	22¼	22¾	440
Southern Railway	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	325
Southern Railway pf.	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅞	466
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32½	32	32⅝	825
Texas Pacific	9	9	9	9	9	9¼	100
Union Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8	8⅜	158
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4¼	4¼	3¾	3¾	4	4½	1,195
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	7	20
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13	13¾	50
*United States Leather	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	11	1,120
*United States Leather pf.	61	62½	59¼	61¼	61½	61⅝	53,578
United States Rubber pf.	94¼	95¼	93¾	95¼	94	94½	60
Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½	8	100
Wabash pf.	18	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18½	900
Western Union Telegraph	87½	87⅞	87½	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	2,641
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞	200
Wisconsin Central	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4	4⅜	150
Total sales							367,140

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	100
Kingston & Pembroke	.25	.25	.25	.25			110
Total sales							210

Bonds.

Amer. Cot Oil Co 5s	Den & R G Imp 5s	N. Y. N. H & H. 4s,	St. L Southwest 1st
1,000.....110¾	500.....87	con deb certfs	15,000.....71½
1,000.....110½	Detroit Gas Co 5s	6,000.....136	San F & N Pac 1st
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	7,000c.....76	Small bonds	20,000s20F.....102½
5,000.....70¼	Det & Mack lien 4s	100.....136½	Savannah & W 1st,
Atch, Top & S F 4s,	1,000.....65	500.....136½	Trust Co certfs
Trust Co certs	Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	1,000.....136½	10,000.....64
10,000b3.....77	5,000.....102½	N Pac 1st coup	16,000.....61½
15,000.....77	4,000.....102⅝	3,000.....117¾	2,000.....64½
2,000.....77⅛	10,000.....102⅞	10,000s20F.....118	So Pac of Cal 5s, con
Atch, Top & S F 2d	Dul, So S & Atl 5s	1,000.....118	7,000.....92
3-4s, Class A	1,000.....90	3,000.....117⅞	10,000.....92¼
Trust Co certfs,	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	2,000.....117⅞	South Ry 1st 5s
1st installment paid	3,000.....102¾	Nor Pac 1st, reg	3,000.....93⅞
50,000.....26	Erie 5th ext. gtd 4s	20,000s20F.....117⅞	Tenn C, I & R 6s,
2,000.....26¼	2,000.....102	Nor Pac cons 5s	Birmingh'm Div 1st
Atlantic & Pac inc	Gal, Har'g & S'n An	5,000.....36⅞	12,000.....36½
5,000.....2¼	Mex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000.....36¼	Tenn Div 6s
Beech Creek 1st	10,000.....93⅝	Ohio Southern 1st	10,000.....94
5,000.....100¾	5,000.....93¾	5,000.....92½	Tex & N O cons 5s
Brooklyn Elev 1st	Ind, Dec & So 1st,	Oreg Imp Co con 5s	10,000.....85½
3,000.....104	Trust Co certfs	1,000.....36	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
B'klyn W & W Co 5s	5,000.....125	Oreg Short Line 6s	1,000.....110¾
1,000.....103	6,000.....124¾	Trust Co certfs	Tol, Peo & West 4s
Canada So 1st gtd	Kan Pac 6s, Den Div.	5,000.....103⅜	5,000.....79
1,000.....110¼	Assented	10,000.....103¾	2,000.....79½
Canada So 2d	8,000s30F.....112¼	Oregon S L & Utah N	Tol, St L & K C 1st,
3,000.....108	3,000.....112¾	collat trust 5s	trust receipts
Central N J G M 5s	Kan Pac 1st cons	10,000.....29	5,000.....77
Registered	5,000.....76½	Pac of Mo 1st 4s	Union Pac 1st, 1896
18,000.....116	Trust Co certfs	10,000.....103½	10,000.....108⅝
500.....115½	4,000.....78	Peo & Eastern 1st	Union Pac 1st, 1897
Ches & O gen 4½s	5,000.....78¼	3,000.....81¼	10,000.....108⅝
10,000.....77	Kings Co Elev 1st	Phil & Read defd inc	Union Pac 6s, 1898
12,000.....76½	5,000.....71	5,000.....1¼	1,000.....109¼
2,000.....76¾	Laclede Gas L Co of	Phil & Read gen 4s	15,000.....109
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	St L 1st 5s	Trust Co certfs	12,000.....109⅞
1,000.....109	1,000.....96¼	20,000.....77¼	Union Pac 1st, 1899
Ches & O, R & A Div,	L S & M So 1st, reg	5,000.....77¾	1,000.....109¼
1st Cons 4s	3,000.....115	5,000.....77½	9,000.....109¼
1,000.....97	Lehigh V of N Y 1st	Phil & Read 2d pref	Union Pac Ext S F 8s
Chi, B & Q, Deb 5s	1,000.....104¼	inc	3,000.....98
1,000.....101½	Long Island con 5s	1,000.....15	U P, Den & Gulf 1st
4,000.....101¾	4,000.....121	1,000.....14⅜	1,000.....36½
5,000.....101⅝	L & N cons	10,000.....15	1,000.....36¾
Chi & N Pac 1st,	2,000.....107¼	3d pref inc	1,000.....38¼
Div 4s	Lo, N A & Chi G M	2,000.....11	17,000.....36
1,000.....90	3,000.....75	6,000.....10¼	4,000.....36¼
Chi & Nor Pac 1st,	5,000.....75½	Pitts & West 1st	6,000.....36½
Trust Co certfs	9,000.....75½	2,000.....81¼	U S Cord Co 1st, t. r.
5,000.....43	6,000.....75¾	Rio Grande West 1st	2,000.....39
Chi & Northwestern	Mil & St P 1st, Chi &	4,000b3.....79	U S Leather Co 6s
cons 7s	Pac Wn 5s	5,000.....78⅞	6,000.....111¼
10,000.....139½	1,000.....115¼	1,000.....79	7,000.....111
S F deb 5s, 1933	Wis & Min Div	1,000.....78¼	Wabash 1st 5s
1,000.....110	1,000.....110½	1,000.....78¾	5,000.....106
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	Minn & St L con 5s	2,000.....78¾	4,000.....106⅛
1,000.....105¾	3,000.....101	St L & Iron Mount,	2,000.....105
5,000.....105⅞	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	Cairo, Ark & T 1st	2,000.....105½
1,000.....106	3,000c.....80	7,000.....100½	5,000.....106
Registered	2,000.....80	St L & Iron M 2d	Wabash 2d mtge 5s
27,000.....96	12,000.....85½	1,000.....102¼	4,000.....75½
Chi, St L & N O	500.....84½	St L & Iron M 5s	3,000.....75⅜
1st cons 7s	Mo, K & Tex 2d	8,000.....83	1,000.....75⅜
5,000.....105	14,000.....61	St L & S F con 4s	4,000.....76
C, C C & Ind cons	4,000.....61¼	4,000.....50	Wabash deb, Series B
2,000.....132	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	St L, Van & T H 1st	25,000.....25
C, C, C & S L, S L	1,000.....72½	1,000.....106	West Shore gtd 4s
Div 4s	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	5,000.....105¾	1,000.....107½
4,000.....92¾	5,000.....67¼	St P, M & M 1st, Mon	Registered
Col, H V & Tol 5s	Mobile & Ohio, new	Cent 6s	5,000.....108¾
1,000.....86	1,000.....118	5,000.....117	4,000.....107
De Bardel'n C & I 6s	Nash, C & St L 1st	San An & Ar P 4s	W N Y & Penn 1st
3,000c.....92	2,000.....132½	2,000.....59½	7,000.....109½
Edison Elec Ill Co of	Nash, C & St L con	20,000.....50	West Jer col tr 5s
N Y 1st 5s	6,000.....103	Seattle, L S & E 1st,	1,000.....100½
1,000.....105½	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	Trust Co certfs	1,000.....110
Total sales	2,000.....102¼	4,000.....40¼	Total sales $910,700

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150
Alb. & Sus	170	...
American Coal	100	125
Ann Arbor	10	11
American District Tel.	35	40
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
*Bay State Gas	19½	20½
B. & Southern Ill. pf.	7	40
Boston A. L. pf.	104	105½
Brunswick Company	1	1⅝
Buffalo, R. & P.	...	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	...	52
Bur., C. R. & N.	60	...
Canadian Pacific	55	56½
Cedar F. & M.	5	10
Chicago & Alton	158	...
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	...
Chicago & East Illinois	46½	47½
Chicago & East Illinois pf.	100	102
Chi. & N. W. pf.	147½	150
Clev., L. & W. pf.	55	60
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	...
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	4	4½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30½	31
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	...	93
Col. & H. Coal	2¼	3
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	...	61
Commercial Cable	168¼	170
Consolidated Coal	30	33½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	165¾	166½
Denver & Rio Grande	13	14
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	48	53
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	11	13½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	61½	62
Ev. & T. H.	29	35
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45	55
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	½	¾
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	...	...
Illinois Central	96½	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	18½	...
Interior Conduit & I.	37	40
Iowa Central	9½	10
Iowa Central pf.	34	36
Kan. & Mich.	8	9½
Keok. & D. M.	3½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	...
Lake Erie & Western	22½	23½
Long Island	85	88
L., N. A. & C. pf.	25	26
L., St. L. & T.	...	½
Mahoning Coal R.	198	...
Manhattan Beach	4	5

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	106¾	107½	106¾	106¾	20,840
Am. Tobacco	63	71⅝	61½	71¼	46,200
A., T. & S. F. pf., when is.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	770
Chicago Gas	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	1,000
C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41	41	41	100
Lou. & Nash.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅛	82⅛	100
Manhattan	101	101½	101	101½	80
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	80
Nat. Lead	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	120
Nat. Lead pf.	91	91	91	91	100
Nat. Starch	50	50	50	50	4,000
Nat. Starch pf.	93	93	93	93	100
Nat. Steel	32	32	32	32	100
Nat. Steel pf.	76	76	76	76	100
Nat. Tube	50	50	50	50	100
Nat. Tube pf.	107	107	107	107	100
Pacific Coast	70	70	70	70	100
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	110	110	110	110	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	90	90	90	90	100
Pacific Mail	32	32	32	32	100
Pullman Palace	180	180	180	180	100
Silver bullion certs.	66½	67	66½	67	4,000
Sugar Refineries	106	106¾	106	106¾	1,000
Tenn. C. & I.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	10
Texas Pac.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
U. S. L. pf.	61¼	62	59⅞	61⅜	4,290
U. S. Rub. pf.	94	94	94	94	10
Wabash pf.	18	18	18	18	20
West. Union.	87⅜	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞	470
Total sales					92,010

Bonds.

B., W. & W. 5s.	103	103	103	103	$4,000
Kan. Pac. cn.	76½	76½	76½	76½	3,000
R. I. deb. 5s.	96	96	96	96	2,000
Total sales					$18,000

Mining Stocks.

Hale & Nor.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Ophir	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Standard	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	100
Total sales					500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	61½	63¾	61⅜	63	904,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	88	93
American Bank Note	40¼	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	170	175½
American Grocery 1st pf.	...	55
American Surety Company	210	217
American Typefounders'	3¼	3¾
American Typefounders' pf.	20	24
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	108	110
†Atlantic Trust (new)	180	187
Bank of America	340	...
Barney & Smith Car	15	20
Barney & Smith pf. stock	72½	76½
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	90	101
Beckton Construction pf.	96	97½
Boston & New-York Air Line	10	...
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	103	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	132	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	203
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	...
Brooklyn City Railroad	170½	172½
Brooklyn Elevated	18½	20¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	103
Brooklyn Traction	10¾	12
Brooklyn Traction pf.	56	59½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	106⅞	107½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	87¼	88¼
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	104½
†Buffalo Street Railway stock	71½	73½
Celluloid Company stock	68	69
†Central & South American Tel.	121½	124½
Central Cross-Town	190	205
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	168
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	23	25
Central Trust Company	1029	1039
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	2
Cln., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cln., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	53½	56
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	78	...
Commercial Cable Company stock	173½	174½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	...
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	...	87
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100¾	103½
Continental Trust	168	177
Cramp Shipyard stock	62	69
Detroit Gas bonds	71	74
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	97½	...
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	173	177
‡Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	102½	104
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	103¾	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	345	360
Ensley Land Company	¼	1½
‡Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	83½	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	210	...
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	126	132
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	770	...
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	320	...
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	124	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av 1st	116	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av.	60	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	67	...
Fort Wayne Gas stock	76½	78½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88½	90½
Gallatin National Bank	300	306½
Garfield National Bank	450	...
Gold &

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
3 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
822 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities, which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from that to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, all in the year 1895, and from then to the 3d day of December, and all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th day of December, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.

Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE E. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. Lederdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry R. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

UNION PACIFIC Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, will be cashed at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, upon the deposit of such bonds under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. Certificates for Compound Interest will be issued, payable when allowed by the Court.

Copies of the plan may be had upon application at the above depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, solicits proposals of First Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to an amount sufficient to consume $20,000, now in the Sinking Fund. Sealed proposals will be received until 12 M. on Wednesday, the 11th inst., and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, R. G. Rolston, President of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New-York."

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By R. G. Rolston, President.
New-York, December 5, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 2, 1895.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale to them of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) in cash for the Sinking Fund at the office above named up to 12 o'clock on the 19th day of December.

WILLIAM F. FRICK, } Trustees.
JAMES SLOAN, Jr., }

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } Nov. 29, 1895.

To the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and stock of the OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY:

THE HOLDERS OF A MAJORITY of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds having become parties to the Preliminary Agreement, the time for depositing the above securities with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under said Agreement has been extended to and including December 12th, 1895, after which date Deposits will not be received, except in the discretion of the Committee and subject to such penalty as may be prescribed.

Application will at once be made to the New-York Stock Exchange to list the NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge if he is dissatisfied with the Plan of Reorganization when issued.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Prest. Manhattan Trust Co., New-York.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Prest. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
E. ROLLINS MORSE,
of E. Rollins Morse & Bro., Boston.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York.
JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co., New-York.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

New-York, December 9, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for

Preferred and Common Stock OF THE New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Payment of the fourth installment of
$2 each per share on preferred stock,
$3 " " " " common stock,
heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, on or before Dec. 23, 1895.

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stocks are notified to pay said installment on or before the date specified. Certificates or receipts MUST be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD, } Committee.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, }

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Holders of Central Trust Company receipts for first mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company are hereby informed that, pursuant to the arrangements authorized at a meeting of the certificate holders held Dec. 9, 1895, the Central Trust Company of New-York is now prepared to distribute to certificate holders 100 per cent. on their certificates in new five per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Indiana, Decatur and Western Railway Company ex. January, 1896, coupon.

At the time of such distribution of bonds the outstanding Central Trust Company certificates must be submitted to the Trust Company, which will cause the same to be stamped with a notice setting forth the fact of such delivery and stating that such certificates are subject to the benefits and burdens of the agreement heretofore adopted as amended. New-York, Dec., 10, 1895.

HENRY W. SMITH,
T. W. MORRIS,
F. S. SMITHERS,
H. L. THORNELL,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

THE U. S. GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO.,

31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD MINES,
CLAIMS, OPTIONS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of executor of Dorothea Hartwig, dec'd,
$5,000 Chic. Gas Lt. & Coke Co. 1st 5s, 1937.
$2,000 National Water Works Co. of N. Y. 6 p. c. Water Supply bds., 1910; June, 1905, coups.
$2,000 Colorado Coal & Iron Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 6s, 1900.
$2,000 Metropolitan R. R. 1st 6s, 1908.
$3,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Cons. Sinking Fund 6s, 1936.
$7,000 Western Pacific R. R. Co., "Series A," 6s, Gold, 1899.
$3,000 Kansas Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. R. R. & Land Grant 6s, 1899; May, 1894, coups.
$4,000 Mil. & North. R. R. 1st 6s, 1913.
$4,000 North. Pac. & Mon. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1938; Sept., 1893, coup.
$4,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. 5s, Mtge. Bds., 1990; July, 1895, coups.

By order of executors.
24 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. common.
20 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. pref.
10 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Dry Dock Co.
100 shs. Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank.
$3,000 Cleveland & Canton R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, (Trust Co. Certf. of Dep.

By order of administrators.
3 shs. Arms Palace House & Stock Car Co.
$1,000 Brooklyn City 6 p. c. Perm. Water Loan Bd., Jany., 1896.
$1,000 Brooklyn City 6 p. c. Perm. Water Loan Bd., 1899.

By order of trustees.
$2,000 Equitable Gas Light Co. 1st Con. 5s, 1932.
$5,000 Standard Gas Light Co. 1st 5s, 1930.

For account of whom it may concern.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (hypd.)
40 shs. Simpsons, (hypd.)
1,050 shs. American Pneumatic Tool Co.
75 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. R. R. Co.
50 shs. Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.
15 shs. Murray Hill Bank.
5 shs. American Surety Co.
30 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
12 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co., B'klyn.
$3,000 Western Union Tel. Co. 5 p. c. Trust Bds., 1938.
23 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. pref.
26 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. common.
30 shs. Millerton National Bank.
10 shs. United States Express Co.
200 shs. Consolidated Electric Storage Co.
10 shs. Fifth Avenue Bank, B'klyn.
63 shs. New-York Mutual Gas Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 share New-York Law Institute.
10 shares Gray National Telautograph Co., $100 each.
10 shares Central Park, North and East River R. R. Co., $100 each.
20 shares Pennsylvania Coal Co., $50 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Dividends.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
December 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.

E. P. OSBORN, Secretary.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railway Co.
5 % COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

Coupons Due June 1, 1895,
of above-named bonds will be paid on and after
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1895,
at the office of
THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY,
85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY,
(Mackay-Bennett System.)
No. 253 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company is hereby declared, payable on the 2d day of January, 1896, out of the net earnings to all stockholders of record on the 21st day of December, 1895. The transfer books will be closed at 2:30 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 3d of January, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 3, 1895.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed Oct. 28, 1895, a meeting of the stockholders of The United Gas Improvement Company will be held at its principal office in the State of Pennsylvania, Drexel Building, corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Dec. 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of holding an election for directors, to be ascertained as therein set forth, such bond, however, to be for not less than Five Thousand Dollars: Now, therefore, all the creditors of the said David G. Thompson are hereby notified to present their claims against his estate to the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court House, in said city, on or before the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1895.

CHARLES G. THOMPSON, Address, care of EMMET & ROBINSON, 52 Wall Street, New-York.
n29-2aw4wTu&Fdc27

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elizabeth B. Spaulding, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of December, 1895.—Dated New-York, June 14th, 1895. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, HENRY E. MALIN, CORNELIA BECKWITH, Executors and Executrix of Kate B. Spaulding, deceased. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executors, 22 William Street, New-York N. Y.
Je18-law6mTu

UNDERHILL, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elizabeth B. Underhill, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said Elizabeth B. Underhill, deceased, at the offices of De Grove & Riker, Number 145 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.—Dated New-York, July 26th, 1895. EDWARD F. FLOYD-JONES, ARTHUR FLOYD-JONES, ELBERT FLOYD-JONES, Jr., ALFRED ROE, Executors. DE GROVE & RIKER, Attys. for Executors, No. 145 Nassau Street, New-York City. jy30-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY GIVEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Committee of the Lunacy business, at the office of Knevals & Perry, 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of June, 1895. WILLIAM E. LAMONT, GEORGE WARREN PEASE, Executors. KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Executors, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Je11-law6mTu

CALAHAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CALAHAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1895. MARGARET CALAHAN, Executrix. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 120 Broadway, New-York. jy30-law6mTu

HENRY, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George H. Henry, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 72 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December, next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of June, 1895. AMBROSE D. HENRY, FRANK LYON HENRY, Executors. J. ADRIANCE BUSH, Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall Street, New-York City. Je11-law6mTu

Surrogate Notices.

JAUNCEY, WILLIAM.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALICE JAUNCEY, otherwise called Alice Jaunce Mary Hammersley, individually and as guardian in France of William Henry de Leykaus Jauncey and James Essex Georges Jauncey, infants; Ida Alice Jauncey, William Henry de Leykaus Jauncey, James Essex Georges Jauncey, Stephane Henri Vicomte de Pierres, special guardian in France of William Henry de Leykaus Jauncey and James Essex Georges Jauncey, infants; Maurice Maitreau, special guardian ad hoc in France of said William Henry de Leykaus Jauncey and James Essex Georges Jauncey, infants, the Comptroller for the City and County of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM JAUNCEY, otherwise known as William H. Jauncey, late of Bilere, near Pau, Basses Pyrenees, France, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate, at his office in the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the thirty-first day of December, 1895, then and there to attend the Judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederic R. Coudert, as ancillary administrator with the will annexed of said deceased, and each of you as are hereby cited, as under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d10-law6wTu&ja21

THOMPSON, DAVID G.—Notice is hereby given as follows: Whereas, the undersigned, Charles G. Thompson, intends to apply for letters of administration upon the estate of DAVID G. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, under the provision of Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, prescribing that in cases where all the next of kin to the intestate consent, the penalty of the administration bond need not exceed double the amount of the claims of the creditors against the estate, to be ascertained as therein set forth, such bond, however, to be for not less than Five Thousand Dollars: Now, therefore, all the creditors of the said David G. Thompson are hereby notified to present their claims against his estate to the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court House, in said city, on or before the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1895.

CHARLES G. THOMPSON. Address, care of EMMET & ROBINSON, 52 Wall Street, New-York.
n29-2aw4wTu&Fdc27

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In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d10-law6wTu&ja21

THOMPSON, DAVID G.—Notice is hereby given as follows: Whereas, the undersigned, Charles G. Thompson, intends to apply for letters of administration upon the estate of DAVID G. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, under the provision of Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, prescribing that in cases where all the next of kin to the intestate consent, the penalty of the administration bond need not exceed double the amount of the claims of the creditors against the estate, to be ascertained as therein set forth, such bond, however, to be for not less than Five Thousand Dollars: Now, therefore, all the creditors of the said David G. Thompson are hereby notified to present their claims against his estate to the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court House, in said city, on or before the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1895.

CHARLES G. THOMPSON. Address, care of EMMET & ROBINSON, 52 Wall Street, New-York.
n29-2aw4wTu&Fdc27

UNDERHILL, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elizabeth B. Underhill, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said Elizabeth B. Underhill, deceased, at the offices of De Grove & Riker, Number 145 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.—Dated New-York, July 26th, 1895. EDWARD F. FLOYD-JONES, ARTHUR FLOYD-JONES, ELBERT FLOYD-JONES, Jr., ALFRED ROE, Executors. DE GROVE & RIKER, Attys. for Executors, No. 145 Nassau Street, New-York City. jy30-law6mTu

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JAUNCEY, WILLIAM.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALICE JAUNCEY, otherwise called Alice Jaunce Mary Hammersley, individually and as guardian in France of William Henry de Leykaus Jauncey and James Essex Georges Jauncey, infants; Ida Alice Jauncey, William Henry de Leykaus Jauncey, James Essex Georges Jauncey, Stephane Henri Vicomte de Pierres, special guardian in France of William Henry de Leykaus Jauncey and James Essex Georges Jauncey, infants; Maurice Maitreau, special guardian ad hoc in France of said William Henry de Leykaus Jauncey and James Essex Georges Jauncey, infants, the Comptroller for the City and County of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM JAUNCEY, otherwise known as William H. Jauncey, late of Bilere, near Pau, Basses Pyrenees, France, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate, at his office in the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the thirty-first day of December, 1895, then and there to attend the Judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederic R. Coudert, as ancillary administrator with the will annexed of said deceased, and each of you as are hereby cited, as under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d10-law6wTu&ja21

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CHARLES G. THOMPSON. Address, care of EMMET & ROBINSON, 52 Wall Street, New-York.
n29-2aw4wTu&Fdc27

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elizabeth B. Spaulding, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the said Elizabeth B. Underhill, deceased, at the offices of De Grove & Riker, Number 145 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.—Dated New-York, July 26th, 1895. EDWARD F. FLOYD-JONES, ARTHUR FLOYD-JONES, ELBERT FLOYD-JONES, Jr., ALFRED ROE, Executors. DE GROVE & RIKER, Attys. for Executors, No. 145 Nassau Street, New-York City. jy30-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY GIVEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Committee of the Lunacy business, at the office of Knevals & Perry, 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of June, 1895. WILLIAM E. LAMONT, GEORGE WARREN PEASE, Executors. KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Executors, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Je11-law6mTu

CALAHAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CALAHAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1895. MARGARET CALAHAN, Executrix. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 120 Broadway, New-York. jy30-law6mTu

HENRY, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George H. Henry, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 72 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December, next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of June, 1895. AMBROSE D. HENRY, FRANK LYON HENRY, Executors. J. ADRIANCE BUSH, Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall Street, New-York City. Je11-law6mTu

JAUNCEY, WILLIAM.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALICE JAUNCEY, otherwise called Alice Jaunce Mary Hammersley, individually and as guardian in France of William Henry de Leykaus Jauncey and James Essex Georges Jauncey, infants; Ida Alice Jauncey, William Henry de Leykaus Jauncey, James Essex Georges Jauncey, Stephane Henri Vicomte de Pierres, special guardian in France of William Henry de Leykaus Jauncey and James Essex Georges Jauncey, infants; Maurice Maitreau, special guardian ad hoc in France of said William Henry de Leykaus Jauncey and James Essex Georges Jauncey, infants, the Comptroller for the City and County of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM JAUNCEY, otherwise known as William H. Jauncey, late of Bilere, near Pau, Basses Pyrenees, France, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate, at his office in the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the thirty-first day of December, 1895, then and there to attend the Judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederic R. Coudert, as ancillary administrator with the will annexed of said deceased, and each of you as are hereby cited, as under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the

CRUEL ACT OF SPANIARDS

Defenseless People Made to Suffer for the Defeat of Troops.

FURIOUS REVENGE AT CAYO ESPINO

Laborers, Women and Children Killed or Wounded, Houses and Stores Looted, and a Surrendered Cuban Shot.

The Cuban Revolutionary party has received a letter from a witness of barbarities committed by Spaniards after their defeat by insurgents at Cayo Espino, which is on the boundary line between Matanzas and Santa Clara. The letter is as follows:

"Two brothers, Miguel and Jose Gonzalez y Hernandez, were owners of a plantation and of a lumber mill in Cayo Espino, about a league distant from Aguada de Pasageros. A colony grew around them. About 10 o'clock of the morning of Nov. 6, the insurgent forces, 1,500 strong, all cavalry, commanded by Gen. Perez, Col. Lacret, and the Nunez brothers, arrived and pitched their camp. They took provisions from the store of Remior, a native of Galicia, Spain, and paid for everything.

"About 3 o'clock their sentries exchanged shots with the cavalry of the Spanish under Col. Molina, about 250 strong. Gen. Perez ordered 800 of his men to go back to the plain at Flontino, about a quarter of a league distant. He kept the rest in ambush in a banana field near the plain. With 100 men he went to the aid of his vanguard against Molina's column. Molina hastily retreated, leaving eleven dead, seven wounded, and three prisoners, one of them a Lieutenant, and eighteen horses in the field besides some arms.

"In the meanwhile the dwellers of the mill did not know what to do. It was raining and the Spanish troops were approaching. They could not with the little children go to the woods. Finally they decided to hide in a hole made in the sawdust of the mill. The following people crowded into it: Four women—Mercedes Gonzalez, sister of the owner; Andrea Sacia, Caridad Domnuguez, Francisca Caro; these children: Miguel Gonzalez, fourteen years; Ramon Gonzalez, fourteen years; Angel Gonzalez, thirteen years; Ignacio, thirteen—children of the coowners; Ygnacio, ten years; Fisdelinda, four years; baby of five months, and the following workingmen, besides one of the owners: Antonio Garcia, Jose Renior, Pedro Martin, the Chinaman, Victoriano Francisco Lima, Juan Aorles, Jose Lima, Juan Bantista Morejon, Francisco Carr, Ramon Bacallao, Frederic Asegoma, Flores Anas—a total of twenty-seven persons. A Chinaman named Andres hid under a space made by the flying wheel of the engine; Jose Looves, a lumberman; Mignuel, a Chinaman eighty years old; Felicians and Miguel Lopez, guides, and Phillipine Castillo, a workman for Count Romeso, hid in the kitchen of the house of the workman Jose Caro, where they thought they were out of danger. Three or four—among them Señor Marcial—managed at great risk to reach the forest.

"The veteran Paucho Perez, who, with 100 cavalrymen, had won such a signal victory over the forces of the enemy, when he heard that Col. Molina, commanding the forces that were defeated, was protected by a large force and that they were advancing again to the place of battle, retired to a convenient point with the majority of the forces of Nunez and Lacret to await again the attack of the Spanish troops. The enemy advanced to the Sierra, refusing the battle that was offered to them by the conquerors of Col. Molina. They vented their fury on defenseless peasants.

"A portion of the Spanish soldiery entered the kitchen of Juan Caro, and, taking three persons of the five hiding there, shot them. They did the same inside the kitchen with the other two, heedless of their appeals of protests of innocence. The troops were blind with fury.

"Their delight was to kill all those who were not Spanish soldiers. Another group of soldiers, when they heard the cries of the children proceeding from the sawdust in the hole, began to fire into it, wounding several—among them a child and Jose Gonzalez, part owner of the mill, who had shown his head to tell them who they were. Gonzalez fell in the lap of his son, Miguel, a boy of fourteen years old. Francisco Gonzalez, another son, came out crying to the butchers: 'We are the owners; we are peaceable citizens; stop firing!' It was all in vain. A Spanish officer shot him through the skull. It was heartrending. From my hiding place I saw a child five months old, carried by the wife of Gallego Reinor, who asked for pity. By order of Col. Molina, the shooting ceased, but the persons in the hole were not allowed to come out. They had to stay for twelve hours longer, living, wounded, and dead together in a mass.

"The Chinaman Andres was shot through and through. At daybreak some Spanish forces under Major Mitjaris arrived with the principal owner of the mill, Miguel Gonzalez, who was ignorant of the fate of his brothers, Jose and Francisco. Col. Molina finally consented to the removal of the people from the hole. With tears in his eyes Garcia told the owner of the death of his brothers. Gen. Prera, the Spanish commander, ordered that nobody should protest or complain. Gonzalez and his wife returned with two caskets the next day, but one of them was taken by the Colonel for Lieut. Bisbal, who had been killed by the Cubans. Subsequently, they buried twenty-one victims of the assassination. Meanwhile the Cubans had set at liberty two prisoners, one a civil guard who refused to return to the Spanish ranks, and joined the Cubans. The insurgents lost one man, who was immediately shot by Col. Molina.

"The mill has been abandoned, the women and children rushing to the towns, and all the able-bodied men joining the ranks of the insurgents. The Spanish troops knew well who occupied the sawdust pit—laborers, women and children. The column raided the houses and stores, looting jewelry, clothes, and money, which afterward were publicly sold in Colon. A Cuban who surrendered on coming in was immediately shot.

SPANISH RULE IN CUBA.

A Review of Senor Taltavull's Defense of the Government by Captains General.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A recent number of The Independent of New-York contains a symposium on the Cuban question. On the Spanish side two gentlemen contribute their quota of reasons in support of the misrule of their Government in the fair island. What those reasons are we shall see in the course of the examination which we propose to make of their contributions.

Senor Taltavull begins his article by the following appeal to the reader, or at least, to some readers: "I think some readers at least will admit that there is considerable to be said on the Spanish side of the controversy."

We hasten to say that we are most willing to be counted among those readers, because we fully realize that 400 years of despotism and tyranny cannot be defended in a few words, nor in a few sentences, nor in hundreds of pages; and since Senor Taltavull has been invited to defend his Government, it is natural and proper that he should ask for the time and space commensurate with the iniquities which he is called upon to justify, and that his request be granted in a liberal and generous manner. For this reason we at once placed ourselves in the number of those readers appealed to by him; and, having carefully read and considered what he has thought proper to bring forward in defense of the cause which he advocates, we now claim the right of reviewing his statements, of examining into his allegations, and of pointing out how far truth and reason have been respected.

Says Senor Taltavull: "Since 1878 the Cubans have enjoyed almost the same liberties as the people of the United States, consequently the cry of tyranny alleged to be exercised by the Spaniards has no foundation in fact."

To begin with, the allegations of the Cubans do not refer to tyranny to be exercised, but to tyranny that has been and is exercised. Would to God that we had never had any other evils to complain of under the paternal Government of Spain but those for which we felt apprehensive of suffering in the future. We had not time to consider and lament what was right or might be coming upon us when our present calamitous condition was such that destruction was staring us in the face. However, we think we understand what Senor Taltavull means, but does not say, and, leaving all quibbling aside, shall proceed to consider the point at issue.

We deny that the Cubans enjoy anything like "almost all the liberties enjoyed by the people of the United States," and in support of our assertion we submit the following facts, viz.:

First—That the Cubans do not enjoy the right of locomotion. No Cuban, whether man, woman, or child, can venture out of his house unless he is provided with a Government license, for which he has to pay from 25 cents to $50. If he does, he is liable to arrest. Even the beggars are not exempted.

Second—That the Cubans do not enjoy personal security. In the midst of the most profound peace and without any process of law, they may be arrested, cast into prison, or deported. In December, 1880, Gen. Polavieja had 265 persons seized in Cuba, Palma, San Luis, Songo, Guantanamo, and Sagua de Tanamo and deported to the penal colony in the island of Fernando Po, on the coast of Africa, there to perish by fever.

Third—That the Cubans do not enjoy freedom of conscience and religion. All religions, except the Roman Catholic, are only tolerated. The reader knows what this means.

Fourth—That the Cubans do not enjoy freedom of thought and expression. The newspaper writers Cepeda and Lopez Brinas were banished from the country for attempting to criticise the Government, while Don Manuel A. Balmaseda was tried by court-martial in November, 1891, for having published an editorial paragraph in El Criterio Popular of Remedios relative to the shooting of innocent medical students during the previous revolution.

Fourth—That the Cubans do not enjoy the right to hold public meetings. They may ask the authorities for permission to do so, and it may be granted or denied. If granted, an official is deputed to be present with power to order the discontinuance of the meeting whenever he thinks proper. Last year the Circulo de Hacendados (Planters' Association) called a general meeting to consider the critical state of economical affairs, and the Government at once interposed, and the meeting was not held. The meetings of the Association of Artisans were forbidden on the pretext that the building where they were to be held was insecure.

Fifth—Is that all? Oh, no. If a Cuban wishes to hold a reception at his house he must first get a license to do so, and pay for it; otherwise there will be trouble for him.

Sixth—That the Cubans have no right to elect those who govern them. From the Captain General downward, all the officials are appointed in Spain.

Seventh—That the Cubans have neither vote nor voice in the imposition of the taxes or in the expenditure of the revenue. That is done for them by their paternal Government in Spain.

We could yet increase the list of liberties not enjoyed by the Cubans, but those already stated are more than enough to show how much truth is contained in Senor Taltavull's assertion that they enjoy "almost the same liberties as the people of the United States."

The advocates of Spanish domination in Cuba seem to act under the impression that they have absolute monopoly of the contents of the book of history, and that they possess the power of concealing even those facts which stand in such bold relief that they can be detected by the blind. If their ancestors, in past centuries, were successful in burying out of sight in the national archives the records of many of their misdeeds, the attempt to do so in the nineteenth century is vain and useless. The light is too bright and it reaches and penetrates the remotest and darkest corners and recesses. Indeed, it is so bright and farreaching that, under the searching lamp of Bergenroth and his followers, even those dark and mysterious archives are yielding up the secrets of hundreds of years ago.

But let us follow Senor Taltavull in his desperate defense. He says: "The courts of justice are open to all; the presiding Judges are thirty Cubans and only six Spaniards; it is evident and natural that these thirty Judges should not act arbitrarily against their countrymen."

Now! now! Senor Taltavull knows that he cannot name the thirty Cubans who are "Presiding Judges" in the courts of Cuba, and we challenge him to do so. Has not Senor Taltvull, as in the previous statement, presumed too much upon the ignorance of his readers in regard to the personnel and functions of the judiciary in Cuba, or is he himself ignorant both of one thing and the other? What are the facts?

There are in Cuba what are called "Municipal Judges," a sort of justices of the peace, with an exceedingly limited jurisdiction. Their jurisdiction extends no further than to the adjudication of a few minor and insignificant civil cases, involving, at the utmost, a very small pecuniary interest. As magistrates they have no importance and no influence of any kind, and they receive no salary whatever. In the district where there are lawyers, the law provides that they should be preferred; otherwise a private gentleman is appointed. As it is not a salaried position, nor one of influence, the Spaniards do not care about it and manage to elude the appointment, and a Cuban is selected, as is invariably the case when there is work to be done without any compensation for it. Are those the "presiding judges" to which Senor Taltavull refers? No doubt they can do much for the rights and liberties of their countrymen!

Then there are what are called the "suplentes" in the higher courts of justice, a purely honorary position with no salary attached. Those appointed to it are called upon to serve only when the Judge for whom they stand as "supplente" (from supply) is absent and unable to discharge the duties of his office. As the "suplente" enjoys no emoluments, a number of them are Cubans. Again, does Senor Taltavull refer to these "suplentes" as Cuban Judges? If he does, will he explain in what way or manner they can administer justice to their countrymen? What other judgeships in the island are held by Cubans? There are, we know, a few real Judges who are Cubans; but their number, as compared with that of the Spanish Judges, does not reach the proportion of 10 ot 1, and consequently they do not and cannot exert any influence whatever in the administration of justice. Moreover, if they were to attempt it they would be at once removed.

But we have not yet finished with the statement of Senor Taltavull in regard to the judiciary in Cuba. "Courts of justice," he says. That is a misnomer. These courts are and have been under Spanish Judges and under Spanish despotism and tyranny, nothing but courts of iniquity. That is their proper name. Law, right, and justice are invoked in them merely to cover the infamy of their decisions. These are determined and formulated, as everything else is determined and formulated in Cuba, by the absolute authority of the Captain General, direct or delegated. The Judges are, and must be, the obedient and willing servants of that unlimited and supreme power; to it and not to the precepts of law, the claims of right, or the dictates of justice, must they apply for direction and guidance. The Judge who attempts to do otherwise is immediately visited with severe punishment.

In all the cases brought into the courts having a public bearing or in which the Government has any interest the dictum of the Captain General or of his delegate becomes the decision of the Judge; and it is a matter of frequent occurrence to see contradictory adjudications of cases exactly alike. The explanation will be found by ascertaining on what side was the interest of the Government in each instance. That is the key to the solution of the apparent mystery.

The Spanish Judges do not go to Cuba to administer justice. They merely go to obey orders and to enjoy a large salary, a proceeding, by the bye, with which they are perfectly familiar, for at home they are also taught that the will of the Minister of the Crown is in all cases paramount. But we are not concerned with what is done in the peninsula; it is not our business.

American and English readers are perfectly familiar with the fact that the most effective instrumentality of a despotic and tyrannical Government is a corrupted and subservient judiciary. The blackest iniquities are possible when the judicial cloak is ready to cover them.

In conclusion, if there is one curse worse than the others in the Spanish domination in Cuba, we do not hesitate to say that it is that represented by the so-called courts of justice.

FIDEL G. PIERRA.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1895.

A Great Loss.

From The Somerville Journal.

Sympathetic Caller—No wonder you feel sorry, Mrs. Scheoppenstedt, about the sudden death of your little dog. He was a very attractive little fellow.

Mrs. Scheoppenstedt (sobbing)—Y-yes, and d-do you know, we had j-just paid the taxes on him y-yesterday.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MARINERS

Admiral Walker Recommends Many Improvements Around New-York Harbor and Other Places.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Rear Admiral Walker, the President of the Lighthouse Board, intends that something shall be done this year for the benefit of navigation. He has been on several inspection tours, and the results of these trips are found in a series of recommendations which he has made to Secretary Carlisle, for which he will seek big appropriations before the Congressional committee having charge of lighthouse allotments.

For the Third District, which includes establishments in the vicinity of New-York City, the most important item is one of $85,000 in amount, for a new steam tender for the engineer of the district. This tender is to take the place of an old side-wheel steamer which has been nearly worn out by service in Long Island Sound and on the seacoast of New-York.

Another item—$80,000 in amount—is for a light vessel at Fire Island. All transatlantic and many coastwise steamers and sailing vessels pass this point, one of the most important on our entire cost. Many wrecks have occurred here. There is no fog signal at Fire Island Lighthouse. If there were, it would be of no use to offshore vessels. A fog signal on a light vessel six miles off shore would reach passing vessels, and give them great assistance in determining their position for entering the harbor of New-York.

It is proposed to establish a light and fog station on Hog Island Shoal, in Narragansett Bay, to replace the light vessl now there. The vessel is old and weak, and cannot remain seaworthy for another year. Another vessel will cost $50,000 at least, and a lighthouse for half that sum would answer the purpose quite as well.

An important work in contemplation is the continuation of the construction of the sea wall, rebuilding the wall, and deepening the basin at the general lighthouse depot at Tompkinsville, on Staten Island. This work is estimated to cost $25,000.

An additional sum of $40,000 is required to complete the light and fog signal station at Plum Beach, Narragansett Bay. This work is already under contract. The Lighthouse Board has in view the removal of the light now at Fort Tompkins to Fort Wadsworth, both in the Narrows, New-York Harbor. It is proposed to establish a fog signal at Fort Wadsworth. This change is needed because this light is now back of the point it is intended to mark. If placed as proposed, it would better serve as a mark to the channel leading directly into New-York Harbor. The proposed fog signal would be of special service to the large commerce going through the Narrows in thick weather.

It is proposed to establish a larger light and a fog bell at Jeffrey's Hook, in the Hudson River, at a cost of $3,000. This point extends well out. The route of steamers going up or down is close to the point. The present post light should be a structure with the light above and fog bell below. A similar sum is proposed for expenditure on a fog signal at Race Rock Light Station, Long Island Sound. The enormous commerce of the Sound passes through this narrow race. A fog signal is extremely necessary on Race Rock, as a protection to life and property.

BARBARA AUB PLEADS GUILTY

HAS NO COUNSEL, HOWEVER, SO THE PLEA IS NOT TAKEN.

Judge Cowing Assigns Mr. House to Look After Her Interests, and Remands Her Until Friday.

Barbara Aub was taken from the Tombs yesterday and arraigned before Judge Cowing, in Part I., General Sessions, charged with perjury in willfully, feloniously, and falsely swearing in the trial of Walter L. S. Langerman.

As she had no counsel, Judge Cowing did not care to go on with the case, and, appointing Lawyer Fred B. House as her counsel, remanded the prisoner until Friday.

Clerk Edward Hall called Miss Aub to the bar. She was dressed in black with the exception of tan kid gloves. She was rather pale. She kept her eyes down, except when answering the questions of the court Clerk or the Judge. Her words came slowly and apparently after some reflection.

"What have you to say—guilty or not guilty?" the Clerk asked.

Barbara had been given a chair before the railing. She stood up and looked at the Clerk in an apparently indifferent manner. She remained silent for a moment, and then said: "Guilty," in a clear and distinct voice.

"Barbara Aub," said Judge Cowing, "have you had counsel?"

After a minute's pause Barbara said: "No."

The Judge asked her if she wished for counsel. She said she did.

"I do not feel justified," said Judge Cowing, "in disposing of your case until you have been advised by counsel and instructed as to what your rights are under the law, and also informed as to the enormity of the crime you are charged with. I wish this as a matter of justice to the community and to you, Barbara, and also to ease my conscience. I shall therefore remand you until Friday to give counsel time to advise you before I accept your plea."

Various reasons were given as to why Barbara Aub was arraigned before Judge Cowing instead of Judge Goff. The latter, it was said, had requested the change. Judge Cowing, it was also said, had objected to any violation of the court rules, which demand that all pleadings come up in Part I.

TO MAKE DIVORCE SUITS EASY

A Section of Law That Would Make Iowa a Rival of South Dakota.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Dec. 9.—Copies of the Iowa Code as revised by the commission appointed for that purpose have been distributed to members of the next Iowa Legislature and to others throughout the State, and are the subject of much interest among lawyers. The proposed revision will be submitted to the next Legislature for approval or rejection.

One provision which the commission has added to the law for divorce has especially caught the attention of the legal fraternity. It is the addition to the legal grounds of divorce, of the provision that failure to provide for the proper comfort of a wife entitles her to sue for divorce and to get it if she can show that her comfort has been neglected. The latitude of meaning which may be allowed to the term comfort is apparent, and the addition to the law meets with the unanimous condemnation of the Bluffs lawyers. One of them said, referrring to this subject:

"Should this section become a law it will place Iowa on a par with South Dakota in laxity of its divorce law. A wife may sue for divorce if her husband happens to come in cross and talks harshly to her, injuring her feelings and causing her to cry; or, if he fails to provide her with the hired girls she may deem essential to her comfort; or, if he is at all lax in the thousand and one attentions which his wife might demand as her right. The section is ridiculous, and if it should become a law it would become a calamity."

Fish for the Niagara River.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The Niagara County Anglers' Club will endeavor to have the fish and game laws amended, prohibiting the use of nets in the Niagara River entirely and making the mesh of the nets used in Lakes Erie and Ontario one mile from shore one and a half instead of one and a quarter inches.

Secretary Sweet to-day ordered from the Caledonia hatchery 1,000,000 muskallonge fry for the Niagara River, 2,000,000 yellow pike and 2,000,000 white fish, to be planted at Wilson, in Lake Ontario, and 1,000,000 lake trout for Olcott, Lake Ontario. In March the club will plant 1,000,000 black bass at Olcott.

The State Bar Association.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—A joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the Law Reform Committee of the State Bar Association will be held on Friday, at which the programme for the annual meeting will be discussed. The committees are each composed of twenty-five members. The annual meeting will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 21 and 22, in the City Hall, this city. It will open with the annual address of President William H. Robertson of Pelham. On the evenings of Jan. 21 Chauncey M. Depew will deliver the principal address. The topics for discussion will be decided at the meeting on Friday.

W. F. ZITTEL'S ANNULMENT SUIT

He Says He Was Drunk When He Married Emma Richter—She Declares that He Was Sober.

The trial of a suit brought by Wescott F. Zittel, a real estate dealer at 1,026 Third Avenue, for an annulment of his marriage with Emma Richter, also known as Emma Brockner, was begun before Judge Bookstaver, in the Equity Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday.

Zittel, who is twenty-seven years old, and a member of the Seventh Regiment, is a son of Henry Zittel of 33 West Seventy-fifth Street. Frederick Brockner, the stepfather of the defendant, is janitor of a flat house at 208 East Fifty-ninth Street.

Zittel says that while under the influence of liquor he was induced by the defendant to marry her. He says that she was aided by her mother and stepfather. He says that on Jan. 8, 1895, he went to the flat house to collect rents. Before going there he had been drinking very hard, and he continued to indulge in liquor after he reached the house. He says that at the time he knew Miss Richter and her sister, who had been dancers in the "Black Crook."

Zittel also says that he remained in the house all night, drinking. The following day he continued to drink. Then there was a lapse in his memory, and all he can remember is that he awoke in a strange room and found Emma Richter with him. She told him that they had been married and that they were in a hotel in Morristown, N. J.

This greatly surprised Zittel, who at once declared that he had never married Emma, but she insisted that she was his wife, and said that they were married by a minister at Zittel's request. She also told Zittel that, as he had no money, he had given his diamond ring to her stepfather to pawn so as to raise money to pay the minister and the wedding expenses.

Zittel took an early train for this city and continued his heavy drinking. When he recovered he retained counsel and instituted the action to annul his marriage.

Thomas Donnelly, the first witness, testified that he was with Zittel on Jan. 9, and that he played poker with him in a friend's house in Fifty-ninth Street. Zittel was drunk at the time, he said.

Zittel was called to the witness stand, and he repeated the story he had already told about calling at Janitor Brockner's house and drinking. He said that he was very drunk on Jan. 9, and had no recollection of the wedding. He said that he had no intention of marrying the defendant, and would not have done so had he been sober.

Mrs. Margaret Hoffman of 188 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street was called in Zittel's behalf. She said that she conducted a furnished-room house, and that in October, 1894, Emma Richter, now known as Mrs. Zittel, lived in her house with James Cooley as his wife. She said that they went under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

Edwin Smith of 113 Second Avenue testified that he knew that Cooley and the defendant lived together for two weeks in October, 1894, as man and wife.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Halfmann of 181 East Seventy-ninth Street, who performed the marriage ceremony, said that on Jan. 9, 1895, a sister of the defendant called at his house about 10 o'clock in the morning and asked him to go to her house and marry her sister. He said that he went to the defendant's house at 11 o'clock that morning and married Zittel to her. Zittel did not seem to be drunk at the time.

Dr. Kingman B. Page testified that he had known Zittel for fifteen or twenty years. He treated Zittel for delirium tremens after his marriage. Zittel said that he had married Miss Richter, but did not know what he was doing at the time. Dr. Page testified that about Jan. 13 the defendant told him in his office that she had to pay the car fare and take care of Zittel when they went on their wedding trip.

Mrs. Zittel was then called to the witness stand. She is about nineteen years old. She said that she met Zittel on May 1, 1894, at 208 East Fifty-ninth Street, where she was then living with her step-father and mother. She said that she was introduced to him by Harry Rothmore. She was in the ballet of the "Black Crook" when she first met Zittel. After a short acquaintance Zittel, she said, wanted to marry her. She discovered that he had a wife, but he said to her, "Just wait a while. My wife is dying." Soon afterward Zittel's wife died. She denied that she had ever been guilty of any wrong with the men who swore they had lived with her. She said that on one occasion Zittel had threatened to kill her and himself if she did not marry him. She said that on the night of Jan. 8 Zittel remained in her house all night, occupying her stepfather's room.

The defendant said that a child was born to her in June last. The child is dead. She testified that Zittel was sober when he married her, and that the entire bridal party was sober.

Frederick Brockner, the stepfather of the defendant, testified that Zittel was sober when he was married.

The trial will be continued to-morrow.

HOUSE OF DETENTION WITNESSES.

Another Case Like That of Langerman Before Justice Andrews.

Another case similar to the Langerman habeas corpus action was brought before Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday. He granted to R. H. Gatling a writ of certiorari and habeas corpus yesterday for the production in court of Casimiro Arquita, who is confined in the House of Detention under $1,000 bail as a witness in the trial of Juan Campello, who is under indictment for murder.

The writ directs the Sergeant at the House of Detention to produce the papers on which the commitment was made.

Justice Andrews gave no opinion when the matter of the commitment by Recorder Goff of W. L. S. Langerman to the House of Detention as a witness against Barbara Aub was before him, but he expressed a doubt as to the legality of the commitment and as to there being any law by which a person can be held in the House of Detention except as a witness committed by a Magistrate, and in $100 bail.

It was said at the time that if the Justice gave a decision to this effect it would result in emptying the House of Detention of witnesses, and, after a conference between Recorder Goff and the District Attorney, Langerman was set free so as not to call out such a decision. The writs in the Langerman case were therefore withdrawn.

M. F. H. DE HAAS'S WILL CONTESTED.

He Neglected to Change It After His First Wife Died.

Soon after the death of M. F. H. De Haas, the artist, on Nov. 23, a holographic will, made by him in June, 1883, was filed in the Surrogate's office. This will left to his wife, Catherine Ann De Haas, property valued at $25,000, the same to go to their three children on her death.

Catherine Ann De Haas died some years ago. Mr. De Haas again married, his second wife being Miss Alice Preble Tucker, but he neglected to change his will.

Mrs. Alice Preble Tucker De Haas has filed objections to the probate of the will on the ground "that it is drawn to meet the contingency of the death of the testator prior to that of his wife therein named, and that the said wife having died prior to the deceased, the state of facts contemplated cannot arise, and the will is, therefore void in view of the fact that there is no person living of the name of Catherine Ann De Haas to take the bequests."

Jacob S. Vaulbyck of 234 Broadway is the counsel for the contestant.

Mrs. Fleming's Application Opposed.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court yesterday, appointed Clarence W. Foster of 34 Nassau Street as guardian ad litem for Florence W. Baker and Berenice W. Baker, to look after their interest in the application of Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming for the division of certain funds belonging to the estate of the latter's father, Robert Swift Livingston, which are now in the hands of the City Chamberlain.

The funds amount to $82,937, of which Mrs. Fleming claims $25,059 as her share. Her application is opposed by Robert S. Livingston, a grandson of Robert Swift Livingston, on the ground that if she is convicted of the murder of her mother, Mrs. Evalina M. Bliss, of which she now stands charged in an indictment, she will, under the laws of the State, have no interest in the estate. He desires that the matter rest until her case is disposed of.

Mrs. Fleming is in the Charity Hospital, where she gave birth to a child Saturday night.

Judgment for Capt. G. W. Cripps.

In the United States District Court yesterday Judge Brown handed down a decision giving judgment in favor of Capt. George W. Cripps of the schooner Only Son in his suit for damages against Charles A. Gould, a broker at 66 Broadway, and the owner of the steam yacht Neaira.

While the schooner, laden with sand, was on her way up the East River on July 23 she was sunk near Astoria, L. I., by the yacht. The crew barely escaped drowning.

Capt. Cripps in his complaint charged gross negligence on the part of Capt. Whittier of the Neaira. Mr. Gould set up the defense that the skipper of the schooner was to blame.

The case will now go to a referee to assess the amount of damages.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 48—Bamberger, Bloom & Co. vs. W. W. Schoolfield et al., &c.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Alabama.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

The Chief Justice announced the following order of the court:

No. 98—Peter Dougherty, plaintiff in error, vs. The Nevada Bank of San Francisco.—In error to the supreme Court of the State of California.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Field.

No. 100—The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago vs. The United States, and No. 115—The United States vs. Charles A. Hitchcock et al.—From the Court of Claims.—Ordered that these cases be restored to the docket for reargument in due course, but they will be taken on submission on printed briefs at any time during the term after the bench is full, if counsel shall be so advised.

No. 582—Arthur D. Andrews, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument the first Monday of January.

No. 717—The Lyons-Thomas Hardware Company et al. vs. The Perry Stove Manufacturing Company et al.—In order to the Supreme Court of the State of Texas.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 392—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company vs. Millard F. Brown.—Motion for leave to argue this case orally denied.

No. 743—A. B. Kahnweiler & Brother vs. The Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

No. 779—William Graver vs. Benjamin C. Faurot.—Cause advanced as under the thirty-second rule, to be submitted on printed briefs.

No. 588—Rose L. Saltonstall et al., executors, &c., vs. Joseph Birtwell.—From the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—Ordered to be restored to the docket for reargument before a full bench.

No. 88—The Board of Flour Inspectors for the Port of New-Orleans et al. vs. Booth P. Glover et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Dismissed, without costs to either party. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 846—José Albino Baca et al. vs. The United States et al.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Docketed and dismissed.

No. 817—George H. Fletcher et al. vs. The United States et al.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.

No. 105—The Great Western Telegraph Company vs. Hiram Purdy.—Argument continued by Thomas J. Sutherland for the plaintiff in error, by S. J. Glasgow for the defendant in error, and concluded by Thomas J. Sutherland for the plaintiff in error.

No. 107—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Junius G. Sanders et al.—Argument commenced by A. B. Browne for the plaintiff in error.

The call for Tuesday, Dec. 10, will be as follows: Nos. 107, 111, (and 112,) 113, 116, 119, 120, 650, 710, 711, 121.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

31—Lakey & Duncan vs. United States. 33—Empire Warehouse Company vs. steamship Advance. 34—Same vs. steamship Alliance. 35—Same vs. steamship Seguranca. 36—Same vs. Vigilancia. 37—Tiffany vs. United States. 38—Commercial Union Assurance Company vs. steamship Alliance. 40—United States vs. Passavant. 41—Same vs. same. 42—United States vs. Presbyterian Hospital.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

188—Abramson vs. tug Henry D. McCord. 223—Excelsior Steamboat Company vs. lighter Comet. 227—Harris vs. Bayston. 150 and 151—Metropolitan Steamship Company vs. Harris. 144—United States vs. tug Hiram Bender.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 303, 340, 1049, 1051, 310, 127, 297, 341.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—National Bank of Jefferson vs. Marsalis. 2—Powers vs. Eagan.

Class IV.—3—Matter of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

Class VI.—4—Jennings vs. Buchanan.

Class VII.—6—O'Keefe vs. Haffen. 6—Steiner vs. Gutman. 7—Gifford vs. Brooklyn Furniture Company. 8—Adler vs. Baroth. 9—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. Haffen.

Class VIII.—16—Pratt vs. Barowsky. 11—Hagenbuckle vs. Schultz. 12—Poppes vs. Schmaltz. 13—Matter of Ferguson. 14—Coghlan vs. Third Avenue Company. 15—People vs. Troy. 16—Sanderson vs. Corwine. 17—Pell vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 18—Matter of Office Furniture Supply Company. 19—Enslinger vs. Ensinenger. 20—Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis vs. Venner. 21—Beer vs. Canary. 22—Sherry vs. Sherry. 23—Matter of Chasman & Co. 24—Valentine vs. Knauth. 25—People, &c., vs. Mayor. 26—Matter of Morrison. 27—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 28—Jones vs. Jones. 29—Higgins vs. Higgins. 30—Plass vs. Stutter. 31—Matter of Decatur Avenue. 32—Fife vs. Hotel Vendome Company, Limited. 33—Monohan vs. Athy. 34—Stirratt vs. Stirratt. 35—Inman vs. East River Silk Company. 36—Meyer vs. Curvenue. 37—Arnold vs. Orchard. 38—Johnson vs. Johnson. 39—Devlin vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company. 40—Oppenheimer vs. Canary. 41—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Kugelman. 42—Matter of Chambers, Limited. 43—Underwood vs. Tomboy Gold Mines Company. 44—Underwood vs. Green.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J. Opens at 12 M. No further day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

6572—Whitney vs. Britton. No day calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Dec. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

91—Brandt vs. Brandt. 70—Dieterlen vs. Riley. 47—Van Bloem vs. Van Bloem. 66—O'Reilly vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 58—Baum vs. Morris. 80—Gilles vs. Epstein. 84—Wiedeke vs. Wiedeke. 94—Raymond vs. Hogan.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

7—Sickels vs. Budelman. 8—Same vs. McLean. 14—Smith vs. Dempsey. 20—Toher vs. Brugman. 24—Cullen vs. Gallagher.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Gegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called. Calendar clear.

1405—Bullene vs. Union Laundry and Manufacturing Company. 1005—Dean vs. Pelham Hod Elevator Company. 2086—Handibode vs. The Mayor, &c. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalt Company vs. Christman. 679—Marx vs. Gruber. 1224—Frank vs. Downing. 2040—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 576—Cassidy vs. Westcott Express Company. 794—Work vs. Zimmerman. 1357—Cantor vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 2725—Brady vs. The Mayor, &c. 3072—Doblin vs. Sexton. 1581—Gerety vs. King. 1424—Cozzens vs. Wood. 1484—Tallman vs. Earle. 1082—Sanchez vs. Egan. 1698—Creamer vs. Mitchell. 1609—Callahan vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 3272—Hay vs. Evening Newspaper Delivery Company. 1570—Silver vs. Nauss. 1508—Prior vs. Flagler. 2685—Mahon vs. The Mayor, &c. 3072—Doblin vs. United Life Insurance Company. 1233—Burling vs. Naumberg. 3066—Vaughan vs. Workingman's Co-operative Association. 2855—Trowbridge vs. McClenahan. 3232—Cimino vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1038—Huggins vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 3337—Gabel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1500—Massey vs. King.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 18.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

711—Wiggins vs. Wiggins. 705—Cappel vs. Cappel. 588—Strauss vs. Strauss. 768—Goodman vs. Goodman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Foreclosure Sale of the Atchison Fixed for To-day in Topeka.

ON THE LOOKOUT FOR INJUNCTIONS

Several Prominent New-York Men Now in Topeka to Witness the Sale —Meeting of the New Directors May Be Held Thursday.

The sale of the franchises and property of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, under foreclosure, is set down for to-day, in Topeka, Kan. There has been some talk within the past few days that the St. Louis and San Francisco bondholders would endeavor to stop the sale by an injunction, pending the settlement of their existing suit. Herman Kobbe, Secretary of the Atchison Joint Executive Reorganization Committee, said last evening that he had not heard of anything likely to cause a postponement of the sale.

No person will be allowed to bid for the property until after he has deposited $500,000 in cash with Special Master J. B. Johnson, as an evidence of good faith. It is expected that United States Judge Henry Caldwell will set in Topeka for the purpose of confirming the sale.

Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company; Wheeler H. Peckham, General Counsel of that company, and Victor Morawetz of the Reorganization Committee left New-York for Topeka last Sunday for the purpose of attending the sale. Others who will be present on that occasion are Receivers Aldace F. Walker and John J. McCook, President E. P. Ripley, First Vice President D. B. Robinson, and Third Vice President Paul Morton.

Several of the New-York Directors of the reorganized Atchison Company will start for Topeka to-day, and the new board will organize there on Thursday if the sale is not postponed.

Among the Eastern Directors who are expected to be in Topeka this week are Benjamin P. Cheney, R. Somers Hayes, George G. Haven, Charles S. Gleed, Edward N. Gibbs, Thomas P. Fowler, and Edward J. Berwind.

TO BID FOR A CANAL.

Rival Railroad Companies Striving for the Chesapeake and Ohio Ditch.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—The fight for the control and possession of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is on again. The Board of Public Works of the State has advertised that it will receive bids on or before the 23d of this month. The State's interest amounts to about $30,000,000, including unpaid guaranteed dividends for fifty-six years and unpaid interest for sixty years, these two items alone exceeding $20,000,000. The best bid for the whole property, however, has never been beyond $1,500,000. The State will get very little if anything from its investment.

This canal is the great work projected by George Washington to connect by a waterway over the mountains the Atlantic with the Ohio, and thence with the great West. The canal was completed to Cumberland, the centre of the mining industry of Western Maryland, and for more than sixty years it has been used. Its terminus is in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and its total length is 192 miles. In the main it follows the Potomac River, and its course is marked by some of the finest scenery in this country. It runs through a mountain by a tunnel a mile long, which cost several millions of dollars. After it was completed the first railroad was built from Baltimore in the direction it had taken, the purpose being the same, the reaching of the West. For many miles the canal and railroad run side by side. In the race of the past half century the engine has beat the mule, and the fortunes of the canal have steadily sunk.

The floods six years ago ruined the canal for the time, and in view of its overwhelming bankruptcy, it was thought that it would never be used as a waterway again. But it still had value, for its towpath would make a most desirable bed for a railroad, and the West Virginia Central Company, owned by ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, Senator Stephen B. Elkins, Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Richard C. Kerens, and others, had extensive coal and timber properties in West Virginia, and they wanted a seaboard outlet for their railroad. They went to work with the backing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it looked as if the canal would certainly fall into their hands at a ridiculous price. But before their plans were consummated, Judge Bayly interfered, and the result of the legal battles was that the property fell into the control of trustees who represented the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and they put it in condition and were given until May, 1895, to show whether or not it could be operated advantageously. Afterward Judge Stake extended this time until 1901, but the State, as represented by the Board of Public Works, is now resisting this, and is trying to push the property to a sale. It is freely charged that this is being done in order to get the canal before the Republicans come into power.

The only bidders are the Baltimore and Ohio people and the West Virginia Company, and the Baltimore and Ohio succeeds in holding on it will defeat competition in the coal traffic and keep a rival from paralleling their most profitable line of road. If the West Virginia crowd win they will get a railroad bed to the tidewater at a cost less than one would have to pay for the tunnel through the mountains, and by this route the Pennsylvania would be able to get a direct route from the West to Washington. Mr. Kerens is representing the West Virginia Company in the bids.

American Railway in China.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Dec. 9.—A concession from the Chinese Government to build a line of railway from tidewater to Pekin has been obtained by a syndicate of American capitalists. The road will be about 280 miles long and will tap a valuable coal-mining district. The operation and construction of the line will ostensibly be under the direct patronage of the Chinese Government, and American capital and engineers are the principal factors in the scheme. Among the men of prominence said to be in the deal are Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, Whitelaw Reid of New-York, ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, and others.

The plan was originally conceived, it is said, by ex-Collector of Customs A. W. Bash of this city, who, while Mr. Foster was acting as advisory counsel for the Chinese Government in effecting a treaty of peace with Japan, visited Pekin and laid the proposition before Li Hung Chang and a representative of the Dowager Empress. Bash at that time was acting in behalf of a railroad constructing company of the State, some of the stockholders being Gov. John H. McGraw, Judge Hoyt of the Supreme Court, and ex-Senator Dolph of Oregon. In due time the Chinese authorities, upon the advice of Mr. Foster, considered the plans and later granted the concessions. Having these concessions in proper shape, an adequate amount of capital is said to have been enlisted in the East to carry out the enterprise. Bash is coming West now from New-York, and has engaged passage on the next steamship bound to the Orient.

Reading Reorganization.

Henry Budge of Hallgarten & Co., and a member of the Reading Reorganization Committee, said yesterday that the present intention was to publish the new plan next Monday both in this country and in Europe. He declined to speak about the details of the plan.

It is understood that the provisions of the plan are about the same as have been outlined in all of the New-York newspapers. The assessments remain unchanged. The stock will be assessed $20, the first, second, and third income bonds $20, and the deferred incomes $4.

Inter-State Commerce Cases Deferred.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—In the United States District Court to-day, before Judge Grosscup, the motion made on behalf of John A. Henley of the Santa Fé Railroad and Isaac Thompson, a shipper of Kansas City, to dismiss the indictments found against them in October, 1894, for violations of the Inter-State commerce law, was called. Those are known as the Santa Fé cases and also involve Joseph W. Reinhart of that company, and Nelson Morris, the packer. In the absence of District Attorney Black from the city, the Court postponed hearing of the action until his return.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week were 72,672 tons, as compared with 68,812 tons the previous week and 45,433 tons last year. The Michigan Central carried 11,151 tons, the Fort Wayne 9,139 tons, the Lake Shore 9,124 tons, the Pan Handle 8,407 tons, the Nickel Plate 8,374 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 7,138 tons, the Wabash 5,805 tons, the Erie Railroad 5,775 tons, the Big Four 4,570 tons, and the Grand Trunk 3,110 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—One of the stockholders of the new Columbia and Maryland Railway expresses the belief that "this line is the American pioneer of electric trunk-line railroads. It is the nucleus of a great system which will connect New-York and New-Orleans." The primary purpose of the company named is to build an electric road from Baltimore to Washington. Thomas M. Lanahan of Baltimore is President.

—An application for the right of way for a trolley line through Catskill is under consideration by the Board of Trustees of that village. The proposed line is twenty-six miles long, and will run from Catskill Point on the Hudson River through Cairo and Windham, to the Catskill Mountains.

—An agreement for the grading of Canadian grain in bond shipped for export via New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore has been arranged between the Trunk Line Association and the Produce Exchange of this city.

—Within the next two weeks the Long Island Railroad extension from Amagansett to Fort Pond Bay will be opened for passenger traffic. The distance between the two points is thirty-two miles.

—Sir William Van Horne says that he soon will retire from the Presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Vice President T. G. Shaughnessy will probably succeed him.

—Both the freight and passenger earnings of the Erie Railroad last month are said to have been better than in any November for several years.

—Reading's coal shipments last week aggregated 249,000 tons, of which 150,000 tons went to Port Richmond and 40,000 tons to New-York waters.

—Jule M. Hannaford, General Traffic Manager of the Northern Pacific, says that he is not to become one of the Vice Presidents of the Erie.

—Members of the Buffalo Association of Railroad Superintendents will hold their annual meeting in that city on the 19th inst.

—For the month of November the New-York Central reports gross earnings amounting to $4,201,746, an increase of $364,743.

—Aldace F. Walker, one of the receivers of the Atchison, and prospective Chairman of the board, has gone to Topeka.

—President James J. Hill of the Great Northern reached here yesterday and will remain in town for several days.

—A meeting of representatives of the bituminous coal carrying roads will be held in New-York on the 20th inst.

—The Directors of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad have voted to join the Joint Traffic Association.

—G. A. Williams has been chosen President of the New-Orleans Bureau of Freight and Transportation.

—A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared yesterday by the Old Colony Railroad, payable Jan. 1.

—The matter of securing the abolition of all grade crossings in East Boston is being agitated.

—J. T. Harahan, Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad, is in New-York.

MILCH AGAIN ON THE STAND

Strong Efforts to Shake the Testimony of the Man Whose Confession Implicates Gordon.

The trial of Louis Gordon, the shirt manufacturer, of 21 Walter Street, accused of arson in the third degree, was resumed yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part III., General Sessions.

When court adjourned Friday, ex-Judge George M. Curtis, counsel for Gordon, had nearly finished his cross-examination of Samuel Milch, who made a confession to Assistant District Attorney Davis, revealing all the plans of the conspirators in making the Gordon fire, so as to get the $52,000 insurance.

Ex-Judge Curtis continued his cross-examination of Milch yesterday.

Mr. Curtis thought he had caught Milch in a contradiction as to the exact place of the meeting of the conspirators, whether at the foot of the elevated station, or on the bridge. An argument ensued between counsel, and at the request of a juror the witness's former testimony was read. The testimony showed that there had been two meetings.

After recess, Milch was cross-examined as to his dealings with the Fire Marshal's office in reference to incendiary fires. Milch said he could not say from personal knowledge whether the officials in the Fire Marshal's office were dishonest or not. He said he knew Mr. Mitchel, the ex-Fire Marshal, but could not say that he was dishonest or that he had any knowledge that firebugs were responsible for a number of fires.

He was asked if he knew of any moneys paid to Mr. Mitchel, or any of his subordinates. He said he had no personal knowledge of such. He testified that Gordon told him he was to see some one in the Fire Marshal's office, and have a favorable report made of his fire. Gordon told him after the fire that he had used a certain sum of money to get a favorable report. He himself did not see any money paid.

"Mr. Abraham Levy, was your lawyer, wasn't he?" asked Lawyer Curtis.

"Yes."

"And Mr. Levy took you to Assistant District Attorney Davis, where you made your alleged confession?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the witness.

"And have you not said that you sold a gold brick to Mr. Davis?"

"No, Sir."

"Didn't you say you sold to Davis a bigger gold brick than Mayor Strong gave to Tom Platt?"

"No, Sir," said the witness.

Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

OVERCHARGE OF PAWNBROKERS

One Firm Loses Its License and One Man Is Fined—Fee for Hanging Up Clothing.

The old question as to the right of pawnbrokers to charge an extra fee of twelve cents for hanging up clothing left with them for loans, was considered yesterday afternoon before Mayor Strong in the City Hall.

Arthur Dennett of the Parkhurst Society appeared as the prosecuting officer against Pawnbrokers Henry Black of 239 Third Avenue, Dreyer & Knappel of 393 Eighth Avenue, and Abraham Levy of 229 Third Avenue.

As a result of the hearing Dreyer & Knappel were refused a renewal of their license, Abraham Levy was fined $25 and cautioned that a repetition of the charges would cost him his license, and Black's case was adjourned for further investigation until this afternoon.

Mr. Dennett said that in Dreyer & Knappel's case, agents of the Parkhurst society called at 393 Eighth Avenue, on Dec 3, and pawned a coat and vest for 50 cents and received in return a ticket for 62 cents. The agents returned on Dec. 6 and had to pay 65 cents for the fifty-cent loan for three days.

The Mayor questioned Mr. Knappel as to the charge, and the pawnbroker admitted that if his clerk charged 65 cents he did so without his permission. Dreyer & Knappel's license expires next Friday, and they made application for a renewal. The Mayor decided not to renew the license.

In the Levy case, the agents, on Dec. 3, pawned a pair of trousers for 50 cents, and received a ticket for 12 cents more. Mr. Levy said that he was a new man in the business and had been informed by older men that he could charge the 12 cents for taking extra care of the goods. The Mayor said that pawnbrokers had no right to receive more than the legal rate, and he fined Mr. Levy $25.

Black's case was different from the others in that the tickets did not call for more than the sum advanced.

The Parkhurst agent said that Black always tacked on the 12 cents. Ex-Judge Alfred Steckler appeared for Mr. Black, and upon his contention that the Parkhurst agents were not to be believed unless they had positive proof, the matter was adjourned until this afternoon.

FRIENDS OF PURITY AWAKE

Conference Under the Auspices of the Alliance in Boston.

PRESIDENT POWELL'S OPENING SPEECH

A Condemnation of the System of Regulating and Protecting Vice in Force in the Old World.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—A conference under the auspices of the American Purity Alliance, similar to the one recently held in Baltimore, began in the Young Mens' Christian Association Hall this evening and will continue through to-morrow afternoon and evening. The meeting opened with devotional exercises, after which the opening address was delivered by Aaron M. Powell, President of the American Purity Alliance. He said, in part:

We meet on this occasion in the first National Purity Congress held under the auspices of the American Purity Alliance. Our objects in convening this congress are the repression of vice, the prevention of its regulation by the State, the better protection of the young, the rescue of the fallen, to extend the white cross work among men, and to proclaim the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women.

In the Old World, vice in many countries is regulated by the State; it is legalized as a trade; it is a shocking system of practical slavery for dependent women and girls who are made its victims. It gives rise to an unholy traffic in girlhood; it occasions untold degradations on the part of women; it is a standing menace to the home; it abridges the liberty of all women in those countries. The relation between our own country and the Old World is now so intimate that it makes it impossible for us in America to be indifferent to the social conditions which obtain in Europe. It is on this account of vital importance that we recognize the struggle which is now going forward under the auspices of the International Federation for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice, that we do what we can to aid and encourage its work. Law itself is a great educator for good or for ill. When the State assume to license and legalize vice, it educates downward and debases the moral sentiments of its people by such legalization.

In America we do not have, nominally, State regulation of vice. We do have, most unfortunately, in all our larger cities, a great deal of tolerated vice. Here, as in Europe, dependent women and girls are greatly exposed to various influences. With extremely low, in many cases almost starvation, wages, the woman's extremity becomes the vicious man's opportunity. In Omaha for a considerable period there has been a system of municipal regulation of vice in vogue tolerating houses of evil repute, imposing a fine ostensibly, amounting really to a tax, upon the proprietor, to be paid once a month, with immunity from arrest. According to a statement some months ago made by the Mayor of Omaha in one of the journals of New-York City, that tax, which has aggregated about $24,000 a year, has been appropriated to the support of the public schools, as though any use of such a fund, however good, could justify the municipality in entering thus into practical complicity and copartnership with vice and crime. It is gratifying to note that efforts are in progress in Omaha which promise some degree of municipal reform, among other things that this vice regulation is likely to be abolished.

Addresses of welcome followed by the Right Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., and Arthur W. Sawyer, President of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, with responses by the Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D., of New-York, and the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell of Elizabeth, N. J., Vice President of the American Purity Alliance.

The Rev. W. T. Sabine read an interesting paper on "Social Vice and National Decay." A paper entitled "Moral Equality Between the Sexes" was next presented by Julia Ward Howe of Boston.

The last speaker was William Lloyd Garrison, who spoke upon "The Relation of Poverty to Purity." Poverty he declared to be the hotbed of impurity. In every city the tenement house, with its crowded occupants and unhealthy ventilation, with the impossibility of individual privacy and delicate reserve, produced its natural fruit. What makes tenement houses and human hives of misery, when there is illimitable space for homes and comfort? Plainly, it is the monopoly of land and speculation in the element which no man made and upon which all men must live and work. "To me," said he, "the land reform seems most reasonable and fundamental, and I beseech the friends of purity to consider it if they would put this reform upon a practical and effective basis."

THEY DO NOT MEAN TO RESIGN

Edwin Einstein and Col. F .D. Grant Deny Rumors.

Some one started a story yesterday to the effect that Edwin Einstein was going to resign as a Dock Commissioner, and that Col. Frederick D. Grant would resign as a Police Commissioner and be appointed to the Dock Board in place of Mr. Einstein.

The story was given considerable circulation, but when Mr. Einstein heard it he said:

"There is absolutely no foundation for such a report. It is unqualifiedly false, and I cannot imagine how such a rumor originated. There has never been any dissension in the Dock Board. Mr. O'Brien, our President; Mr. Monks, and I are on the most friendly terms both officially and socially. I can only say that there is absolutely no truth in the rumor."

President O'Brien's denial of the statement was as decisive as that of Mr. Einstein. He said:

"No, we are not going to lose Mr. Einstein. The Dock Board can't spare him. I would like to know where the rumor originated. It is silly, and I might say a little unjust. I esteem Mr. Einstein for his capacity as a city official and respect him as a gentleman. The Treasurer of this board and myself have only the most friendly feeling for each other. There has never been a split on any question before the board, and I might say that no resolution has ever been adopted here by other than a unanimous vote. This should dispose of the rumored dissension. The statement is utterly false."

Commissioner Grant said he had no intention of resigning. He said that the story might have originated from the fact that he had made some inquiries among friends looking to the establishment of business connections after his term shall have expired, unless he is reappointed by the Mayor.

Mayor Strong said that he had heard nothing about the matter.

PRELIMINARY RUN OF THE TEXAS

The Battleship Will Probably Go to Sea This Morning on Her Trial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—An official report on the preliminary run of the battleship Texas last Saturday was received at the Navy Department to-day from Capt. Henry Glass, her commander.

He says the Texas got under way from her anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., at 6:50 o'clock Saturday morning, and proceeded to sea, where, after running her engines at full power for a short time, it was ascertained that the crosshead journal of the starboard low-pressure engine was heating. The condition of the journal and eccentrics rendered it necessary to perform some work on them before the engines could be run at full power. This can be done, however, by the force on board the ship, and it is expected that the Texas will go to sea to-morrow morning to continue the trial, if not prevented by bad weather.

BEGGAR WOMAN HAS A FORTUNE

Large Sums Found in a Burning Hut by Firemen.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Dec. 9.—The Spring Valley, N. Y., firemen made a find of considerable value yesterday while fighting a fire in a hut near the State line.

The hut had been occupied for several years by Mrs. John Gastro. She was continually begging eatables and old clothing. She was away from home yesterday and some wood she had placed in the oven to dry caught fire. When the firemen arrived they began to throw out the furnishings. A kettle upset, and from it rolled a lot of gold and silver coins.

Under the rags which covered the floor, the firemen found rolls of bills which amounted to several thousand dollars. How much money she had in the house is not known, as the most of it is supposed to have been in a bedtick, which she seized as soon as she arrived home.

More Bodies Recovered at Brewster.

BREWSTER, N. Y., Dec. 9.—At the Tilly Foster mine this afternoon two more bodies were recovered, making a total of twelve so far taken out. The bodies unearthed to-day were those of Italians and were mangled beyond recognition. There is still one body, that of an Italian, missing.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME OF THE TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Brief Annual Meeting of the Exchange, with No Opposition Ticket —The Auction List.

Mesrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., have sold, for Benjamin F. De Klyn, the four-story and basement brownstone and brick dwelling 332 West Seventy-seventh Street, 21 by 51 by 102.2.

The Empire Brewery property on the north side of West Eighteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, the sale of which by the Washington Life Insurance Company was reported in THE TIMES last week, was purchased by Jefferson M. Levy, at $110,000. Messrs. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., resold the property for Mr. Levy at an advance.

Mr. J. Clarence Davies has sold, for Franklin A. Wilcox to Adelaide H. Levy, at $22,500, the two-story frame buildings 3,053 to 3,059 Third Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 47 by 100.

In connection with A. M. Bauman, the Frank L. Fisher Company has sold, for W. R. Bronk, the four-family model tenements 209 and 211 East Forty-fourth Street, 44.2 by 92 by 102.

Mr. John P. Leo has sold, to ex-Alderman Thomas Sheils, at $20,000, the three-story dwelling 416 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to Paul O'Neill, at $19,500, the similar building 412 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; and to Louis Pfingstag, at $10,200, the dwelling on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, next to the westerly corner of Eleventh Avenue.

It took just twelve minutes yesterday to hold the annual meeting of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited. Mr. George De Forest Barton presided and read a short address in which he refered to the fact that the expenses had been reduced $2,864.26 during the past year. The failure to establish the proposed Brokers' Board, he also said, was not due to the Exchange Directors. The usual kind of an election for Directors and Inspectors of Election followed the meeting, with the exception that apparently just a little less than one-half the capital stock was voted on. The voting was cumulative, each certificate entitling the holder to cast ten votes for each of thirteen candidates for Directors. There was no opposition ticket. Those elected and the votes for each are as follows: Augustus W. Cruikshank, 4,400; George De Forest Barton, 2,720; H. Cammann, 2,440; Frank Yoran, 2,180; R. V. Harnett, 2,060; Douglas Robinson, Samuel F. Jayne, Alfred E. Marling, Irving Ruland, Frederick Zittel, J. Edgar Leaycraft, and A. H. Carpenter, each 1,930, and Thomas S. Walker, 1,920. The Inspectors of Election chosen were William M. Cruikshank, Henry H. Elliott and Christopher Heiser.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, the two five-story brick tenements, with stores, 1,671 and 1,673 Third Avenue, east side, beginning 75.8½ feet north of Ninety-fourth Street, each 25 by 90.

The auction sales set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale. Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 336 and 338 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 99.6 feet west of First Avenue, 50.6 by 100.11 by 50 by 75.5½ by jog 6 inches by 25.5½, five-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $21,840.

By William M. Ryan, executrix's sale, lot, 25 by 100.5, on south side of Sixty-eighth Street, 225 feet east of West End Avenue.

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, 254 Third Avenue, west side, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, 23 by 75, four-story brick building, with store.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 203 and 205 East One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 80 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.11 by irregular, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,715.

By James L. Wells, auction sale, plot on east side of Third Avenue, 233.01 feet south of Franklin Avenue, 46.47 by 100 by 36.21 by 87.68.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, four parcels, viz., 265 Alexander Avenue, west side, 66.8 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 596 to 600 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 151.8 feet east of Alexander Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, an undivided one-half interest in the five-story brownstone flat 14 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 137 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 27 by 100.11. Due on mortgage, $19,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, S. B. Paul, referee, West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 112.4½, frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $7,000; on prior mortgage, $4,000.

By Thomas C. Smith, partition sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, two parcels, viz., 280 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 204.7 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.10 by 98.9, subject to encroachments on street and adjoining property, five-story front and four-story rear brick tenements; also, 142 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 475 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story front and rear brick tenements. A mortgage of $8,000 is on the Twenty-eighth Street property and one of $6,000 on the Twenty-sixth Street property.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.11 by 120 by 100.11 by 20 by 75 by 100, two five-story brownstone flats. Due on judgment, $53,225.

By William Kennedy, auction sale, 148 and 150 West Fifty-third Street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, each 16.8 by 100.5, two four-story brownstone dwellings.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, James A. Blanchard, referee, 535 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 183 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 90.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,840.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, plot 50 by 150 on east side of King's Bridge Road, connecting with plot on Naegle Avenue, 100 by 178.10 by 150.5½ by 202.7.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 45.6 feet east of Morris Avenue, 19 Emma Schumacher of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Melrose Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement; cost, $5,000.

Briggs Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Suburban Street, by Ernest C. Weymann of Bedford Park, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 184 feet west of Lenox Avenue, by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for a one-half-story frame platform; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 57 and 59 William Street, by the New-York Realty Company of 54 William Street, for a fifteen-story office building; cost, $500,000.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 101 feet south of Pelham Avenue, by Mary A. Broderick of Fulton and Pelham Avenues, for a three-story frame tenement; cost, $3,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, by George J. Fernschild of 1,013 Boston Road, for two four-story brick flats and stores; cost, $32,000.

Potter Place, south side, 445 feet east of Anthony Avenue, by Max Kleinberg of 208 East Forty-first Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Washington Avenue, southwest corner, by George J. Buttman of 40 East Seventy-second Street, for a three-story and basement brick factory; cost, $25,000.

No. 377 West Thirty-second Street, by William J. Newmann of 242 West Forty-seventh Street, owner, James A. McCloskey, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Morris Avenue, by Henry and Elizabeth Gambel of 517 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, alterations to a one-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $450.

Second Avenue, between Washington and Madison Street, Westchester, by the Mayor, &c., of New-York City, alterations to a two-story brick public school; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 374 and 376 Washington Street, by Pabst Brewing Company, alterations to a two-story brick workshop; cost, $8,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 9.

205TH ST, n e corner of Columbus Av, 100 x99.11; Cornelius W. Luyster and wife to Otto Meurer..... $2,800

182D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 50x70, also n s of 83th St, 12.3 ft w of 11th Av, 75x59x75x58.6; Theodore G. Robertson to Jane Robertson..... 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, EAST, 35; Ida L. Jenkins and another to Bernard Holzman..... 1

SAME PROPERTY, adjoining strip, .04x100; Edward Jenkins and wife to Bernard Holzman and wife..... 1

129TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Daniel W. Smith to Henrietta Herz..... 10

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 147th St, 74.11x200; Jacob D. Butler and wife to William Broadbelt..... 41,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 75.11 ft s of 103d St, 25x100; Arnold Lustig to James A. Deering..... 1

36TH ST, 143 West; John H. Leith and wife and Charles Glenn to John B. O'Connor..... 1

142D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Mary Van Nest Jackson and Charles C. Jackson to J. Allen Townsend

EXCHANGE PLACE, 66; John H. Johnston and wife to John H. Johnson, half part..... 1

GREENWICH AV, 89; James W. Ketcham and wife to Meyer L. Sire..... 10

11TH ST, s s, 370.6 ft e of Avenue A, 20x94.8; Oscar Phillips to Cornelia M. Phillips..... 18,500

9TH ST, 108 West; James A. Seaman to Alfred P. W. Seaman..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred P. W. Seaman to Frances C., wife of James A. Seaman. 1

107TH ST, 31 and 33 East; the executors of James Renwick to Albert D. Oppenheim. 70,000

19TH ST, 110 West; the executors of Elizabeth A. Hughes, deceased, to Nelson Shipman..... 55,200

7TH AV, 506; Francis C. Lawrence, Jr., to Francis A. Lawrence..... 1

39TH ST, 34 West; George Edgar and Theodore Kilian and wives to Frank L. Montague..... 1

57TH ST, n s, 153.9 ft w of 9th Av, 21.2x100.5; Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, to Francis H. Macy, executor, &c., of Josiah Macy..... 21,000

77TH ST, 264 West; Corcelius H. Hackett and wife to Flora Douglas..... 1

92D ST, 220 to 226 West; also 228 to 234 West 93d St; Allen A. Dutton to Martha D. Weeks..... 1

54TH ST, 100 East; John Finck to Joseph Collet..... 1

114TH ST, 338 East; Angelo Calia to Maria Calia..... 1

124TH ST, 420 and 422 East; Joseph Thall and wife to Julie L. Killeen..... 1

MONROE AV, w s, 75 ft n of Columbine St, 25x100; William Grand and wife to Philip Gelfus..... 1

LEBANON ST, n s, 150 ft w of Crotona Av, 20.8x77.8, to Cambreling Av, 25.11x45.6x100; John H. Maurer and Charles Klissenberth and wife to Anna Selig..... 1,000

SAMUEL ST, n e s, adjoining land of John Butler, 39x97.11x30x98.2; Chas P. Hallock and wife to Isabell E. Prescott.....

GRENADA Pl, n s, 201.3 ft e of St. George's Crescent, 25x137x26.2x144.9, Richard M. Ryan and wife to Enoch Fowler and wife..... 875

18TH ST, n s, 40.5 ft w of Av D, 50x108; Florence S. Crosby and husband to Vincenzo Avallone and wife..... 600

BARKER AV, e s, 200.4 ft s of Union St, 50x100; Ida L. Jenkins and Mary E. and George Jenkins to Alfred Roussier..... 800

SHERMAN AV, s s, 100 ft w of Hawthorne St, 100x160; Daniel B. Freedman to Charles A. Wessell..... 10

3D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 135th St, 51.1x100.8x51.1x101; Mary Beck to John and Mathias Haffen..... 1

12TH ST, n s, 654.2 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; the executors of Henry Huber to Catherine Mernagh..... 8,250

165TH ST, s s, 40.2 ft w of Kelly St, 30x73.8x36.1x75.8; Matilda S. Davis to James G. Patton..... 5

BAINBRIDGE AV, s e cor of 184th St, 22x127.6; Albert Stake to Sarah Stake..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BERGER, Morris, to Maria Capporelli and Giovanni Vacarro; 161 Hester St, 4 10-12 years..... $1,800

FRIEDLEER, A., to Robert Rossman; store, 48 University Place, 3 5-12 years..... 1,800-2,000

McKELVEY, John, to Arthur Erickson; store, &c, 602 10th Av., 1 years 5½ months..... 1,200

SOUTHMAYD, Charles F, to Manheim Bittner; store, &c, 517 8th Av, 3 1-3 years..... 2,000

ROSENTHAL, Solomon, to Gustav C. Krauss; store, &c., 1,783 1st Av, 8 years. 480

Recorded Mortgages.

AMORY, Mary S., to J. J. Amory, as general guardian; w s of Sedgwick Av, adjoining land of W. E. Burtis, 24th Ward, 3 years..... $4,000

ALLCOT, Helen J., to John F. Steeves; n e corner of 175th St and Waterloo Place, 1 year..... 1,180

BROADBELT, William, to Jacob D. Butler; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 147th St, 1 year..... 56,000

BIXBY, Francis M., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 118th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 6,000

COWENHOVEN, Charles T., and wife to Ralph F. Shropshire; 170 Front St, 1 year..... 1,000

CROHN, Theodore, and wife to Jacob Hecht; 216 East 82d St, 1 year..... 2,500

DE GARMO, Lawrence D., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 127 Elizabeth St, 1 year..... 6,000

SAME to same; n s of Broome St, Lots 256 and 257, map of Nicholas Bayard, 1 year..... 18,000

EAGLETON, Thomas, and wife to Jacob Rosenfeld, as committee; 38 Morton St, 3 years..... 28,000

GRUMMAN, Sarah A., to Catharine L. Beekman; 44 Forsyth St, 2 years..... 750

HARDWICKE, Kate M., to The Daily News Savings and Building Loan Association; w s of land of New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company, 100 ft s of land of Charles Bathgate and others, 23d Ward, installments..... 1,000

JOHNSON, Amund, and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of 11th St, 252 ft e of University Place, 4 years..... 110,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year..... 10,000

KILLEEN, Julia L., to Joseph Thall; 420 and 422 East 124th St., (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 8,000

LUYSTER, Cornelius W., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 188th St, 138 ft e of Columbus Av, (five mortgages,) 4 years..... 165,000

MONTAGUE, Frank L., to George Edgar and another; 34 West 69th St, 1 year.... 37,500

MENAGH, Catherine, to Empire Building and Loan Association of New-York; n s of 137th St, 654.2 ft e of Willis Av, instalments..... 4,250

OPPENHEIM, Abraham, and wife to Clarence Warden; 33 East 10th St, 3 years..... 35,000

NUGENT, John R., and another to Sheridan Shook; 58 to 62 East 14th St, lease, notes..... 10,000

PATTON, James G., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 165th St, 40.2 ft w of Kelly Street, (two mortgages,) 1 year. 4,000

RYAN, Ellen, and another to the Society of St. Johnland; n e corner of 186th St and King's Bridge Road, 3 years..... 8,500

SPELLMEYER, Charles, and wife to Carl Spellmeyer; 130 West St and 260 Fulton Street, and other property, 1 year..... 7,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Lambert Suydam; s s of 127th St, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 5,000

SMITH Hiles, and others to Francis M. Jencks; n s of 91st St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 84,000

SPERB, William, Jr., and wife to Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees; n e corner of Boulevard and 74th St, 5 years..... 75,000

SIMON, Pauline, to Sarah Friedlander; n s of 179th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 10,000

SCHREINER, Joseph J., and others to the Commonwealth Insurance Company; w s of Madison Av, 76.10 ft s of 113th St, 3 years..... 17,000

SAME to Sophia Kepner; w s of Madison Av, 101.10 ft s of 113th St, 3 years..... 17,000

SAME to Sylvia T. Knapp; s w corner of Madison Av and 113th St, 3 years..... 22,000

SAME to Elizabeth Aymar; s s of 113th St, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 13,000

STICKEL, William, to Agnes Reyher, administratrix; w s of Avenue B, 105.1 ft n of 12th St, 2 years..... 2,500

VOLLE, John, and wife to Christian Striffler; e s of 5th Av, 150 ft s of Walnut St, 3 years..... 800

WIRTH, Henry J., to Henry Dreyer; 64 Clinton St, 1 year..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Mary E., and others, trustees, to United States Trust Company, guardian..... $3,000

BUCKINGHAM, Oliver

FARMERS AND THEIR WORK

Depression in the Rural Districts Under Discussion.

THE VALUE OF SCIENCE AND STUDY

Subject Considered Before Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor—What G. T. Powell and Others Say.

The subject of agricultural depression in the United States, with special reference to this State, and the best means for promoting prosperity among the farmers, was fully discussed at a conference held yesterday afternoon in the United Charities Building, under the auspices of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

This conference was suggested by the committee which had made an inquiry into the causes of agricultural depression in this State on behalf of the association, the results of which have been already published. George T. Powell, who had made a special investigation, was invited to address the conference.

Mr. Powell is a farmer and a fruit grower of Ghent, Columbia County, and is the proprietor of the famous Orchard Farm and Treasurer of the New-York State Dairymen's Association. For several years he has been the Director of the Farmers' Institutes of New-York State, and he was a representative of the Department of Agriculture as a State statistical agent under Secretary Rusk.

President R. Fulton Cutting of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, occupied the chair, and Dr. William H. Tolman acted as Secretary. Among those present were Charles W. Dabney, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Prof. W. O. Atwater of Middletown, Conn.; Dr. Josiah Strong, Prof. F. H. Giddings of Columbia College, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Mrs. A. B. Comstock of Cornell University, Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, and N. S. Rosenau of the United Hebrew Charities.

President Cutting, in introducing the subject of the conference, said although the association had really nothing to do with the depression among the farmers in this State, yet in endeavoring to find an outlet for a large surplus of laboring men for whom work could not be found in the city, the attention of the officers of the association had been directed to the overpopulation of the city and the underpopulation of the country districts, and the depressed condition of the farming interests. They had heard a great deal about the deserted farms, and an investigation was set on foot, which had demonstrated that the depression of agriculture was really a depression of brains, and due in great measure to the unscientific methods of farming. The conference was therefore called in the hope that it might suggest a remedy for the evil by legislation. Mr. Powell read his paper, which treated the subject exhaustively. He said, in part:

"The subject of agricultural depression is hardly second in importance to the solution of the slavery question, for the interests of the entire population of the United States are equally involved in this question. This is the second conference of this nature in the history of our country, the first having been held in Philadelphia in 1785. The present depressed condition of agriculture in our Eastern States and the consequent depreciation of land values has been the subject of much anxious inquiry, for when agriculture ceases to be sustained by fairly prosperous conditions for any considerable portion of time not only are those who are directly engaged in its work unfavorably affected, but all other classes and interests in society become more or less disturbed.

"The permanent prosperity of the country is dependent on the right relations existing between rural and urban population as affecting productive and consumptive interests and the proper distribution of labor. During the last quarter of the closing century there has been an increasing tendency on the part of the population to concentrate in cities. In 1790 but 3.35 per cent. of our population lived in cities, while in 1890 29.20 per cent. represents urban population. In 1880 New-York had sixty cities with a population of 4,000 or more, making in the aggregate, 2,743,633, which, in 1890, had increased to eighty-four cities, with a population of 3,805,577, an increase of 38.71 per cent. In addition to the natural causes drawing people to cities is that of the deterioration of the soil of the State of New-York, in common with all the Eastern States. There will, however, still left in the soil a large amount of fertility or plant food, but the key of knowledge is now required to unlock this hidden treasure."

Mr. Powell gave an array of interesting statistics showing that the rapid development of new cheap land in the West had been a prominent factor in reducing the value of agricultural products.

"For the ten years ending with 1860," he said, "there had been 595,000 added to the number of farms in the United States, an increase of 42 per cent., while the consuming population increased 59 per cent. Through the enormous grants of lands from the public domains to the railroads a vast territory was thrown open for settlement, and at the end of 1870 615,000 new farms had been added, an increase of 30 per cent., but the increase of the consuming population was 70 per cent. At the end of the next decade, 1,349,000 farms had been added to the number, making an increase of 50 per cent., but there had not been a corresponding increase in the consuming population, and then the values began to decline. At the end of 1890 the number of farms added had fallen off one-half, and but 26 per cent. of the increase in population could take up farm land, while 41 per cent. were driven into cities.

"With the extension of the railroad lines had come a steadily decreased cost in freight rates, and this brought the agricultural products of the far West in sharp competition with those of the East, and tended to reduce the prices for those products which could be produced more cheaply in the West. The extent to which wheat is being produced in other countries, especially in India, Russia, and Australia, where exceedingly cheap labor can be obtained, also had a disastrous effect on the American wheat grower. It will therefore be seen that some of the causes of agricultural depression in this country are the result of rapid home and foreign development.

"The special investigation made to ascertain the conditions existing in rural New-York showed that, while from 1870 to 1880 more wealth was added to this country than England had accumulated in her entire history previous to that period, farmers have not shared in the general prosperity, farming land has depreciated in value, and the income from the soil has been steadily growing less. Many of the serious losses occurring on farms are due to the farmers themselves. It is estimated that the manure derived from the domestic animals in this State in one year, if properly returned to the soil, would be worth in value $100,000,000. The loss sustained from neglect in the proper care of these valuable materials, both in city and country, is not less than $50,000,000 annually. Too many cows are kept on many dairy farms that have not the capacity to produce a profit on food consumed, two cows being kept to make the product that one should. Too many acres are not properly fertilized and too poorly cultivated, producing minimum instead of maximum crops. There is too large a quantity of low-grade products from impoverished soil. These are some of the losses of farmers that it is in their power to control.

"They are the results of want of knowledge of the scientific farming, the improper and uneconomical feeding of animals on the farms, and the want of knowledge in respect to the many essential conditions that would make farming profitable. Therefore it cannot be wondered at that a tendency exists on the part of the farmers and their families to abandon the farms and migrate to the cities, where they fancy they see better opportunities for making a living. Much has been said and written about 'How to keep the boys and girls on the farm.' Let them see money in it and that will solve the question.

"The advantages of co-operation have not yet been accepted or fully appreciated by farmers. Capital and labor combine and reap large benefits. Farming furnishes nearly the only exception where the advantages of these privileges are not reaped.

"The necessity for changing methods in agriculture is becoming imperative. The way of deliverance from the evils which now confront the farmer is through the pleasant pathway of greater knowledge. There must be built up an educated, trained, and skillful class of men and women in agricultural knowledge. There is a new demand coming upon our agricultural colleges, that those who wish to enter the undeveloped field of agriculture may be well fitted for its work. Teachers must be trained for this special branch of education. On the line of university extension the agricultural teacher should leave the college and go among the people, and meet them in their churches and schoolhouses, where an entire community may be assembled to obtain helpful instruction. This work should lead to the organization of farmers into societies, to meet at their churches, schoolhouses, and their homes for further study of the subjects presented, and with courses of reading arranged to meet their special needs. Where such organizations exist hearty cooperation will be extended to the university extension work. This advanced work will result in giving a new impetus to everything in rural life. It will awaken a spirit of interest in the work, old methods will give way to new and better ones, old practices that have been followed from tradition, bringing only meagre results, will be superseded by a more intelligent system, the result of study and a broader education.

"The principles of agriculture, through the natural sciences, should be taught in the public schools. School grounds should be selected with reference to fitness for planting trees, for plots in which to plant seeds, that plants may be studied by the children while growing. Our normal schools should adapt their science course so that teachers could be fitted to take up this work in simple lessons as proficiently as in other branches.

"Another necessity for the improvement of farming is good roads. With few exceptions, there are no permanent roads being made in this State at present. With an improvement in roads would come the practicability of free mail delivery to farmers, who could then have the advantages of the daily papers, and also the magazines and agricultural papers, get the latest market reports, and other matters of great interest to them.

"With the policy of the State wisely directed for the education of the rural population, with courses of reading and study in agriculture properly arranged, with the agricultural paper freighted with specific information and instruction going into far more homes that need it, with the increase in population that is certain, with its ever-growing demand, with these influences and the wider dissemination of knowledge must come improved conditions that will work to the betterment of the people living in both city and country."

Prof. Atwater, who was called on by President Cutting, said that, although he was a professor, he was continually brought in contact with the farming population of the State of Connecticut, and had been most intimate with it.

"I think that the most important sociological phenomenon of the age," he said, "has been the marvelous change that has been going on of late years in the minds of the farmers. The intellectual advancement of the men and women engaged in farm work, the increased knowledge of the science of agriculture, and the application of this knowledge to the actual work of the farm, are simply astonishing. This intellectual advancement is also noticed in the homes of the farmers.

"I remember at one of the early meetings of the State Board of Agriculture in my State the subject of the proximate analysis of cattle food was discussed, and the ingredients of the foods of domestic animals were explained in technical language. Some years after I met an old farmer who had been at the meeting, and he said to me that at first he thought I was talking Sanskrit, but now he understood all about it, and the chemical terms were as familiar to him as plows, Jersey cows, and other matters connected with farming. The farmers had made the experiments on their own farms. If you go through Connecticut you may find here and there a man discouraged at his prospects, but as a general thing we all feel encouraged that by the introduction of a better knowledge of the science of farming the condition of the American farmer will be much improved, particularly in the East.

Assistant Secretary Dabney said he did not think that the condition of the American farmer was so desperate as pictured by some pessimists. "This is a time of depression, certainly," said Mr. Dabney, "but it is the same in every business. These times of depression come and go like the ebb and flow of the tide. Just now we are going through a period of depression, but I think we have seen the worst of it, and we are now on an ascending scale. The condition of the farmers in the West, in the South, and in the Southwest is certainly encouraging. The American farmer is making a living, at least, off his farm, and that is certainly more than many business men are doing out of their business. The 44 per cent. of the population who are farmers, are feeding the 56 per cent. of the rest and exporting $400,000,000 worth of agricultural products annually. The farmer has not suffered as much as other business men."

Turning to Prof. Atwater Mr. Dabney said: "I am satisfied that any deserted farm in Connecticut, if honestly and intelligently worked, would comfortably support a family. Is that not so?"

Prof. Atwater replied: "The trouble with the deserted farms is the high prices they bring."

Mr. Dabney, continuing, said: "The farmer has, perhaps, overdrawn on the bank of nature. The large yield of wheat in Russia and Argentina has also interfered with the wheat producers in the United States. The farmer in the South is doing well in diversifying his crops, planting wheat and corn in place of tobacco and cotton. They are learning very rapidly the science of farming. There has been wonderful change and improvement in the South, and I am hopeful for the future of the farmers of the United States."

Secretary Tolman spoke of the experiments made by the association in the cultivation of vacant city lots by the unemployed poor, and the success which had attended the experiments. They were of great value as showing what could be done, for the men were taken from other occupations and were able to support themselves out of the soil. It was a valuable lesson, he said, as it had demonstrated the ability of these men to support themselves from the land, and farmers, he thought, ought to do as well.

A delegate from Brooklyn said that the experiment was not a success in that city, and he instanced a woman who had raised seven bushels of potatoes and nine bushels of beans, and had sold them for $5, which represented the profits of her entire Summer's work.

Mr. Kjelgaard, who had charge of the work in this city, said that better results had been achieved here. One woman, on half an acre of land, had raised enough potatoes, cabbages, &c., to last her through the Winter, and had sold $100 worth of produce besides. She was the best farmer they had, and she did all the work herself. Another of the cultivators had raised $480 worth of produce on three acres of land, and other returns were equally good.

Prof. Giddings of Columbia College said that he did not see any hopeful outlook for the American farmer.

"Education is not helping the American farmer, and will not help him. The economic conditions are all against him. The country districts will not keep the population. The map of France is covered with deserted farms. The country population are leaving the farms and flocking to the cities, to the mining, industrial, and commercial centres, as in this land. The children will persist in leaving the old homesteads until some way can be found to make farm life attractive. There must be a great change in the economic conditions, which do not favor the farming class as they do the business class."

Mr. Powell said that the salvation of the American farmer was in his becoming an educated man. As soon as the young men were educated in the science of farming they would stay on the farms, for then farming would be profitable.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell called the attention of the conference to the fact that 28,000 children were being educated in public institutions at the expense of the State, and that but few of these children were taught anything about agriculture or even horticulture. This should be remedied, said Mrs. Lowell, and no institution should receive any money from the State where the children are not taught something of farming or horticulture. These children should be trained in such a way that they could be made useful on farms and not driven to the cities for a livelihood.

This closed the discussion, and the committee, consisting of R. Fulton Cutting, Walter L. Suydam, Howard Townsend, and Josephine Shaw Lowell, was continued to further consider the matter and to report what definite lines of action should be taken. The committee will call another conference when it is ready to report.

Mr. Switterda's School.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Early in the eighteenth century a Mr. Switterda announces that ladies and gentlemen who desire in a very short time to speak Latin, French, or High Dutch fluently, and can spare but two hours a week, will be faithfully taught by him according to a very easy and delightful method, full, plain, most expeditious, and effectual. "Every one," he continues, "is to pay according to his quality from one to four guineas a month, but he (Mr. Switterda) will readier agree by the great." A good contrast to the above is the plain and homely description of "A school about forty miles from London. The master has had such success with boys as there are almost forty ministers and masters that were his scholars. His wife also teaches girls lace-making, plain work, raising paste, sauces, and cooking to a degree of exactness. His price is £10 or £11 the year, with a pair of sheets and one spoon, to be returned if desired."

LIFE LOST AT RUTHERFORD

One Person Burned to Death in Sunday's Disastrous Fire.

THREE OTHERS THOUGHT TO BE DEAD

Valentine George, Who Is Supposed to Have Started the Blaze, Cuts His Throat—Woman Dying from Shock.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Dec. 9.—In addition to the heavy losses entailed by the fire yesterday one life was certainly lost, three persons are feared to have been burned to death, one man is dying in the Hackensack hospital, having cut his throat, and a young woman may not recover because of grief caused by the death of her father and the shock occasioned by seeing the man cut his throat.

There is considerable mystery about the fire. It was seen by several persons about the same time. Editor Horner of The Rutherford News turned in the alarm. The fire was then burning in the rear of the Vorwald & Prince shoe store.

The first man who is supposed to have seen it is Valentine George, a shoemaker employed by Vorwald & Prince. He reached home from Carlstadt, where he spent the day, at 11:30. He is said to have been intoxicated when he reached the McMain building. He lived with his employer, Mr. Vorwald, and slept in a room back of the shoe store. He entered the room and immediately afterward the flames burst out. He said to-night that when he entered the building he smelled smoke, and on opening the door the fire burst from his room, which was then in flames. He is the man now dying in the Hackensack Hospital.

Mr. Vorwald was the man whose body was taken from the ruins. He escaped from the building with his wife at the first alarm, but went back to obtain from his room a leather trunk which contained his insurance policies and other valuable papers, and was burned to death. The three missing persons are a German, his wife, and their child, who occupied the top floor of the building, and who have not been seen by those who knew them since the fire broke out.

The young woman who is in danger of death is the daughter of Mr. Vorwald, and wife of his partner, Mr. Prince. The shock of her father's death, and the sight of the man George cutting his throat in her presence have prostrated her.

The burned building was one that was well fitted to cause a big fire. It was a brick shell with walls four inches thick and the interior entirely constructed of wood and plaster. The ground floor stores were occupied as follows: Vorwald & Prince, shoe store; the Rutherford National Bank; Bookstaver's Real Estate Exchange, in which was the local office of the Western Union Telegraph Company; T. Noden, stationery and toys; Tony Ferrilli, fruits; Eagle Shoe Store, and in a frame, one-story extension in the rear of the building fronting on Bark Avenue, Miller & Bennezen's tailor shop.

When the flames broke out in the McMain block the majority of the families on the upper floors were asleep. They were awakened as rapidly as possible. By the time they had got out of bed the halls and their rooms had filled with smoke, and the fire was eating into the stairways. There was not time to save anything, and no time to dress. Men, women, and children tumbled out of the rooms and down the stairs in what they had on when they went to bed. So far as can be learned no one saved a single article of clothing, save one or two men on the first floor. Not a single piece of furniture was saved.

The firemen were handicapped in their efforts by the scarcity of water and lack of hose. A request for help was sent to Passaic, and two engines were promptly sent here. The fire was under control an hour and a half after it started.

The badly charred body of Mr. Vorwald was found at 11 o'clock this morning. A few minutes before that Mrs. Vorwald, accompanied by her son-in-law and Valentine George, arrived on the scene, and stood watching the work. George appeared greatly excited when the body was found. Turning to a bystander, he said: "Well, I've nothing to live for now." He then walked to the Prince home, and, standing in front of it, cut his throat. Mrs. Prince saw him at the time, and was so prostrated that she may not recover.

Search will be made for the bodies of the three Germans supposed to be in the ruins.

The value of the property destroyed was $60,000.

Most of the business people who were burned out have already started, or will start, business in other stores this week. The large safe of the Rutherford National Bank is still in the ruins, but no fears are entertained for the safety of the money and securities it contains.

WARRANT FOR BARBER HUTTON

Tried His Hand at Long Island Farming and Now Creditors Clamor—An Accusation of False Pretense Made.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Several of Riverhead's business men are anxious to know the whereabouts of Julius Hutton, a farmer, who has been living at Manor for the last season.

Hutton, who is a Frenchman, owned a barber's shop here for several years, and had good custom, as he is expert. He owned a small place outside of the village and raised garden truck. Last Spring he became dissatisfied, and, thinking there were large profits in farming, he sold out and rented a large farm at Manor.

As his credit was good, he bought everything on time, but, like other farmers, Hutton had poor luck, and it was rumored early in the Fall that he could not succeed.

Robert Nugent, a horse dealer, got a chattel mortgage on his crops in September, which, however, was paid off. His other creditors then began to worry him. About a week ago Sheriff O'Brien levied on everything, on a claim made by Wells & Hudson, who had advanced goods to the amount of $300, but as Hutton had already given another mortgage to a fellow-countryman who worked for him and who had advanced him money, nothing could be seized. This morning Sheriff O'Brien again came to see Hutton in the interests of Ellsworth Puthill & Co., fertilizer manufacturers, who had advanced him fertilizer to the amount of $1,200, and was surprised to find that Hutton was gone. His wife and family said they did not know where he was, but on inquiry it was found that he had taken a train for New-York Saturday evening.

Besides these accounts, Hutton owes large bills for groceries at several stores, and for wagons, and he has not paid his workmen any wages. It is stated that, because his creditors were too clamorous, he had taken about $200 and left.

A warrant has been issued for his arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses.

What a Kurd Is Like.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

In color they are usually no darker, and often not nearly so dark, as Southern Europeans. The eyebrows and lashes and eyes are generally black, the nose aquiline and fine, and the mouths well formed. The face is long and oval, while in stature a medium height seems to be general. The chin is shaved, the mustache alone being left, and over it no end of trouble is taken with comb and wax. The hair is usually shaved along the top of the crown, but left long on either side, though little or nothing of it is visible owing to the peculiar and characteristic manner in which the men deck their heads. The Kurd's costume is distinctly his own, and, except in the south, where he has come more or less under Persian influence, he never abandons it. A high silk pointed cap crowns the head, round which is woven a number of silk scarfs and handkerchiefs in skillfully arranged disorder.

The favorite colors for these turbans are dark claret and gold, with here and there a narrow stripe of some brilliant hue. The rough fringes are left hanging down, as often as not covering the eyes and ears of the wearer, and adding not a little to his fantastic appearance. Over a white linen shirt, with sleeves that end in points more than a yard long, so that they touch the ground, a silk coat is worn, crushed strawberry being the favorite color, though cherry color and white satin were almost equally common; these coats are made collarless and open at the neck and fold across the breast, being held in place by a wide silk sash skillfully folded and intertwined. In this sash the long pipe and curved dagger are thrust.

FIETY AMONG JAMAICA'S BLACKS

Fetichism and Emotional Religion Result in Appeals to Revolution, Which the Government Vainly Subdues.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 25.—The West Indies generally, but particularly Cuba, Haiti, and Jamaica, have always been lands of superstition in so far as the lower, or black, classes are concerned. It could not well have been otherwise, considering that the negroes brought their fetish superstitions with them from Africa, and that, until almost the time of emancipation, to preach the Christian Gospel to the slaves was a criminal offense in Jamaica.

The Africans, when religion was given to them, accepted it as something belonging to the whites which they need not refuse. Some became really Christianized, but the majority continued to hold to the practice of Obeah or Voodooism and run the two together. Their descendants to this day practically do the same thing. Of course they are now "Christianized," every one of them; it would be an insult to suggest that they are a population mostly of rank heathens. But Fetish still reigns all the same, and the "Obeah man" flourishes within the shadow of the steeple.

The negro is an emotional being, and of late years Jamaican people seem to have "got religion"—religion of the emotional Evangelical type—and to have badly mixed it up with superstition, too. In fact, they have converted it into a great and independent superstition of itself that would make Luther, Calvin, Wycliffe, Knox, and Wesley shudder in their graves.

The advent of the Salvation Army, some six or seven years ago, gave to the movement a big impetus. Thousands joined the army, and the "invasion" became a triumphal march through the island. The value of street preaching, however, became better understood and more appreciated, and in a short time the whole of the northern part of Kingston became a field for the Evangelists who set up, without organization of any sort, but purely on individualistic principles, an opposition religious party.

Not only Kingston, but all Jamaica, is to-day a very hotbed of most grossly perverted religious fervor. There is the would-be "prophet" Bedward, with his healing stream of miraculous water, his visions and his angels, weekly drawing thousands of fanatical followers to his chapel within a dozen miles of Kingston. He discusses the color question and politics, declaring that the time is at hand when the blacks must rise up and crush the whites and assume the government, as their brothers have done in Haiti. So his angels tell him. He was arrested and tried on a charge of treason-felony "against the Queen, her crown, and dignity." The jury found the man to be a mere lunatic, and the Judge committed him to the lunatic asylum. But Bedward's lawyer soon got him out on technical grounds, and his mad career goes on unchecked. Worse yet, the island is now overrun by prophets with rival healing streams, and all draw big followings and make money.

The sort of stuff that is preached by these prophets, male and female, about the streets of Kingston would be amusing were it not so blasphemous. But in the cold judicial atmosphere of the courtroom it becomes positively repulsive, and at last the police are taking action to stop it. Several prophets and prophetesses have been fined a week been sent up for "disturbing the peace." I quote two cases taken haphazard from to-day's papers to show the character of the "preaching." It is all monotonously similar, about visions and the wrath to come:

Mary Goldson was charged with disorderly conduct. She entered the courtroom and delivered the following message: "I have been sent to deliver a warning to all people. The Kingdom of God is at hand. Repent. Those that hear, let them hear." She then pleaded guilty to the information.

In defense she stated that on her sick bed the Holy Spirit came to her in a noise of thunder and bade her to warn the nation of the wrath to come. She arose from her sick bed and hearkened to the voice. She had warned Kingston of the great earthquake, and the earthquake had come. The warning she was now giving she had been sent to give, 'and woe unto him who did not heed it. The Lord would come in fire as he came in the earthquake, and it would be too late to then.'

When his Honor passed the sentence she said: "I will go to prison, for I suffer for my Lord my master. He suffered for me." She was then removed.

Letesia Baxter, another of the gang, was brought up charged with disorderly conduct in Allman Town. The facts were similar to those in the case of the man Mellphant, who was convicted the day before. She also delivered her message, but pleaded not guilty. In defense she stated that she was sent from St. Mary. She was working in the field, and one of her hands became dead. She was taken to the doctor, who did not know what was the matter. Three months after, on a morning, she found herself fastened to the ground. No one could remove her, and she heard a voice. She had her senses with her, though she could not move. She looked and saw the pierced feet and side of the Saviour. After prayer, she was released from her position, and she was sent to warn the nation of the coming of the judgment. She was working for three years in St. Mary, and she had been commissioned to come to Kingston on the same warning. She had her work to do, the same as the Judges, doctors, and lawyers, and she would do it. They could only burn her body.

In connection with these cases, a reporter improved the occasion to go among the negro population and get up some interviews on the "police persecutions." The following instance is of some general interest:

"The conversation became quite general after the ice of the restraint of the reporter's august presence had been thus broken. It turned—as nearly all conversation in negro circles in Kingston yesterday turned—on the trial of the St. Mary Warners, prophetesses of the wrath to come. In the course of the discussion, which the reporter soon began to try and indirectly lead by judicious questionings, it transpired that the woman Goldson's singular remark in court about having 'warned Kingston of the great earthquake' that came off, referred to the Port Royal disaster of 1655! On closer inquiry, it was found that the woman is preaching a sort of instinctive theosophy. She mixes up historical events of which she must have heard with the present, and claims religious connection with them as matters of personal experience. In fact, she is unwittingly preaching the Buddhistic doctrine of reincarnation exemplified in herself!"

An Imperfect Gold Coin.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Superintendent Beach of the Street Cleaning Department some time since found a $5 gold coin on a curbstone, and it proved to be a curiosity, worth as much as two ordinary $5 pieces, on account of its having been "miss-struck;" that is, it had not been placed squarely in the die, and the milling on one side was some distance from the edge, while on the other side there was none. On mentioning the fact to an employe in the San Francisco Mint he was told that the piece was a counterfeit, and that it was practically impossible that a coin so disfigured could have been issued from any Government mint. When the coin was produced the mint employe, after putting it to all sorts of tests, had to admit that it was a genuine coin, struck at the Philadelphia Mint, where every coin passes through the hands of four persons who examine it for defects, and he said he would not have believed it possible for such a coin to escape them had he not seen it.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, Sixth Cavalry, one month; Major Theodore A. Baldwin, Seventh Cavalry, one month's extension; Capt. William B. Banister, Assistant Surgeon, one month's extension; Post Chaplain Henry H. Hall, two months' extension; Capt. James O. Mackay, Third Calvary, three months' extension; Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, Sixth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, two months' extension.

—Capt. John W. Bubb, Fourth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent, Colville Agency, Washington, and will join his company.

—Major Richard S. Vickery, Surgeon, and Capt. Freeman V. Walker, Assistant Surgeon, have been retired.

—Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asistant Surgeon, will report at Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as competent chambermaid and very good seamstress; can wait on young ladies; good city references. 312 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough, competent girl; willing to assist with washing; best city references; last employer can be seen. M. G., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and to do sewing or waiting in a private family; has good city reference. H. J., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; willing to assist with other work if required; best city references. 147 West 60th St.; Donavan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or take care of growing children in private family. Call, 9 to 4, 8 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl with good experience as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework. 322 West 44th St.; McCann's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—With seven years' reference. Can be seen, at present employer's, 260 West 94th St., Wednesday or Thursday morning.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young French girl, speaking English, as chambermaid or nurse; is a good sewer; best reference. Capdeville, 251 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable colored girl as chambermaid in private family; city references. 155 West 51st St. A. R.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family; first-class reference. B., Box 110, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class. Mary, care of Mrs. Scott, 235 East 73d St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; both competent and reliable in their duties; in private family; willing, obliging; excellent city reference. First-class, Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference. Agnes, 156 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; understands her business thoroughly; best Newport and New-York references. L. M., 205 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; understands her business thoroughly; best Newport and New-York references. L. M., 205 West 25th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By tidy American; best reference; cannot be excelled; good cook and laundress; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; assist with the washing; cook, wash, and iron; in private family; city references. B., 258 West 47th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; go out to cook dinner, luncheon, and do family cooking, by day or week; best city reference. Mrs. Lundstrom, 502 3d Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together, to do the work of a private family; five and six years' city reference. 469 Columbus Av.; ring McKenzie's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and baker; private family in city; do coarse washing if required; city reference. C. C., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best personal reference. 136 West 52d St., second floor.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; willing and obliging; city reference. 147 West 60th St.; Donavan's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; will assist in washing and ironing; best city references. 1,685 Lexington Av.; ring Kelly's bell.

COOK.—Lady desires situation for a good family cook; assist washing; neat. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at 37 West 51st St.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as good cook; good bread and biscuit maker; city or country; three years' reference from last place. 559 2d Av.

COOK.—By competent French cook to go out cooking by the day; dinners, luncheons. M. O., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman; excellent cook and baker; satisfactory references; wages, $25. Byrne, 161 West 20th St.

COOK, LAUNDRESS.—By reliable woman; has city references. 303 East 39th St., three flights, back.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and first-class laundress; good baker; in private family; city reference. M. M., 651 9th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl as first-class cook and laundress; city references; private family. 595 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By day or week; first-class; unexceptionable city references; call for two days. 211 East 26th St., first floor. (Dunn.)

COOK.—By colored woman as good cook in private family; reference. 131 West 53d St. Janitor.

COOK.—By a Scandinavian professional cook; permanent or by the day; also serves dinner parties; best reference. H. A., 222 East 34th St.

COOK.—By experienced woman as cook in private family; city or country; reference. 199 East 76th St., care of Mrs. McCann.

COOK.—By competent young French cook in private family; best reference; wages, $30. M. D., 1,026 3d Av.

COOK.—By a girl as cook and laundress; is experienced; good personal reference. 306 East 66th St., second bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best of references. A. L., 294 7th Av.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; best city references. 157 East 85th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; is willing and obliging; has best city reference from her last place. 425 West 42d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By girl as competent cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best personal reference. F. M., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook in a private family; best city reference. Brown, 398 3d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and laundress; go out by day; thoroughly understands housekeeping; best city reference. 1,219 3d Av., third floor, front.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A dress and cloak maker, with long experience, a superior fitter, at home or day; will remodel cloth and plush cloaks; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes a few more engagements in private families before Christmas; can give reference, if necessary. 202 West 43d St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few more engagements before Christmas in private family; reference. Reilly, 202 West 43d St., near Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Graduate, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, COMPANION, or LADY'S MAID.—By French woman; speaks English and Spanish; entire charge of children; plain sewer; best references. S. A., 116 West 29th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German as nursery governess to young children; personal reference. E. M., 227 West 42d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an Englishwoman as housekeeper; energetic; good cook and needlewoman; in widower's or tradesman's family; could assist in business if necessary; aged 43; widow. Mrs. Willis, Box 30, 1,152 3d Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Scotch Protestant as working housekeeper; best city reference. E. F., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced young girl in a first-class family; best reference; wages, $20. Oliver, 102 East 52d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. English, 109 East 21st St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By young Frenchwoman as lady's maid, or for grown-up children; good seamstress; good education; speaks little English; good reference. Mme. Milliare, 326 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By well-educated French girl as lady's maid or take care of growing children; best city references. Call, two days, A. Brunner, 846 West 59th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent North German as lady's maid; willing and obliging; good sewer, packer, hairdresser; good city references. M. W., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; good packer; experienced traveler; hairdresser, manicure; three years' references from Americans. Mlle. Galland, 154 West 32d St.

LADYS' MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; cadenate, W. P., 2,345 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person; understands all duties; good sewer, packer, hairdresser; charge lady's wardrobe; first-class references. M. L., 120 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish lady's maid; experienced traveler, hairdresser, masseuse; best city references. G., 248 West 25th St.

MAID.—By competent Protestant person as maid to lady, and seamstress; city reference. Mertz, 364 Amsterdam Av.

MAID.—By competent Swedish woman as maid for invalid lady; best recommendations. 140 East 43d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a small private family; will assist with chamberwork the end of the week; last employer can be seen. R. C., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent girl as first-class laundress in private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable North of Ireland girl; willing to assist in some chamberwork end week; first-class shirt, collar, and cuff hand; good city reference. 535 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; five years' city reference from last place; will do chamberwork. E. C., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly competent; excellent city reference. 108 West 39th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. M. S., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress and chambermaid; good reference; no cards. 232 East 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of city references. 201 East 60th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; city reference. J. T., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By young Protestant girl; willing to assist with chamberwork. M. A., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young French girl for growing children; or lady's maid; good sewer; best city references. 246 West 30th St., second floor.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; seven years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Eight years' experience; thoroughly understands bottle baby; best reference; lady can be seen. 1 West 39th St., first gate from 5th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent, reliable woman; American; young or growing children; good sewer; will travel; city or country; best reference. O. L. C., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find position for a refined English Protestant as nurse to baby or older children; careful, trustworthy, and obliging. Call, Tuesday, at 15 East 54th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to a grown child; thoroughly competent; seven years' reference; can be seen from 12 to 2 at present employer's, 15 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; raise on bottle; city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; Hetherington's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE.—By competent person as infant's nurse; long experience as child's nurse; understands bottle feeding; best reference. 125 West 24th St., Bell 3.

NURSE.—By a young French Swiss person in a private family as nurse; no objection to light chamberwork. Care, Francfort, 640 6th Av.; ring second bell twice.

NURSE.—By young girl; 17; Protestant; lately from England; as nurse or to assist with chamberwork. Sarah, care of Mrs. Cooper, 417 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; takes full charge; best personal reference. 606 Park Av., near 64th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman to go out, one, two, or three days a week; good reference. M. M., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a sober, reliable, and intelligent man; thoroughly experienced; neat and conscientious